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THE
ANTIQUARY:

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.



*Instructed by the Antiquary times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

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The Antiquary.



JULY, 1891.

Notes of the Month.

THE Conference of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries for 1891 will be held on July 23 and 24. The arrangements are not quite completed as we go to press, but they promise to be both attractive and useful. It is hoped that General Pitt-Rivers will draw the attention of the archæologists to the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act and to its extension, and that Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., will discourse on the excavation of Roman remains. In addition to a variety of practical questions that will come before the congress, the delegates will be specially received in one of the archæological galleries of the British Museum. With an attractive programme of this description, the congress ought certainly to prove a success. The last association that has entered into "union" with the Society of Antiquaries is the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

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The royal visit to Derby on May 21, when her Majesty laid the foundation stone of the new infirmary, was in every way a memorable success, chiefly owing to the liberality and other excellent qualities of the mayor. Sir Alfred Seale Haslam (the *Antiquary* begs to congratulate him on his knighthood) is an archæologist, and keenly interested in the history and antiquities of his county. It was therefore suitable, and we welcome it as a pleasing innovation, that the address of the Corporation to the Queen departed from the beaten path of stereotyped declarations of

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loyalty, and gave a fairly correct historic retrospect of previous royal visits over a period of twelve hundred years, which are thus enumerated: "Derby was a place of importance in Saxon times, as attested by the Venerable Bede writing in 666, and was visited by King Edwin about the year 627. In 874 King Alfred the Great constituted it the Metropolis of the county, and honoured it with his presence. About that time his brave daughter Athelfleda was in command of the forces and defeated the Danes in 918. In Domesday Book Derby is described as a Royal Borough of Edward the Confessor, and privileged with a Mint. Derby was made a corporate town by Henry I., who granted a charter about the year 1100. This charter was renewed and enlarged by Henry II., and confirmed about 1327 by King Edward III. In the year 1217 King John visited Derby, and granted a most important charter to the town, conferring great powers thereupon. In 1264 King Henry III. and his son, Prince Edward, visited the town. King Edward II. about 1322 visited the town with his army. In 1422 King Henry VI. granted a charter to the town. In 1466 King Edward IV. confirmed the charter. In 1483 King Richard III. also confirmed the said charter. In the year 1553 Queen Mary granted the town a charter. On January 13, 1585, Mary Queen of Scots stayed a night in Derby. In 1624 James I. and Prince Charles were also a night in the town, and the King confirmed the Old Town Charters. In 1635 and 1641 King Charles I. visited Derby, and in 1637 that monarch granted it a charter, and in or about 1680-82 King Charles II. granted the town our present and latest charter."

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We say "fairly correct," for this historic retrospect of royal visits might have been materially enlarged with regard to the visits to Derby of the earlier monarchs. It is, too, a little misleading to mention that Mary Queen of Scots stayed "a night" in Derby as though that was her only visit. The captive Queen slept at Derby on February 3, 1569, as well as on January 13, 1575. Surely it was an excess of misplaced loyalty that omitted in an historic retrospect the most memorable visit that royalty ever paid to Derby, when

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Prince Charles-Edward sojourned there in 1745. If the Queen was to be reminded of the sad and discreditable tale of the imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots in the time of Elizabeth, there could be no offence in naming the visit of the Prince during the past century. It is not generally known that all addresses to royalty have first to be submitted to the Secretary of State, presumably for the Queen's own perusal. As her Majesty's Stuart proclivities are well known, we are convinced that had the address contained a sentence relative to the Retreat of '45, the royal pen would not have erased it, and the tender feelings of our friends of the order of the White Rose would have been spared a shock.

But if the wording of the address is open to slightly adverse historic criticism, there can be nothing but commendation for the exquisite manner in which the address was written, illuminated, and embellished. It formed a quarto volume of ten pages of vellum, with beautifully-painted miniature drawings of All Saints' tower, and the old silk mill, Derby; of the seats at Chatsworth, Hardwick, Haddon, Bolsover, and Willersley; and of views at Dovedale, Matlock, and Monsal Dale. The work was happily entrusted to our contributor Mr. George Bailey, of Derby, whose antiquarian knowledge, artistic skill, and long experience as an illuminator of the first rank were brought into play to render the execution of the rich ornamentation not only comely and tasteful, but to combine the arms of the borough, the badge of the county, and the mayoral insignia with happy effect, and to make the floral embellishments tell the tale of the gradual growth of the United Kingdom through the use and combination of the respective symbols of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The mayor was subsequently instructed by the Queen to pay Mr. Bailey the special and probably unprecedented compliment of congratulating him in her name on the work of art that he had produced.

It is an interesting sign of progress in connection with the study of archæology in Scotland, to note that the headquarters of the Society of Antiquaries (Scot.) has now been

removed from the Mound, Princes Street, to the New Museum in Queen Street. The whole of the collection of national antiquities has also been transplanted there, and is now in course of arrangement under the direction of Dr. J. Anderson. There are three floors in the new museum, namely, the ground floor, containing early sculptured stones and mediæval Scotch antiquities; the first floor, which comprises the prehistoric Scotch antiquities of stone and the stone ages, as well as Roman remains; and the second or top floor, wherein are disposed the foreign antiquities and anthropological specimens, and also the library. It will probably be finished in time for the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute at Edinburgh in the beginning of August.

The most important addition that the Society of Antiquaries (Scot.) has perhaps ever acquired has just been added to their collection and placed in the New Museum. We refer to the beautiful Hunterston brooch, with its runic inscription, which is fully described in Professor Stephen's *Runic Monuments*, and in Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times*. It was carried about in a case by Mrs. Hunterston, of Hunterston, near Largs, Ayrshire, wherever she went, and has been sold by her to the society with the greatest reluctance. The Hunterston and Jara brooches are the two finest extant specimens of Christian Celtic metal-work.

Some members of the Galashiels Ramblers' Club have been recently disinterring the foundations of a large and important broch, or ancient circular dwelling fort, in Selkirkshire. During an expedition in the summer of 1890 to the well-known British fort of Torwoodlee, at the northern extremity of the Catrail, the attention of the members was directed to a circular ditch about 16 feet wide, the enclosed circle measuring 80 feet. Last month excavations were begun, great boulders were found a few inches below the grass, and now the whole outline of the foundations of a massive broch are revealed. The huge wall is 17 feet 6 inches in thickness, and it encloses an open central area, of which the diameter is 40 feet, the largest broch known in Scotland, excepting Edin's Hall on Cock-

burn Law, Berwickshire, of which the wall varies from 15 to 20 feet, and the largest diameter of both walls and open space is 92½ feet. The diameter of the Torwoodlee one, through the walls and central space, is 75 feet, some 5 feet more than the largest in the north of Scotland, and very much larger than the average of the 370 or so whose ruins are still to the fore north of the Caledonian Canal—the real brochland. The highest portion of the exposed foundations of Torwoodlee broch is slightly over 3 feet. The highest portion of the entrance preserved is scarcely 3 feet in height, but, generally, the rest of the outlines may be taken as under 2 feet in height. Many of the stones are very massive, the first 7 feet of the entrance passage, for example, consisting of only four stones in two tiers.

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The highest existing broch, that of Mousa, in the Shetlands, is 45 feet in length. The wall, from base to summit, contains chambers, tier above tier, in which the people lived. All brochs were similar in this respect. These upper chambers were reached by stone stairs, which began in a chamber on the ground floor and ascended gradually to the upper rooms. The lower steps of the stairs have been discovered in the Torwoodlee example. It has now been established that the British fort of Torwoodlee was the outer defence of the largest broch, save one, in Scotland. One point of great interest in connection with this newly-discovered ancient ruin is that the puzzling and mysterious Catrail has its northern termination at the door of the broch. The presumption is that the builders of the broch made the ramparts of the fort as exterior defences of the broch, and were also the engineers of the Catrail, which is generally believed to have gone on uninterruptedly to the Peel Fell in North-umberland, somewhere about fifty miles or so, for some purpose or other that archaeologists have not been able to determine. It will be curious if the Catrail be found to connect ruined brochs all along its course. The *Scotsman* has given a full account of this interesting and valuable discovery, which ought to direct renewed attention to these ancient circular forts, the remains of many of which are still probably only a few inches

below the sod. There is a good summary of the main facts at present known with regard to brochs in the edition of *Chambers' Encyclopædia* now being issued.

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General Pitt-Rivers has just been engaged in completing the excavation of Wans Dyke, near Shepherd's Shore, which he commenced last year. The particular spot at which he is now excavating shows traces of a rectangular earthwork in front of the Dyke, which may possibly mark the site of an earlier or contemporary settlement. If this turns out to be the case, it may throw important light on the date of the rampart itself, which, from the scanty evidence found in the two cuttings already made, seems likely to prove to be a Roman or post-Roman work, as one or two small fragments of Samian ware were found at or near the old surface-level of the ground under the rampart. The thoroughness of General Pitt-Rivers' work, as is well known, leaves nothing to be desired. And in addition to taking most careful plans, with records of the position of everything found, all the more important excavations and sections are reproduced by members of his staff in exact plaster models to scale, so that practically the excavation itself is preserved for future study far more completely than could be done by plans, drawings, or descriptions alone. This plan the General has adopted in the very extensive operations which he has for some years past been conducting on the sites of the Romano-British villages at Woodcuts, Woodyates and Rotherley on his own property near Rushmore, the models, drawings, and very numerous finds from which are exhibited to the public in the museum he has established at Farnham.

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Mr. Michell Whitley has had the satisfaction of making some interesting discoveries at a farmstead known as Greenstreet, about a mile north-west from the parish church of Eastbourne. Foundations that were occasionally uncovered when digging for flints, as well as traditions, pointed to this place being the site of some ancient town or dwellings. Mr. Whitley has lately had the opportunity of making excavations near Greenstreet, with the result that he found scattered over the surface a large number of circular

pits about 18 inches in diameter and about 18 inches deep, filled with mould, oyster and mussel shells and some burnt corn. He also uncovered a pit roughly shaped like the letter "L," about 15 feet long and 5 feet deep from the original surface to the bottom. This was edged around with stones set upright, and which had evidently been brought from the Eastbourne beach. At the bottom of the pit was a large stone of rather irregular shape, which appeared to have been subject to the action of intense heat. The contents of this pit, which were of a most fragmentary character, consisted of portions of Samian and Upchurch ware, a fragment of a beautifully-formed patera of a dark-gray tint, a spindle whorl of chalk, a large quantity of horse-bones, some large iron nails, burnt corn, charcoal, oyster-shells, a fused piece of copper, and a large cake of lead weighing nearly seven pounds. At the north-west end of the pit were semicircular hollows, which also bore traces of intense heat. Another pit, a short distance off, was roughly shaped like a grave, and was about 6 feet long, 3 feet wide and 4 feet deep. In this pit were found a fragment of Roman glass, some Upchurch ware, a fragment of iron, fragments of wood, some long coffin-nails with large heads, and a quantity of horse and ox bones, and oyster, mussel and limpet shells. Mr. Michell Whitley thinks the pits were either refuse-pits attached to a large villa, or more probably a spot for interments, the corpse interred in the large pit having evidently been burnt on the large central stone, and that buried in the smaller pit having been enclosed in a wooden coffin and not burnt. It is hoped that further excavations, which it is expected will be made in the autumn, when the corn is off the land, will result in the discovery of a Roman villa at or near this spot.



We are glad to learn that a project for presenting the new Archbishop of the northern province with a crosier or pastoral staff met with such general and widespread support as to make the matter an assured success whenever it may seem ecclesiastically expedient to pursue it. It says not a little for the mischief done by popular but erroneous handbooks of ecclesiology to find that the blunder of confusing a crosier and a cross

still clings to the minds of several of the dignitaries of the Church. We had thought that this had all been cleared up in connection with the translation of Archbishop Benson. Let it be again briefly stated that a pastoral staff and a crosier are equivalent terms, and equally appertain to archbishops and bishops. An archiepiscopal cross is a distinct symbol, and should never be confused with the crosier. It would be well if the committee, responsible for the eventual execution of this gift, would remember that a crosier ought to be made light enough for the Archbishop himself to carry it; the cross, which ought certainly to form part of the same presentation, could be made somewhat heavier, since it would always be borne by the "cross-bearer."



Taddington, a chapelry of the old mother church of Bakewell, Derbyshire, possesses an interesting church dedicated to St. Michael. At the time (1876) when that volume of *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire* was written, which deals with the hundred of the High Peak, the church of Taddington was in the most scandalous condition of dirt, neglect, and decay. Since that date the state of things has been materially improved, but much remains to be done. A generous and anonymous gift of £1,000 towards the repair of the fabric has brought about a proposition for its general restoration. This will have to be undertaken with much circumspection, but as it is in the rural deanery of Rev. Canon Andrew, of Tideswell, who is the most capable and reverent of church restorers in the Midlands, and who has treated his own princely fabric with consummate skill, we have much hope that no mischief will be done. At all events we trust that the chancel will not be ruined for the sake of a "box of whistles." Since our last issue there have been some pregnant remarks in an influential Churchpaper (*Church Times*, June 5) on the overorganing of village churches. "It is piteous," says the writer, "to witness the havoc wrought in many ancient chancels by the barbarous orifices made in their venerable walls for organ chambers." A curious, and surely-mistaken rumour reaches us that in the case of the restoration of Taddington church, the

Bishop of Southwell proposes to waive any application for a "faculty" for the repair and alteration of this building. According to advice that we have received (and the advice proceeds from a diocesan Chancellor), a bishop has no power thus to suspend the operation of his own court, which provides for a wholesome publicity being given to proposed tamperings with historic edifices.

With regard to the fine but much mutilated church of St. Werburgh, Spondon, Derbyshire, to which we referred last month, our readers will be gratified to learn that Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, F.S.A., has now altered the plans by which it was proposed to shift the founders' recess from the north side of the chancel, and there is some hopes that the chancel will be suffered to remain without any organ or vestry excrescence on either side.

It is pleasant to notice the increased sensitiveness of the English mind to the removal of monuments, and to the general dangers of church "restoration." The local papers have recently contained much correspondence with regard to the removal of mural tablets and monumental stones in the chancel of St. Martin's, Colchester. We know nothing further of the subject than can be gleaned from these published letters, but from them we gather that there certainly has been unnecessary interference and alteration.

A correspondent, whom we can entirely trust, draws our attention to a disgraceful state of things with regard to Norton-juxta-Cannock church, which was rebuilt a year or two ago. Two of the old Fowke monuments were then taken from the church and have never been replaced. They are now lying at Longton in the shop of a stonemason of the name of Evans. Surely some steps should be taken to have these good old marble monuments, both of them given in Shaw's *Staffordshire*, replaced ere they be broken up. We venture to commend this subject to the attention of the Bishop of Lichfield before he leaves the Midlands for the northern province. The Archbishop-designate of York, among his other excellent qualifications for the primacy, possesses the somewhat rare episcopal virtue of being a reverent antiquary. May he prove

more than a match for his irreverent Chancellor!

The correspondence that went on last month in a chemists' trade-journal with regard to "dragon's blood" is of much interest to folklorists as showing the survival in our midst, even in towns, of a good deal of belief in witchcraft. One correspondent says: "For nearly sixty years I have sold dragon's blood, mostly to girls, who, jealous, sought to win back waning affections by burning it, and using certain words of incantation. I know a druggist who makes large sales of it in the winter time." A Cambridge chemist writes: "I have frequently asked customers, who are generally young girls, for what purpose the dragon's blood was required, and found in a few cases that it was for staining wood or colouring furniture or French polish; but generally it was for burning, when it acted as a charm to keep their sweethearts' love true to them, or when far away to bring them home again. One lass told me that her young man was a sailor, and as he had been away for some time she wanted to see him, so was going to sprinkle some dragon's blood on red-hot coals, as that would be sure to bring him home." Another chemist from North Shields writes: "I have had great difficulty in finding out for what it was used. It was not for medicine, but for a kind of witchcraft. The women burn it upon a bright fire while wishing for their affection to be returned by someone of the opposite sex; also where women have quarrelled with their husbands and desire to be friends again; girls who have fallen out with their young men and want to win them back again, as well as young women wanting sweethearts. I am convinced that its largest use is in this kind of witchcraft."

The Roman Catholics of the United States have recently established an "American Catholic Historical Society." It is supported by archbishops, bishops, and many ecclesiastics. The membership is, we believe, already large, and the foundation of a good historical library is laid. The society has already 6,000 volumes on its shelves. In many of the Southern States the Gospel was first preached by Roman Catholic Mission-

aries. The history of their early struggles is but little known. If this young society succeeds in recovering the early missionary annals of Florida, Louisiana, California and New Mexico, it will have done a good work.

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Excavations which are being made for the reconstruction of the Chapter House of Durham Cathedral in memory of the late Bishop Lightfoot have brought to light considerable portions of three crosses of the Saxon period, the sculpture on which has suffered scarcely any deterioration from the lapse of time. Rev. Canon Greenwood writes to us that it is expected that the missing parts, or at all events other fragments, may yet be recovered. He will shortly describe them fully to the Society of Antiquaries.

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Lieut.-Colonel C. I. Strong contributes an interesting article to the parish magazine of Longthorpe, near Peterborough. He states, on the authority of Mr. J. T. Irvine, that the stone shaft of the parish cross in a cottage garden at Longthorpe is distinctly Saxon, and from the marks of iron insertions upon it, it was doubtless for some time used in connection with the parish whipping-post and stocks.

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The question of the Dumfriesshire County Council seal was brought up lately on a strong motion by a councillor denouncing its heraldry, its history, and the spelling of its legend. The lettering was as follows: *Sigillum Concillii Vice Comitatus de Dumfries*. The immediate result of the tabling of the motion was the redespach of the seal to the engraver to take the superfluous *l* out of the second word. The motion was, by consent of the proposer, delayed till next meeting of the Council, so that perhaps by that time the general purposes committee may have detected solecism number two, which no reader of the *Antiquary* versed in legal Latin will have much difficulty in detecting. The convener of the county, Colonel Walker, referring to the unnecessary supply of *l*'s in the second word, said that an error in spelling was a scandal to the Council. The remark deserves hearty echo, and needs extension to the sigillary monstrosity as a whole. It is to be hoped that the discussion to take place at the

next meeting of the Council will awaken the needed public interest in the question. It cannot fail to condemn the concoction beyond hope of recovery. Four or five of the chief counties in Scotland have had new arms granted and registered by the Lyon King in due manner. Several others had already arms of old standing, and did not need to register anew. But Dumfries, attaining by the wrongheadedness of a sub-committee a very bad eminence indeed, stands alone in Scotland in defying heraldry, history, spelling, the Lyon Office, and common sense all in one fell swoop. However, the plain speaking of Colonel Walker augurs well for an ultimate reform rather more drastic than the partial rectification of the blundering legend.

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Most of the cuttings in the Antonine vallum, made by the Glasgow Archæological Society, are being or have already been closed. The curiosity of some visitors who are not antiquaries is apt to manifest itself in modes objected to by both archæologists and proprietors. Two fine stone cones, for example, in the outer wall at Roughcastle, were ruthlessly torn down by vandal hands. It is a pity that ignorance has not at least the sense to keep its fingers up. New cuttings are to be made elsewhere, and probably some of the old ones will be reopened for the Archæological Institute in August.

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The old font of Stanwix Church has, within the last few days, been placed in the museum at Carlisle. That church was burnt and rebuilt about fifty years ago, when the old font was discarded, and lost sight of. It now turns out that one of the churchwardens carried it off to his garden, and utilized it as a flower-pot; there it remained until quite recently, when Mr. E. J. Parker spied it and instituted inquiries, which resulted in the discovery of the "oldest inhabitant," who recollected it, and had seen it in all its changes. It is a small, plain octagon with the date of 1417 in Arabic figures graven on it. Bishop Nicholson in 1702 described it as "base," and it certainly is so: and so low that 'tis troublesome for the minister to stoop to it." If the authorities of Stanwix Church would guarantee the safe custody of the relic, it would probably be restored to them.

The incumbent of Waterthwaite in West Cumberland died recently, and his effects were sold by auction; among them were three cups—silver plated on copper—of secular pattern, and of no particular intrinsic value; but they were the goods of the church, and were discarded some twenty years ago in favour of a modern set, since which time they have lain in a cupboard in the rectory. The purchaser, a farmer of the vicinity, defies both rural dean and bishop, and declines to restore the cups. There is no doubt that it is the duty of the churchwardens, as custodians of the goods of the church, to take legal proceedings for their recovery, in which they should succeed, as a sale by auction can hardly be *market overt* for church goods. If the opportunity presented itself, they should seize the cups.

The communion-cup belonging to Ireby, in Cumberland, was illegally given away by the churchwardens in 1848. It has recently been offered for sale to the Society of Antiquaries, whose executive committee called the attention of Chancellor Ferguson thereto. Negotiations are now on foot, which may result in its restoration to Ireby, and, pending them, discussion had better be dropped.

The Dean and Chapter of Carlisle recently pulled down two houses on the west side of Castle Street with the avowed intention of opening out the view of the glorious east window of the cathedral church from Castle Street. On the site they have, however, erected, under the advice of Sir Arthur Blomfield, two enormous stone gate-posts, 10 feet high, with pyramidal heads ("skittle-posts," a waggish antiquary recently called them—and "skittle-posts" they are). To a spectator approaching from Castle Street, as all strangers and most natives do, the northern "skittle-post" appears in front of the east window, spoiling the view thereof completely by its ungainly intrusion. The posts were probably designed in the architect's office in London, and their local background left out of consideration.

A very handsome pair of brass spurs was purchased recently in Carlisle from a stall for sale of old metal. They resemble eagles;

the birds' necks form the necks of the spurs, and their beaks hold the rowels. The breast and wings embrace the boot heels. They are of bold and effective design, plumage well rendered, and the engraving deep cut; it is conjectured that they belonged to the French Imperial Guard of the time of Waterloo. Does anyone know?



The number of interments discovered at Southover, Lewes, to which we referred in our June "Notes," now amounts to eight. The seventh skeleton was exhumed in the absence of any member of the Sussex Archæological Society. The only relic found with the bones was a piece of iron about 10 inches long, and so corroded as to render it impossible to say whether it was originally a spear or a long knife. The eighth skeleton was found to the south-east of the house, lying east and west. The body had evidently been interred with the right arm lying parallel with it, but the left forearm was inclined across the breast. Near the spot where the hand would have rested was found a knife with tang. This, the only relic, was much corroded. Thanks to Mr. Aubrey Hillman, the knife is placed, with the previous finds, in the Lewes Museum.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

IN Todi, the ancient Tuder in Umbria (Regione VI.), excavations have been resumed in the portion of the necropolis, near the contrada called *Peschiera*, where in 1886 was found the tomb containing a rich collection of gold grave-goods, which are now exhibited in the Museo Nazionale at the Villa Giulia outside the Porta del Popolo. Nine fresh tombs have been discovered during last March, most of which are referred to the period between the third and second centuries B.C. The grave-goods now discovered consist of gold collars, earrings, finger-rings with scarabæi and *bractea* of gold, with the usual ornamental motive of sea-waves and dolphins. There were remains of a bronze casket, and mirrors with the usual

winged genii, and *thymiateria* where doves rest upon the dish which a designing fox is eyeing jealously, while a squirrel is seen climbing on a bough.

* * *

In the territory of Amelia the remains of an inscription of the Augustan age has been discovered, in which mention is made of some military titles; near Penna in Teverina an inscribed sepulchral *cippus* has been found, terminating in a cipher, which probably represents by initial letters the name of the deceased.

* * *

In Rome a Christian cemetery stone has come to light in the oratory of St. Francis of Paula, and ruins of ancient buildings in the former garden of the Capuchins. Nine inscriptions of the Augustan boundary on the banks of the Tiber have been found in the Prati di Castello; marble fragments and bricks with makers' marks in the area of the Policlinico; several fresh tombs of the great necropolis, with the remains of grave-goods, near the Porta Salaria; and also various inscriptions, with a rare potter's stamp, in digging the foundations of the portico of St. Paul on the Ostian Road.

* * *

Near the spot, where the stones recording the secular games were found a short time ago, viz., on the left bank of the Tiber, near the new bridge of Victor Emmanuel, various pieces of a marble slab, presenting a fragment of inscription in honour of Agrippa Postumus, have come to light—the first record of him the soil of Rome has so far yielded.

* * *

Numerous epigraphical discoveries came to light near Aquila, viz., in the territory of the ancient *Amiternum* (Regione IV.) The most remarkable of these discoveries consists of a most important remnant of inscribed stone containing the various measures for the construction of an aqueduct, probably the aqueduct of Amiternum itself. A fictile antefix, representing a winged woman with two panthers like that of the two temples of Alatri and Luni (of debased style, however, probably of the second century B.C.) has been found in another Sabine village near Aquila.

* * *

Near the new quarter of Monte Testaccio, which bore the full brunt of the recent

powder explosion, a headless and armless statue has been found, about half the natural size, representing a man clothed in the tunic called *exomis*, open at the right side, and in the act of stepping forward. Near the right leg is the trunk of a tree which served as support. Portion of a large sarcophagus was also found, of which remains the head of a barbed man (front view) of the third century, with traces of a mantle covering the back of the neck.

* * *

In lowering the road between the Salarian and Pincian gates a smooth travertine ossuary, in shape like a mortar vessel, has been discovered, with round pointed lid; also a Bacchic woman's mask in terracotta of fine style. It has the mouth open, and the eyes pierced; the hair, adorned with ivy-berries, is held by a broad ribbon and hangs over the neck. A Silenus head, of good style, has the ears of a wild beast, and is crowned with ivy-leaves and berries. A lamp of red clay, round, and of excellent make, has on the upper surface four stags in full course.

* * *

Herr Wilpert has discovered and copied, in the catacombs of SS. Peter and Marcellinus, near the Lateran Gate, some wall paintings, which may be of the middle of the third century. Amongst them is a representation of the Annunciation, which, if rightly interpreted, is now found for the first time in the Roman catacombs. Perhaps, however, this is only the woman touching the hem of our Lord's garment—a subject almost as rare on painted walls, though common on sarcophagi, as Herr Wilpert is reported recently in Rome to have expounded this subject as found by him in two other churches.

* * *

Amongst the objects placed in the Cathedral Museum at Florence, the establishment of which was announced by us last month, are the elaborately-painted singing-galleries of Donatello and Luca della Robbia, the famous silver altar of St. John, some book covers, which are splendid specimens of Byzantine art, carved woodwork, various bas-reliefs, ancient stained glass, silk stuff, embroideries, etc.

* * *

In the church of the Holy Trinity at Florence, which is being restored, some old frescoes

have been discovered under whitewash on the walls of the transept. The famous cloister of *San Giovanni Battista dello Scalzo*, where can be seen the *chiaroscuro* of Andrea del Sarto, situated in the Via Cavour, not far from the church of San Marco, has been opened by order of the Ministry.

* * *

At Lombarda, in the island of Curzola (Dalmatia), where, in the beginning of this year, some tombs were discovered covered with slabs of stone, without any inscription, have now been found two *oinochœ*, very large and well preserved, decorated with a yellow ornament on black ground.

* * *

At Salona, where various archæological discoveries have taken place lately, a fine marble sarcophagus came to light early in the spring, having its front sculptured in reliefs representing two winged *genii* bearing a round disc, upon which are written the names of two married persons, *Valerius Dinens* and *Attia Valeria*. The cover is in the form of a saddle-back roof, with *acroteria* at the angles, upon which are represented *genii* and *amorini*. Within were found two skeletons and many grave-goods, consisting of three gold collars adorned with pearls and beads of vitreous paste, two gold earrings having set around them six pearls, a very small gold ring set with an opal stone, an amber hairpin, and one of ivory, and lastly, twenty-five ivory buttons, which seem to have been used as *tessera lusoria*.

* * *

The official gazette of the Greek Government has now published the decree, approved by the Chamber of Deputies, relative to the excavations of the French Government at Delphi. It is now left to the School at Athens to determine when they shall begin to work.

* * *

Near the gas-works at Athens (close to the Keramicos) the splendid statue of a woman has been found of Græco-Roman style, but in fine preservation. The Athenian Archæological Society is busy excavating here on the road to the Piræus, and has already been rewarded by finding many tombs and sculptured life-size figures, funereal deposits of various kinds, and a large *hydria* placed in a tomb

underground where a skeleton was found at the same time almost entire.

* * *

The tombs now brought to light can be classed in three several strata, of which the lowest and most ancient seems to belong to the seventh century B.C., while the other two above may be of the fifth and fourth. In the lowest layers many vase fragments were gathered, especially *lecythi*, and four enormous *amphoræ* as high as a man, but they are all broken to pieces; also some ivory *figurini* in the form of dolls representing naked women, two statuettes of lions, etc. In the higher layers were taken up an immense number of shattered vases of various shapes, having both red and black figures, and some gold objects. In these excavations the German School is also taking part.

* * *

The Russian Imperial Archæological Society will send an expedition into Abyssinia during the summer, in order to report and make investigations on the antiquities of that country.

* * *

The Italian Government is continuing its excavations at Falerii, and as we go to press news comes of archæological discoveries at Selinunte in Sicily of which we await details.



On Prehistoric Otter and Beaver Traps.

By ROBERT MUNRO, M.A., M.D.



IN my recently-published work on the *Lake-Dwellings of Europe* (pp. 179-184) I directed attention to not fewer than nine remarkable wooden objects found in peat-bogs in various parts of Europe, all of which were so similarly and ingeniously constructed as to leave no doubt that they were intended for some definite mechanical purpose. The very extravagance of some of the conjectures offered as to what this purpose was gave the history of their respective discoveries a somewhat amusing character, which must not, however, be allowed to dwarf their real archæological

value. Of these objects the first recorded (1859) was found at Coolnahan, county Derry, Ireland; three were from as many different localities in North Germany (1873-1879); two were associated with the débris of the celebrated pile-dwelling in Laibach Moor (investigated 1875-1877); and three were found (1889) while excavating peat in a small valley opening into Lake Fimon, near Vicenza, also the site of a well-known lake-dwelling. A few days after the publication of the above-named work I ascertained from the description and illustration of an unknown wooden implement in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. x., fourth series pp. 4 and 188), to which my attention had been directed by Mr. Romilly Allen, that it was another example of the same class of objects. It appears to have been disinterred by a peat-cutter in the year 1875 in the parish of Caio, Cardiganshire, and is, I understand, still preserved at St. David's College, Lampeter. This addition to the number of these mysterious objects, together with the deepening interest attached to them on the Continent, induced me to read a paper on the subject at the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (January 12, 1891), in which I took the opportunity of relating the circumstances which led to their correlation, and of showing conclusively that they all belonged to one specific group, notwithstanding some marked difference in structure. My principal object, however, was to give wider publicity to the facts already known, in the hope of eliciting from archaeologists some further information which might help to solve the highly controversial problem as to their intended function. Accordingly, I got a few copies of my paper printed in advance (the Proceedings of the society not being published till the close of the year), and distributed them among some of my archaeological friends throughout Europe. In response to this appeal I received a communication from the Rev. Canon Grainger, D.D., of Broughshane, Ireland, in which he expressed a belief that he had in his collection an object similar to those which I had just described and illustrated in my pamphlet. From a sketch of this new find so opportunely come to light, I at once saw that Dr. Grainger's opinion was correct, and lost no time in

accepting his invitation to come and inspect it. Dr. Grainger's proverbial hospitality and kindness were not new to me, as this was the third time the antiquarian treasures of his great collection brought me to that part of Ireland, so, on this score, it goes as a matter of course that my journey was made pleasant. Nor was it less satisfactory from an archaeological point of view, as the hitherto neglected machine turned out to be in some respects the most important that had yet come to notice, because it presents some novel features which hardly leave any doubt that it was a trap—the method and apparatus by which it was worked being clearly indicated.

In noticing my pamphlet in a recent issue of the *Antiquary*, the writer falls into a slight error in representing me as an exponent of the *beaver-trap* theory exclusively. My opinion all along has been that they were traps which, by varying the bait, could be used to catch both the *otter* and *beaver*. The opinion that they were *otter-traps* was first started in North Germany, and this is the view which still holds the field in that quarter. The late Dr. Deschmann grounded his opinion that the two examples found in Laibach Moor were *beaver-traps* on the remarkable fact that among the osseous remains from the lake-dwellings with which they were associated no less than 140 individual beavers were represented, whereas not a single bone of the otter was found. The beaver has not, I believe, been identified among the remains of the extinct fauna of Ireland, and consequently it would be a misnomer to call these machines *beaver-traps* in that country. Otters are, however, though sparsely, still extant both in Ireland and various parts of Great Britain; but according to some of the historical records they must have been formerly very much more numerous. It was only after becoming conversant with the structural details and supposed function of those from Germany and Laibach that Dr. Meschinelli formulated the theory that the Fontega examples might have been used as traps for catching wild birds.

That now brought to light in Ireland was procured some five years ago by Dr. Grainger from a local pedlar, who stated that he had found it at a neighbouring farm. He thought

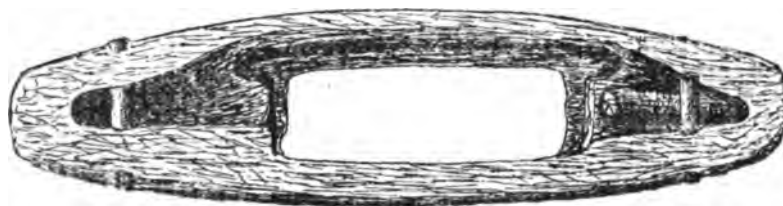
it was an *otter*, i.e., an implement used by anglers for fishing. But it has no resemblance whatever to this well-known implement. It is therefore curious to find this name associated with an implement which turns out to have been a real trap for catching the otter itself.

Like all others of its kind hitherto known, this trap is made of oak (see accompanying sketch). Its dimensions are as follows: Length 2 feet 7 inches, width in centre 8 inches, tapering to 4 inches at the extremities, and thickness about 3 inches. The central aperture measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, by 4 inches broad. On its upper surface there is a rectangular cut at both ends of the aperture about an inch in breadth and of the same depth as the lateral groove in which the posterior edge or hinge of the valve rotated. On its under side the aperture was slightly levelled outwards precisely like the "antique wooden implement from Coolna-

strength and elasticity of the bow, and consequently would cause the valve to close with a bang whenever by any means the opening force were suddenly removed.

The general outcome of the whole discussion on these curious remains points conclusively to the fact that they were really traps, and according to this view the only animals which could satisfy all the conditions involved are the *otter* and *beaver*. Dr. Meschinelli, in the course of a recent correspondence, asks why I restrict their function to such amphibious animals as could insert their head from below upwards. He suggests that as traps they would be equally effectual if an animal—say a wild duck—would insert its head from above; and from this point of view he compares them to the ordinary spring-traps of the present day.

Looking at these objects as a whole, we see that they can be readily arranged into



PREHISTORIC OTTER TRAP, BROUGHSHANE.

man" (see Fig. 47b, *Lake-Dwellings of Europe*). The transverse bars which crossed the terminal hollows a few inches from the extremities of the machine are in Dr. Grainger's example still *in situ*, and underneath one of them there was a portion of stick which appeared to have moved backwards and forwards, as the underside of each bar is worn nearly half through. It then became evident that this was part of a bow which extended from the extreme ends of the terminal hollows and lay over the valve, but under the transverse bars. Before the valve could be opened this rod or bow had to be forced upwards and backwards in proportion to the extent to which the valve was opened. The bending of the bow caused its ends to slip nearer the centre, and so caused the friction-marks on the under side of the transverse rods. The pressure thus operating from above downwards, would be in proportion to the

two classes, according as they have one or two valves, and it is remarkable that the geographical area of the former is confined to the British Isles. I do not think, however, that the differential character of this classification is of much consequence. The apparent complexity of the bivalvular machines is simply due to a reduplication of the structural elements of the univalvular ones. Each valve is characterized by a series of appurtenances so ingeniously arranged as to make it highly probable that their combination, whether in the simple or compound form, was the product of one original or central invention. The technical skill displayed in the construction of both classes is, however, precisely the same, though it may be that the bivalvular was a later and more effective instrument—a sort of advanced evolutionary stage of the other and simpler form.

Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

By REV. E. MAULE COLE, M.A., F.G.S.

NO. III.—DRIFFIELD.

THE museum at Driffield is private property; it cannot therefore be properly called the Driffield Museum, though some day, in the not too distant future, it is to be hoped that the public spirit of the inhabitants will be sufficiently roused to realize the unique treasure in their midst, and to purchase the building and its contents for the glory and good of the town.

It consists of two main divisions, geological and archæological; but, unlike nineteenth-century museums, it is essentially local. The tendency of modern science is to be specific, and here the idea is carried out to perfection. Probably nowhere else has a finer collection of fossils and prehistoric remains, *from a limited area*, been brought together and systematically arranged, than in the museum under review.

The chalk of Yorkshire was at one time supposed to be comparatively unfossiliferous, its hardness contrasting unfavourably with the chalk of the South of England, and rendering the extraction of fossil remains a difficult matter; but Mr. J. R. Mortimer, the founder of the museum, has succeeded in collecting and cataloguing a series of Yorkshire chalk fossils, three-fourths of which, according to Sir Charles Strickland, Bart., a keen geologist and no mean authority, are absolutely unique.

It is not, however, with the geological department that we have to deal, but with the archæological; and here we are brought face to face with a collection which can only be matched with that in the British Museum; bearing in mind that the British Museum gathers from all sources, whereas this is only the product of a *limited area*. Considering its essentially local character, it should be preserved intact in the principal town of the district, or at all events in the district. Truly, Driffield is only on the easternmost verge of the area in question, which extends thence

to the north-west boundary of the Wolds at Aldro; but there is no place to dispute its supremacy and accessibility, and it would be a serious loss to science, and to the systematic study of prehistoric remains, if the contents of the tumuli were to be dispersed and distributed amongst half a dozen museums.

To others than Yorkshiremen in the immediate neighbourhood, the names of obscure places where the flint axes and knives, the stone hammers and others implements, were found, would be almost unintelligible; but here the place-name affixed to the celts, etc., gives additional interest and excites even a kind of pride that this farm or that village has yielded such and such remains.

The building itself, designed by Mr. Mortimer, is admirably adapted for its purpose, there being no dark corners anywhere. It consists of a lofty hall, about 50 feet long by 28 feet wide, with a separate working-room attached at the end opposite the main entrance. Shallow cases, about 9 feet high, occupy the walls, and are filled with the geological specimens; above them are five lights on each side, forming a sort of clerestory; over the lights is a gallery, with wall-cases and projecting cases, 20 inches wide. Here is stored the archæological department. The main light is derived from the roof, which for a large portion consists of glass.

Attached to one of the beams is an enormous physical map of the Wolds, based on the six-inch Ordnance Survey, showing at a glance the ramifications of the dales, which form such an interesting feature in Wold scenery—scenery, be it said, unknown to the vast majority of outsiders, but having a picturesqueness of its own which will well repay more than a casual visit. In the gallery are two maps, on spring rollers, of the six-inch Ordnance Survey, which contain the area from which Mr. Mortimer has drawn together his superb collection. The extent of country explored is about 15 miles long by 8 miles broad, Fimber, his native place, and home till recently, occupying nearly the centre. These maps are an important and valuable guide to the study of the cases; for on them is marked by a coloured ring, the size of a threepenny piece, the exact position of every tumulus opened. Each

tumulus has its own number, which corresponds with the number attached to the various articles discovered. Moreover, the tumuli, as marked on the map, are arranged in groups, forming sixteen subdistricts, also corresponding with the arrangement in the cases; so that not only are the contents of each tumulus kept together, but the finds from each group.

This seems an admirable arrangement, far better than if the various articles had been grouped together under the heads of vases, knives, ornaments, bones, etc., apart from their localities and surroundings, in which case many objects of interest from their multiplicity and similarity might have been overlooked. With the projecting cases, which contain many thousands of flint weapons picked up on the surface, it is of course different. It would have been impossible, with such a vast number, gathered together for twenty-five years, to have arranged them otherwise than in classes; notwithstanding, the principal celts, stone hammers and sling-stones have the locality and date written on them.

Commencing with these cases, and making a tour of the gallery, we give the following results:

Case A. On card, "Stone Celts, from Neighbourhood of Driffield, and the Wolds, since 1865." Each has name of place, where found, written on it, and in most cases date. Number of axes, 109.

Case B. Ditto. Number, 85.

Case C. Sixty-nine broken specimens, and 60 re-chipped, 79 large flint sling-stones, and pounders. Some of the latter show a circular depression in the centre, for grasping with forefinger and thumb.

Case D. Seven perforated hammer-stones, 43 adzes, 6 large stone hammers, and 32 burnishers.

Case E. Various forms of chipped flints, 132.

Case F. Punch-like flint tools, 383.

Case G. Burnishers, 170. Chiefly round quartz pebbles of various sizes, but small; one side, sometimes nearly half the pebble, rubbed away smooth and flat; bronze sword, 2 bronze spear-heads, 27 bronze celts, etc., and a child's bronze bracelet.

Case H. Flint daggers and knives, 300.

Case I. Flint spear-heads, 300.

Case K. Flints, miscellaneous, 300.

Case L. Flint knives and spear-heads, 300.

Case M. Flint scrapers, 2 cases, some thousands of all sizes, mostly circular, chipped round the edges.

Case N. Barbed flint arrow-heads, 3 cases, over 2,000.

Case O. Leaf-shaped flint arrow-heads, 5 cases, some thousands.

Case P. Flint tools; use unknown.

Case Q. Stone celts, 29, and a few specimens of palæolithic flints from the South for comparison.

Case R. Flint celts, 200.

It may be stated that a great number of the arrow-heads, knives, spear-heads and celts are not made of Yorkshire flint, which is gray and brittle, but of reddish-brown and black flints, which must have been obtained from the boulder clay of the coast, and are of foreign origin. Many of them are beautifully chipped, very thin, and sharp-pointed.

Before coming to the wall-cases, we must draw attention to some special cases on the left, at the top of the stairs. Above is a sample collection of celts, pottery, bone pins, pipes, flint spear and arrow-heads, etc., from Canada, for comparison with those of the British make; and underneath four examples of ancient interment.

1. Exact reproduction of skeleton of Ancient Briton, with every bone *in situ*, as found in a grave, 3 feet 6 inches long, the head and neck bent back, front teeth ground flat, knees doubled up, arms crossed.

2. Similar restoration of Anglo-Saxon interment; neck straight, body more extended (grave, 5 feet), but knees somewhat bent, arms at full length, upper teeth projecting and sharp; a food-vase.

3. Cremated interment, British: burnt bones deposited in a disc on the ground, with remains of food and food-vase.

All the above are from group 11 in Garton Slack, the latter from tumulus 82.

4. Another example of cremated interment, the bones deposited in an urn.

Referring now to the wall-cases, we find the contents arranged under three heads, Anglo-Saxon, Roman, British:

1. The *Anglo-Saxon* cases contain a quantity of pebble necklaces, bronze fibulæ, some for right and left shoulder, carved bone combs, iron shield-bosses, iron spear-heads, bronze pins, iron scissors, a bronze work-box, iron bucket-hoops, iron bits, rings and buckles, and five elegant vases. The contents of each tumulus are on the same or adjacent cards, and the group and number of the tumulus given. Most, however, of the above were obtained from Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in the neighbourhood of Driffeld, which were hit upon accidentally (partly in constructing the railway to Malton), and over which no mounds had been erected. Out of 303 tumuli explored, only 6 yielded Anglo-Saxon remains, and these were all from secondary interments.

2. The *Roman* cases differ from the others in not being, strictly speaking, local. The Samian ware came from York and Malton; some 30 to 40 vases of earthenware and glass, 6 lamps, 20 or more dishes of bronze and earthenware, necklaces, fibulæ, bracelets, ornaments, bone pins, etc., came from the Roman cemetery at York, where the railway-station now stands. But many of the coins were found in the district before us, as well as Roman pottery at Fimber, Blealands Nook, Thixendale, and Millington, which, together with animal bones and other relics, are here shown. There was a Roman or Romano-British cemetery at Blealands Nook, partly in Wetwang, partly in Fimber, where 18 graves have already been found, on either side of the railway, and probably many more exist under the railway itself.*

3. *British barrows*.—We come now to the cream of the museum, the British cases, which contain all the articles unearthed by the Messrs. Mortimer, from 303 British barrows, during 25 years' digging. As said above, all the relics from each barrow are kept together, and the cases are marked in groups, corresponding with the groups shown on the maps. The following table will give an idea of the great number of tumuli which have been explored on this small portion of the Yorkshire Wolds:

GROUP.	LOCALITY.	NO. OF TUMULI OPENED.
1.	High Towthorpe and Raisthorpe ...	20
2.	Wharram Percy ...	10
3.	Aldro ...	35
4.	Acklam Wold ...	17
5.	Hanging Grimston ...	19
6.	Painsthorpe Wold ...	21
7.	Garrowby Hill... ..	18
8.	Calais Wold ...	18
9.	Pluckham ...	14
10.	Fimber ...	3
10½.	Life Hill, Sledmere ...	7
11.	Garton Slack ...	36
12.	Driffeld ...	7
13.	Huggate Wold ...	20
14.	Huggate Pasture and Cobdale ...	19
15.	Blanch ...	28
	Not grouped ...	11
	Total ...	303

Examining the groups in detail, we select a few articles to which special attention should be drawn.

Group 1. Six flint spear-heads from tumulus, 18, exquisitely chipped; bronze dagger-blade (T. 233); a pair of jet studs.

Group 3. Six elegant vases (T. 116), one with a handle; horns of red deer (T. 54); a flint knife, about 3 inches by 1, ground as thin as parchment (T. 75), nearly rectangular; only one similar is known to be in existence. The latter was discovered in 1890 in opening the Duggleby Howe, and is in possession of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart. A jet link (T. 77). The late Miss Sykes, of Sledmere, and the writer were present at the opening of this tumulus (during a snowstorm), and when the jet link was unearthed, Miss Sykes drew attention to the fact that it was almost precisely similar in pattern to one which she was then wearing. History repeats itself.

Group 4. Fine flint dagger, 7½ inches by 2½ (T. 24); semi-globular vase on 4 legs—very rare.

Group 5. Jet buttons (T. 23); vases (T. 55 and T. 9); bronze dagger (T. 205).

Group 6. Jet buttons (T. 99 and T. 118).

Group 7. Grand collection of vases, one with a handle; bronze dagger-blade (T. 32); jet necklaces (T. 64).

Group 8. Two splendid flint spear-heads, (T. 13).

Group 11. The largest and, in some respects, the most important group, consisting of 36

* *Yorkshire Geol. Soc. Proceedings*, vol. xi., part iii., map, p. 458.

tumuli in a valley bottom, called Garton Slack, 3 miles from Driffeld; flint dagger, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ (T. 37); stone hammer, in same tumulus; a curious bone instrument found, with cinerary urn, in same tumulus; a restored model in wood is attached; flint dagger (T. 52); bronze dagger-blade (T. 107); 28 vases, one with a handle; 3 incense-cups; large jet buttons; jet necklace (T. 75); bone pins (T. 112).

Group 12. Half of a flint spear-head, very thin, beautifully chipped (T. 220).

Group 14. Vase with a handle (T. 264); red deer antler, showing hole bored for use as a hammer.

Group 15. Vase with a handle, and with a square bottom; a very rare type.

The vases in the above groups number over 180, consisting of cinerary urns, food-vases, incense-cups, and drinking-cups, many of the latter presenting exquisite shapes. Only five have a handle—a rare type.

Some hundreds of skulls and long bones are stored away in boxes and paper, awaiting arrangement; but 13 typical skulls are shown in the cases. They vary from dolichocephalic to brachio-cephalic, as extracted from the British tumuli; but the Anglo-Saxon are clearly intermediate. In the British skulls the teeth are almost always in fine preservation, and the front teeth, upper and lower, are ground down flat, as might be expected from their meeting in the centre; but in the Anglo-Saxon skulls the teeth are hardly so perfect, and the upper front ones, projecting over the lower, as with us, are comparatively sharp.

An immense number of sling-stones and chipped flints are stored away in boxes, and some 20 querns are shown on the top of the cases and elsewhere.

Before leaving the interior, it may be mentioned that Mr. Mortimer is of opinion that some of the tumuli formed houses for the living before they became receptacles of the dead. An illustration of this he has figured on one of the maps in the gallery, a restoration of one such undoubted example from Hanging Grimston. This discovery has been considered by competent authorities as supplying a missing-link of great importance.

Outside the museum a cist or kistvaen has been re-erected, which has a modern history. It was disinterred by the late Lord Londesborough, about the year 1852, from a tumulus at Kelleythorpe, which has since been entirely destroyed by the railway from Driffeld to Market Weighton. The cist contained the primary burial, and is composed of slabs of calc, grit, and limestones of the passage beds, which must have been brought from the coralline beds of Filey Brigg. The upper slab measures about 7 feet by 4 feet in width, and is about $\frac{1}{2}$ foot thick. Around this primary interment, near the surface, were found no less than 35 secondary Anglo-Saxon interments, resembling in this respect the tumulus on Painsthorpe Wold (Group 6), opened by Canon Greenwell, where some 60 Anglo-Saxon interments were found on the site of a British tumulus.

We must now draw our notice to a close. It is evident from the foregoing notes that the museum at Driffeld, both in its contents and in its arrangement, is well worth the study of antiquaries, and that it is a remarkable instance of what may be achieved, through zeal and perseverance, by a simply self-educated man, when he turns his thoughts to such fascinating studies.

The museum is not open to the public, except on special occasions, but Mr. Mortimer is willing and anxious to show it to anyone who will apply to him for permission to visit it.

APPENDIX I.

The following articles, from the fine collection of Messrs. Mortimer, are figured in *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, Evans:

- Fig. 87. Acklam Wold } Polished celts with de-
 „ 88. Fimber } pressions on the faces.
 „ 111. Dalton: Hand-chisel.
 „ 133. Buckthorpe: Perforated axe, hammer-like
 at one end.
 „ 183. Fimber: Rubber.
 „ 221. Yorkshire Wolds: Spoon-shaped scraper.
 „ 257. Fimber: Flint knife.
 „ 268. Fimber: Curved flint knife.
 „ 276. Calais Wold: Lozenge-shaped flint javelin.
 „ 277. „
 „ 278. Calais Wold: Lozenge-shaped flint arrow-
 head.
 „ 279. Calais Wold: Lozenge-shaped flint arrow-
 head.
 „ 304. Fimber: Stemmed flint arrow-head.

Fig. 338. Fimber: Flint arrow-head with long projecting curved barb at one angle of the base, and a shorter one, less curved, at the other.

„ 374. Calais Wold: Jet studs.

„ 378. Fimber: Jet necklace, with over 160 jet beads, and a pendant.

APPENDIX II.

The following specimens are alluded to in the above work, but not figured:

Page 82. Fimber: Celt ground at the edge only, long narrow form, length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

„ 95. Malton: Polished celt, greenstone, length $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

„ „ Fimber: Polished celt, flint, length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

„ 115. Birdsall: Polished celt, quartzite, short form with conical butt, 5 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

„ 117. Thixendale: Polished celt, schist, roughened at the butt, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

„ 305. Fimber: Triangular flint knife, sides curved, angles rounded, polished on one face, sharp edges.

„ 315. Yorkshire Wolds: Flint dagger.

„ 338. „ „ Leaf-shaped flint arrow-head with a tang.



Notes on Recent Explorations in Egypt.

By ALFRED E. HUDD, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 219.)

NO. VI.—HERACLEOPOLIS.

UNDER the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Fund, excavations were commenced in January last by M. Naville and Count Raimo D'Hulst on the site of the ancient Egyptian city known to the Greeks as Heracleopolis, now covered by extensive mounds near the little Arab village of Ahnas-el-Medineh. It was hoped that much light might be thrown by these explorations upon one of the most obscure periods of Egyptian history, from the reign of Queen Nitocris—"the noblest and most beautiful woman of her time, fair in colour"—to that of Amenemhat I., the founder of the 12th dynasty.

Heracleopolis is supposed to have been

the capital of the kings of the 9th and 10th dynasties, but with the exception of the names of about twenty of the Pharaohs contained on the Tablet of Abydos, the history of this early period—from about B.C. 3100 to 2400—is almost entirely a blank; "names without deeds, empty sounds which are no better to us than the inscriptions on the tombs of ordinary insignificant men" (Brugsch, *History of Egypt*, vol. i., chap. viii.).

Messrs. Naville and D'Hulst commenced their work by opening upwards of a hundred of the tomb-pits in the ancient necropolis, but the result was not very encouraging. It was found that these had all been plundered in ancient times, and that many of them had been again used for interments during the Roman period. On the site of the town and of the great temple excavations were in progress when I left Egypt in March last. I was unable to visit the locality, but understood that no great discoveries had been made, and that little had been found except some architectural fragments, foundations of walls, etc.

NO. VII.—BENI-HASAN.

Very good work has been done here during the past season by Mr. Percy Newberry and Mr. George Fraser, who, under the superintendence of Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, have commenced here the "systematic and exhaustive archæological survey of Egypt" recently undertaken by the Committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund.

In December last Mr. George Fraser, a civil engineer who is well acquainted with the country, and Mr. Newberry, a specially trained student, commenced the great work in the southern part of the province of Minieh. When I reached Beni-Hasan at the end of January, the explorers were comfortably settled in one of the uninscribed rock-tombs ("No. 15"), high above the Nile, and were hard at work, having already made considerable progress. They hope that by the close of next year they will "have measured, planned, and drawn all the monuments, traced, copied, and photographed the inscriptions, sculptures, and wall-paintings, and taken note of all the depredations which have recently been committed," not only at Beni-Hasan, but also including the tombs at

Berscheh, and the celebrated Speos Artemidos. Mr. Griffith thinks that the Beni-Hasan tombs may be finished this year. Of the thirty-nine tombs here, twelve are inscribed, and of these twelve inscribed tombs, eight are also painted; there are altogether 12,000 square feet of painted wall-surface, of the whole of which it is intended to make a faithful transcript by means of tracing-paper. It is intended to reproduce the colours of the hieroglyphs, and all important details of the paintings, and for this purpose Mr. Blackden, an artist, has been assisting in the work. Reports will be issued to the subscribers to the Survey Fund, which will be illustrated with maps, photographs, etc., and will be a valuable addition to the literature of modern Egyptian research.

During the preliminary works, while the tombs were being cleared of rubbish, some very interesting objects came to light—the wedged-shaped stone chisels, from 6 to 10 inches long, with which the tombs were excavated. Also two pots were found containing about 1000 Roman coins of the fourth and fifth centuries, including some of Arcadius, Marcianus, and Leo. A pit excavated in one of the uninscribed tombs contained skeletons, beads, and pottery of the 18th or 19th dynasty, and a broken stela of the 12th dynasty, with the name of a man, Nekht, the son of Nekht, who appears to have been steward to a prince who was interred in the principal tomb.

For the better protection of the Northern tombs at Beni-Hasan iron doors have been fixed by the *Service de Conservation des Antiquités*. The Southern tombs are reported by M. Grebaut not to be worth the protection of gates. "Ce sont des grottes sans décoration, où rien n'est à détruire." If this is correct much damage must have been done since I visited the tombs in 1890.

Many Coptic graffiti of early date have also been carefully copied, from the various Coptic edifices in the neighbourhood. The secretary of the Fund (Miss A. B. Edwards, Westbury-on-Trym) will be pleased to receive new subscriptions towards the cost of the survey from readers of the *Antiquary* and others who are interested in Egyptian archaeology.

Clifton, May, 1891.

VOL. XXIV.

By-gone Lincolnshire.*



THIS is another result of the rare industry of Mr. William Andrews in producing bright books of an historical and archæological character, and successfully administering to a growing and healthy taste. In this instance Mr. Andrews is but the editor, and only contributes two of the many sections into which the volume is divided; yet an editor's share in a work is not to be measured by his own contributions, but rather by the general result of the whole, and by his skill in bringing contributors together. The book opens with a brief sketch of historic Lincolnshire, by Mr. John Nicholson, and is followed by the most scientific and valuable of all the papers—namely, the account, by Mr. T. Tindall Wildridge, on the ancient boat at Brigg. This old relic was discovered at Brigg in 1886, when excavations were being made on the east bank of the river Ancholme for a new gasometer. It is one of the largest and most perfect single-tree vessels that have ever been found. The oak from which it is hollowed must have stood 50 feet clear from the outgrowth of the first branches. Its dimensions are 48 feet 8 inches in length, the width tapering from 5 feet to 4 feet, and the height at the stern 3 feet 9 inches. We are glad to say that this ancient boat has not been removed to any museum, but stands in a shed purposely erected for its protection near where it was discovered by Mr. Carey-Elwes, the lord of the manor. The value to archæologists of this paper of Mr. Wildridge's consists in the descriptive and illustrated comparison of this Humbrin boat with other one-tree examples found in the United Kingdom. In the British Museum is a one-tree boat found near the river Arun, in Sussex, in 1833, which is 35 feet 4 inches long. In the museum of the Leeds Philosophical Society, but carelessly treated, is a small one-tree prehistoric boat, 8 feet 2 inches long, found in 1863 when draining Giggleswick Tarn, Craven. Brief record is made of a variety of other examples found, between 1720 and

* *By-gone Lincolnshire*, edited by William Andrews, F.R.H.S. A. Brown and Sons, Hull, 8vo., pp. x., 247, illustrated. Price 7s. 6d.

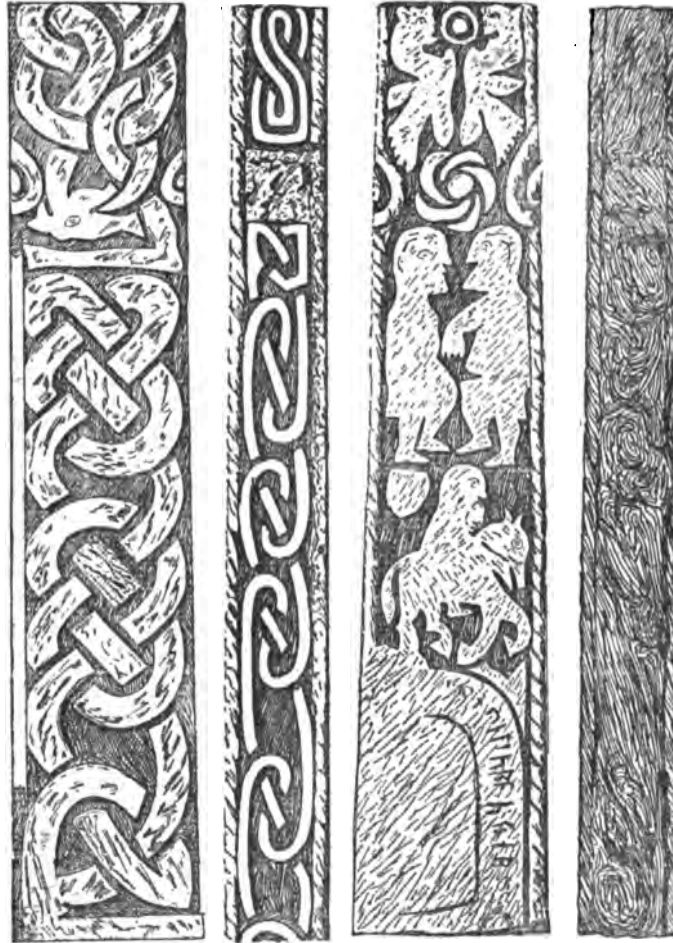
1848, near the Medway and the Clyde, and in other parts of England and Scotland, as well as of some Scandinavian examples.

Miss Mabel Peacock gives with much spirit an abridged prose-rendering of the stirring old English lay of Havelok the Dane.

In the church of St. Oswald, at Crowle, forming the lintel of the west door of the

face is exposed in its entirety. The details of the carving of all four sides are, however, known, as it was carefully removed for a time from its position in 1869, when rubbings and photographs of the whole were taken. From these photographs this engraving has been cut.

It is obviously the stem of a pre-Norman Christian cross, probably of a personal or



church, is a remarkable carved stone measuring 6 feet 11 inches in length, by 16 inches high, and 8½ inches thick. Having been built into the western wall, its inside or eastern face is partly hidden, only 4 feet 7 inches of its length being exposed to view; a corresponding length of the lower surface, and the whole of the upper one are also concealed by other masonry, but the western

memorial character. The usual interlaced patterns are found, as will be seen in the cut, on three of the four sides, but the present eastern face must be clearly considered the obverse, and contains certain carved figures as well as an inscription. The figures are difficult to explain, or to hazard a conjecture; whilst the runic inscription below the mounted figure is so worn and fragmentary

that it has caused the widest divergence among authorities. The most reasonable interpretation reads the signs as: "Bestow a prayer upon Nun Lin." It is probably of eighth- or ninth-century date. We cannot congratulate Rev. G. S. Tyack on the account he gives of this stone; it is extravagant to say that "it is one of the most interesting antiquities of the county, if not of the country, being almost unique in England." And surely it is childish in an antiquarian book, after all that has recently been done for our pre-Norman sculptured stones by Rev. Canon Browne, Mr. J. Romilly Allen, and others, to write as if the Crowle stone might possibly be "a Cushite idolatrous stone of pre-Christian date."

Mr. Peacock has a good and suggestive paper on "Pirates in the Humber," and Rev. Dr. Lambert discourses with much learning and discrimination on "Some Old Lincolnshire Gilds." We have only mentioned about a third of the subjects treated of in this pleasant volume, but enough has been said to show that it will not disappoint either the careful antiquary or the more casual reader who delights in the study of the past. It would be difficult to improve on either paper or type, whilst the comely cover adds to the attractions of a charming Lincolnshire volume.



Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

No. III.

IN presenting the readers of the *Antiquary* with the following list of Roman remains found during the last three months, I may perhaps be allowed to begin with an appeal for assistance. I cannot help fearing that my list, though fairly long, is by no means complete, and that these and all similar summaries would be longer if archæologists would more regularly communicate discoveries to some central person or society. As it is, even important

discoveries occasionally pass unnoticed. Not long ago I heard almost accidentally of a Roman inscription found last year, and duly placed in a local museum, of which no record seems to have reached the outer world. I need not say that any communication, printed or written, which may be sent to me, will be gratefully received, and I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Romilly Allen and others who have kindly sent me information.

HAMPSHIRE.—The South of England provides two or three not uninteresting finds. Some remains, including a bit of inscribed pottery, from the Isle of Wight, were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries on April 9, when Mr. G. E. Fox pointed out that the ground-plan of the dwelling-house from which the objects came resembles that of the Italian, not of the usual Romano-British type, and the house may therefore be of early date, as, indeed, its mosaics suggest. At Winchester some foundations have been hit upon (see *Antiquary*, vol. xxiii, p. 191). From Silchester there is, at the moment, little to report, but the work is proceeding steadily.

SUSSEX.—At Eastbourne Mr. H. Michell Whitley has found some remains about a mile north-west of the old (parish) church near a barn called Greenstreet. There are two shallow pits, the larger 15 feet long and 5 feet deep, containing fragments of "Samian" and other pottery, some nails and other small iron objects, a chalk spindlewhorl, a small fragment of glass, a bit of millstone, a circular cake, perhaps of lead, weighing about five pounds, and the bones of some animals, but no human bones or ashes, and no coins. In the larger pit was a flat stone of some size, which had evidently been used constantly for fires. By the kindness of Mr. Whitley, I was able to visit the find in company with the newly-reorganized Eastbourne Natural History Society, and I imagine the remains to belong to the dwelling of some half-civilized Briton in the Roman period. At Portslade, between Shoreham and Brighton, some burial urns have been found in the bridefield near the station, which appear to resemble other burial urns previously found at the same place, and now partly in Brighton Museum, and partly in possession of Mr. J. E. Hall. A dwelling-house appears to have

stood a few hundred yards to the north (see *Antiquary*, vol. xxiii., p. 238, and *Archæological Review*, i. 438).

KENT.—The Roman remains of Canterbury have been increased by the discovery of a pavement in Burgate (British Archæological Association, April 15).

MIDLANDS AND EASTERN COUNTIES.—Several small discoveries are reported from London—a curious horseshoe, a *châtelaine*, and the like, but nothing of very great importance. On the other hand, Oxfordshire has yielded a Romano-British village at Bampton, of which a full account lately appeared in these columns (vol. xxiii., pp. 155-158). Apparently, the inhabitants of the village were even less civilized than those of Cranborne Chase. The pits in some respects appear to resemble those found at Eastbourne, and mentioned above. Suffolk also provides finds. A pottery kiln has to be added to those previously found at West Stow Heath (*Athenæum*, p. 348); and a refuse-pit at Great Thurlow yielded a good deal of pottery and odds and ends, notably a coin of Claudius II., a small chalk "idol," said to be Vertumnus-Mercury, and some fine "Samian" ware (see p. 224). The recent discoveries made at Colchester, mostly pottery, etc., were described by Dr. Laver to the Essex Archæological Society on March 16; the same antiquary has since informed me of an urn with a *graffito* upon it.

CHESTER.—The important excavations in the North City Wall of Chester have been carried on continuously up to the date of writing, and have resulted in very notable results. Altogether, since the commencement of the work, some thirty inscriptions—all but one sepulchral—and many sepulchral and other sculptures and worked stones, have been extracted. Of the inscriptions, the most remarkable is one of which only the lower half has yet been discovered, recording the death . . . *optionis ad spem ordinis, centuria Lucili Ingenui qui, naufragio periit, i.e., of an "optio" (or centurion's adjutant), who was expecting to become a centurion, and was attached to the century of Lucilius Ingenuus, when he was shipwrecked and drowned.* It is rare that any inscription brings us so close to the hopes and fears, to the human tragedy, of Roman military life. Where the man was drowned we cannot guess, nor

is it profitable to conjecture his errand on board ship—all this we must leave to the novelist who may care to base on it some romantic tale of Roman Chester. The inscription has also a technical value, throwing light upon the meaning of several other inscriptions which mention the *spes* of an "optio." The annexed reproduction of sketches by Mr. R. Blair, first printed in the "Proceedings of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries," will give some idea of the other finds.



Of the sculptures, most are sepulchral. One (No. 14 in the above illustration) may be a rude, and by no means academic, representation of the Perseus and Andromeda legend, or of one of the similar mythological scenes. For further details I may refer to my articles in the *Manchester Guardian* of May 2 (reprinted in part in several other papers), and in the *Athenæum* of May 16, containing the texts of the inscriptions discovered up to the end of April. The work has had

the good fortune to receive subscriptions from the University of Oxford, and from the Research Fund of the Society of Antiquaries; but, if it is to be carried on as it should be, more money is urgently needed.

LINCOLN.—At Lincoln some new facts have been brought out relating to the wall near the Newport arch (*Athenæum*, p. 540), and the discovery of some column bases in Bailgate has been shown by Mr. Fox to considerably clear up our knowledge of the forum of the Roman city. The columns are in an exact line with some found in 1878, and appear to form the western colonnade of the forum, while some others represent, perhaps, the frontage of a temple in a street running from the forum to the south gate. It is to be hoped that further discoveries may enlighten us as to the character of Roman Lincoln. The evidence on which Professor Hübner has styled it a *colonia* is extremely slight, but the place, like Wroxeter, Silchester, Leicester, and some other sites, appears to possess the kind of buildings which belong to a largish town. The problem to be decided is whether these towns had unrecorded municipal constitutions, or were, like Nauportus, Vicus Aquensis, and other places familiar to us from Tacitus, *in modum municipii exstructi loci*. But before we can settle this, it is desirable to discover, from inscriptions, or from the character of the architecture, the date of the buildings.

YORK.—The chief discovery made in or near York is that of a hoard of thin brass coins, several thousand in number, belonging to the Constantinian period, and minted largely at London and Treves. The hoard has passed into the excellent hands of Canon Raine, who will, I hope, publish a fuller description.

BINCHESTER.—A little to the south of Hadrian's Wall at Binchester, the ancient *Vinovia*, an interesting altar has been discovered by Mr. Newby, and published by Dr. Hooppell, first in the *Times*. I have to thank Dr. Hooppell for a photograph, and Mr. Blair for a squeeze. The inscription records that it was erected by one Pomponius Donatus, beneficiary of the consular Regatus, to Jupiter and to the *Matres Ollototæ sive transmarinæ*. *Ollototæ* here clearly denotes the same or almost the same as *transmarinæ*, and though it has nothing to do with the

Welsh words *alloedd othau*, seems to come from two other Keltic words meaning "of another land." It is possible, as Dr. Hooppell ingeniously suggests, that the same name should be read on two other dedications to the *Deæ Matres*, both found at Binchester, and now lost.

CUMBERLAND.—The wall has produced very little this quarter, but Chancellor Ferguson sends me word of a potter's mark at Stanwix, and a sepulchral slab found on the Coneygarth estate, near the fortress of Old Carlisle, at Wigton (see p. 235). The slab appears to resemble another found in the same country (Bruce, *Lapidarium*, No. 752).

ANTONINE'S WALL.—The excavations in the so-called Antonine's Wall still continue, and I am obliged to Mr. George Neilson for very full accounts. The same energetic archæologist has published a description in these columns (vol. xxiii., p. 251), and in the *Athenæum* (pp. 707, 708). It appears that the marland "whitish cement-suggesting material," on the occurrence of which I based my theory of a core (p. 148), is not really capable of bearing the stress at first laid on it, and the rampart must therefore be treated as homogeneous. The sections made lately seem to clearly demonstrate that the wall is really *cæspiticius*, that is, built of sods and not thrown up from the ditch in front of it, and in these sods very few stones occur. Between the wall and the ditch there appears to have been, as in London Wall and elsewhere, a platform or vacant space (see also Cohausen, *Grenzwand*, plate xlviii.). The meaning of the stone base, with its squared kerbs and occasional transverse gutters, does not yet seem plain. Mr. Neilson thinks that its width of 14 feet represents the whole width of the base of the wall, and in this case it is clear, as he says, that the wall can hardly have been twenty feet high. It is curious that twenty years ago Professor Hübner (c. vii., p. 193) thought that estimate too large—*nisi hac mensura nimia putanda est* are his words. Altogether, the results of the excavations are of great interest, and reflect great credit upon all concerned. It is much to be hoped that they will be continued, and that an examination may also be made of the *vallum* running south of Hadrian's Wall.

LITERATURE.—The recent publications of our archæological societies contain several

papers of interest. The new volume of *Archæologia* (lii. 2) comprises papers by Mr. G. E. Fox on London Wall (p. 609), and by Professor Middleton on Spoonley Villa (pp. 651-688), and a report on the Silchester excavations (pp. 733-758). The Wiltshire Arch. and Nat. Hist. Society's magazine (vol. xxv., No. 74) contains papers by Dr. Wordsworth on Roman Wiltshire (to which I have already alluded in these columns), and by the Rev. E. H. Goddard on a dwelling-house at Hannington Wick. This latter does not seem to have been a very palatial structure; the *tesserae* were rough—though there was painted plaster, and perhaps better rooms were upstairs—but the account of it is good and worth printing. The new volume of the Chester Archæological and Historic Society (vol. iii., N.S.) contains further arguments by Mr. G. W. Shrubsole in support of his theory—to which I cannot subscribe—that the so-called Roman masonry in the walls of Chester is of Edwardian date (pp. 71-113), and a note by the same author on a centurial stone, found in 1888 in Chester, and inscribed probably *chor. iii. 7, Ter. Ro. (Ephem. vii. 881)*. M. Mowat, the French epigraphist, contributes a suggestion as to the Aurelius Alexander mentioned on one of the tombstones discovered in 1887 (pp. 114-119). The suggestion is ingenious, but, so far as I can see, pure conjecture, entirely devoid of and incapable of proof. Lastly, Professor Hübner has written an elaborate article (pp. 120-150) on the principal inscriptions found down to the end of 1888. The delay in the printing of this article is much to be regretted, however unavoidable it may have been. The MS. reached Chester in April, 1888, and a part of it was read in March, 1890. The readings and explanations of the inscriptions are practically the same as those given by myself in the *Ephemeris* (vii., p. 287, foll.), and the date suggested for the wall out of which they came—the age of Severus—is also the same as that which I had previously proposed. However, there are two or three new interpretations of older inscriptions—which I hope to discuss elsewhere—and a theory which seems to me somewhat hypothetical, as to the dates of certain individual inscriptions. To the present excavations there is naturally no allusion. Lastly, I may

mention Dr. A. Holder's *Alt-celtischer Sprachschatz* (Leipzig: Teubner), a dictionary of all the Keltic words and names found in Roman inscriptions, of which the first part has lately appeared. The work will be invaluable to all who study the inscriptions of Britain and Gaul, and other once Keltic lands. So far as I can judge (I cannot profess to criticise the philology), the work is excellently done. One or two mistakes are inevitable. There is an odd blunder under *Arvalus*; Unger's article on the name "Albion" is omitted, and Dr. Holder does not seem to know that the curious acrostic quoted under *Arepo* also occurs on a bit of plaster from Cirencester.

Lancing College,
June 14, 1891.



Dut in the Forty-five.

By JOHN WRIGHT.

(Continued from p. 209, vol. xxiii.)

York 6th Jan: 1745.

Dear Sir. You'll find on the other side a mighty small collection of news and that too of so trifling a nature as scarce to make it either worth your while to read or mine to send to you: It is however the whole product of the Day, if the Advices of the Herings the Tophams & the Tubbs are to be rely'd upon, I am glad to find by your Letter to M^r Topham that M^r Garforth is well and begins to think of coming Home again; I assure you that many of your Friends at Phils (who by the by is so ill as to make this night thought very likely to be is last) are continually enquiring after you & wishing for your Return. Your Sister has I'm afraid got a little cold w^{ch} has made her rather uneasy to Day but I hope tho my Absence from York on Thursday, from whence I shall go before Post Time on Wednesday may prevent my giving you an Acc^t of her Recovery by the next post, that you will from M^r Topham hear of [her] on Fryday next. M^r Dring continues to recover very well & all my little ones continue healthful & noisy w^{ch} last is always a very favourable symptom. She begs

to join her Comp^s to yourself & M^r Garforth
to those of D^r S^r Your most obed^t Kinsman
& h^{ble} Serv^t

Jerom Dring

Newcastle Jan^y 10th 1745.

The Rebels have intrenched near Stirling and will waite for Hawley having been reinforced from Perth. Some of the Dutch Generals reported here yesterday the French had declared War against Holland and it seems likely for I'm now loading a Dutch Ship for [the L]evant w^{ch} has orders to go North about. The Letters from the North last night say y^t Gen[eral Hawle]y arrived at Edinburgh and has taken his Quarters at holyrood house. Th[e sloo]p is led from Scotland for France and its said y^t many of the Rebels are gone wth . . . s hoped . yng will meet with her she being well known by his fleet. The Commissarys here have got Orders to provide for 2500 Hessians w^{ch} are to land at this place, some of w^{ch} are horse. The Duke of Bedfords and Lord Granby's now raised Regiments are marching to this Town. Two troops of S^t George's marched from hence to Durham this morning. We mount guard wth 100 of our Town Militia every Day, having not above 300 Military in Town y^t can do Duty we have 7 hospitals in this Town wth sick men. Another Letter from Newcastle the same Date. The Rebels are intrenching themselves at St. Ninians and have not yet crossed th[e] firth though its supposed part of Drummonds Company is come over to join them. The forces at Edinburgh were for marching very soon to drive them out of their lurking places. The Edinburgh paper says Lord Loudon is in Possession of Aberdeen and y^t Major Campbell is coming wth his men to Glasgow where some say they are already arrived. S^t Ninians is about a mile and a half South of Stirling. None of the Letters to day mention any Thing of the Report ab^t the Baggage of 3 or 4 Regim^{ts} being burnt which gives some Hopes it may not be true. York 11 Jan: 1745. Dear Sir: I hope by the Time this reaches you you'll have seen confirm'd by the Gazette what is but suggested on the other Side I mean the acct^s of a Declaration of war between t[he] Est^{ates} & the French—Tis better that they shou'd late join with all we] dispos'd Powers to curb that Leviathan of Power

If either the Folly or Rogueing of their Leaders had dec[reed]* this necessary measure one year longer it might have perhaps been too late to have repented of it the next—But if they had done it two years ago when Wade wth 100000 men might have destroyed their Army then might all Hainault, Ghent Bruges Ostend &c been in better Hands than now they are. Yesterday I saw a letter from London w^{ch} mentions a Report there that the French have got possession of Zealand, but as I did not see it by Authority I must suspend my Belief till tomorrow. M^r Topham has just been here & his acct^t of your Sister this Afternoon corresponds with what she sent me of herself in the morning that she was better. I am glad to hear of the Recovery of M^r Garforth & if the Frost continues a Day or two longer it will make travelling so convenient that I shall hope you'll take the Advantage of it & let us see you. M^{rs} Dring desires her Complem^{ts} may be accepted by you and M^r Garforth together wth those of D^r S^r Your most obed^t Kinsman & h^{ble} Serv^t

Jerom Dring

To The Rev^dend M^r Dring att the Rev^d
M^r Wilter's in Hull.

[York postmark.]

Newcastle Jan^y the 12th.

The Letters from Edinburgh last night say y^t the Rebels are in the Town of Stirling and y^t they have got some Peices of heavy Cannon cross the firth and have intrenched themselves and are raising batteries for their Security. A ship arrived this morning from London with several 18 Pounders and fifty Barrells of Powder for our Fort. Col^l Leighton wth 300 men by order of Gen^l Hawley has crossed the firth upon a Secret Expedition.

Berwick 10th Jan^y 1745. The Rebels who lately fled here precipitately from England in N^o about 3600 with some of L^d Jn^o Drummonds men y^t have since joined them, continue still in and about Lithgow Falkirk and Burrowstoness about six miles from Edinburgh and are now drawing a Strong line ab^t a mile in Length to Obstruct the King's troops from attacking them; this is plain cowardice for by so doing they will only put his Majesty's troops ab^t and then they may

* ? declared or delayed.

attack them in the Rear. The Ursula and Another Ship of War have sailed up the Firth to prevent L^d Jn^o Drumond sending his Cannon or any more of his Banditti. L^d Loudon is attempting wth his 2000 men to get down to Aberdeen if L^d Lewis Gordon does not pr^{ove} to Jo Strong for him and it is confidently reported Gen^l Campbell has got wth his West Highla[nder]s to Glasgow. If this is confirmed we may soon hope for agreeable news, tho some I imagine we shall . . . v . . . e an [enga]gem^t apprehending the Rebels dare not stand but take the advantage . . . or towards England by Kelso if the Kings troops attempt to go round This L . . . them in the Rear. Its certain the Rebels have refitted the hazard sloop ready to sail [&] have a great deal of Baggage on Board so its thought some of their Heads will take their [leave] in her some of these dark long nights. All is quiet att Edinburgh and nothing material ab^t the Rebels. Letters from Dumfries &c confirm the Report of Campbells being got to Glasgow with 2500 Argyleshire men and y^t the Rebels have behaved shockingly there and in all the other Places they have passed through. They also make nothing of the Skirmish at Inverrary where nothing but a few of the Monroes were engaged of which a very few were Killed and some taken prisoners. Yesterday Alderman Mayer ye under Sheriff's Deputy recd. an Acc^t from General Howard, y^t by ye Duke's directions 150 more of ye Highlanders, and 43 officers were set out of Carlisle as yesterday, under an Escourt of L^d Mark Ker's Dragoons. ye first to stay at York Castle, ye last to go forw^d for London. Its said by y^t Acc^t y^t they will be here on Saturday.

York 13th Jan : 1745-6.

To The Revnd M^r Dring att the Rev^d M^r Wilters in Hull.

[York postmark.]

York 13th Jan : 1745.

Dear Sir. My Expectation to have heard of the Nomination of a Sheriff by last Fryday's post prevented my paying my Respects to you and M^r Garforth at Hull tho' I was on Thursday within nine miles of you (at North Cave) But I'm satisfied that when you know how nearly in that case I was affected in Interest you'l the more readily

excuse my neglect of Duty—The same necessity of being again at Home from the like Expectation will oblige my Return again from thence (whether I go on Wednesday morning) without seeing you ; nor shall I be able to write to you by next Post. The Conversation of this Town for the two last Days has turn'd upon the marriage of young Masterman (the Royal Hunter) with Dick Dawson's Daughter without the Knowledge of Masterman's Father ; who its apprehended will be hardly reconciled—They set forward (I hear) to-morrow morning for Serg^t Bootle's London who is to be their mediator. Marsh married them at Trinity's Church & young Barlow was Father & I hear Miss Dawes was of [the pa]rty.

Yesterday the Under Sheriff's Deputy Aldⁿ Mayer [receiv]d an Acc^t from Gen^l Howard that by the Duke's Directions . . . of . . . Highlanders & 4 . . . officers were to be sent out of [Carlisle] . . . of L^d Mark Kers Dragoons . . . last to go forwards for London. Its said by [y^t Acc^t y^t they will be] here on saturday.

All my Family are well & much yours. I beg my service to M^r Garforth & am D^r S^r Y^r most obed^t Kinsman

Jerom Dring.

(your sister desires
you'll bring her box of Prunellas.

[The above two half-sheets are in a very bad state and mouldering from damp.]

The Edenburgh News Paper dated 13th Jan : says that on that Day the Regiments of Royal Scotch, Wolfe ; Pultney, Cholmondley, Blakeney and Monroe with the Glasgow & Paisley Militia & the Regiments of Legonier & Hamilton's Dragoons march'd towards Linlithgow. That the Rebels had erected no Batteries of such weight of metal as wou'd much hurt Stirling Castle & that Blakeney kept them out of Reach of his Guns in the Day Time. That the Hessians are hourly expected having embarked the 1st Ins^t at Williamstadt for Leith. A Letter from Berwick adds that the s^d Regim^t are commanded by Husk who wou'd have surpris'd the Rebels that were 1200 Foot & 100 Horse had it not been for one Mack-Gun an Inn Keeper of Leith & a Spy of the Rebels, who acquainted them with M^r Husk's March ;

upon which they fled wth great Precipitation to Falkirk (where their main Body was) leaving their Baggage behind them. The Spy is since taken and its said will soon be put to death.

A Letter of the 15th from Berwick says that some more Regimt^s march'd [toward]s Stirling yesterday & more with the Artillery & Genl . . . were to go that day. The Rebels at Linlithgow were [commanded] by L^ds Geo: Murray and Elcho, and its said they left [m . . .] of their Arms behind them. Our 300 men that were said to have cross'd the Firth under Col^l Leighton are return'd having destroy'd three or four of the Rebels ships & taken some of their Artillery at Allowa. The 43 Officers & 150 private Highlanders that are coming hither and were expected to Day halted yesterday at Bedale where one of the latter died. They are described as the dirtiest & most lousy Crew that ever were seen & that their Officers are not much better, four of w^{ch} were at the Request of the rest put amongst the common men, their company being become so exceedingly intolerable to the rest—They are now at Burrough Bridge and all will be here tomorrow. S^r Alexander Bannerman who has spent much of his Time in Yorkshire and married a Trotter is most certainly in the Rebellion—and made High Sheriff of Aberdeen-Shire by is Master [I] take notice of this because there has been much [contention] about the Fact.

To The Rev^d M^r Dring att the Rev^d M^r Wilter's in Hull. [York postmark.]
York 18th Jan: 1745.

Dear Sir. I hope from the appearance w^{ch} this Day's Post gives us of Affairs in the North, that a very few days will bring us the news either of a total Defeat or a general Rout; either of w^{ch} will in all Probability put an End to the Rebellion & establish to well minded & affected people that Peace & Happiness w^{ch} for many of the last months they have wanted—With this Blessing I hope we shall be able to welcome your Return to York, for which many People are solicitous. I expect that tomorrow morning well rid me of a tiresome Sollicitude to act in public Character during these Times of Trouble, for as no man is a greater Friend to our Constitution than myself I s[hould] be sorry not to

have a proper Opportunity of shewing it, if the necessity of the Times shou'd require it, w^{ch} God forbid. I have spent above an Hour this Afternoon with your Sister who is taking Physic and is much better spirits than when last I saw her—I hope upon your return you'll find her even better than you left her. She begs of me (as did also Miss Nisbett) to be properly address'd to you & M^r Garforth—M^{rs} Dring [also] desires her Complements to be added to those of D^r S^r Your most obliged & obed^t Kinsman,

Jerom Dring.



The Building of a Barge and the making of a Pool, 1583.

By MRS. BALDWIN-CHILDE.

IN the park at Kyre, Worcestershire, is a large lake of sixteen acres, flanked on its eastern side by a bank of oak-wood, called the Island Coppice, which contains a small heronry. The water is dammed up by an embankment made in 1583, which cost £500, and of which the following is the detailed account, written at the time by Sir Edward Pytts, to which is added the expenses of "the Building of the Barge," evidently intended to be used as a summer boat-house on the artificial lake:

Expenses about my Mille and Poole Hedd in Kier Parke.

I began the Poole Hedd to raise itt with earth the 26 th of March 1583—and hadd this week men laboring thereat after the rate of 6 ^d a man for the day bourding himself	3	0	0
The next weeke	46	0	
The next weeke	3	12	0
Paide more to laborers for dayes behinde & unpaide	15	0	
The next weeke	3	8	0
The next weeke	3	0	0
The next weeke	4	0	0
Paide to Robert Newell for carriage of 120 loades of earthe to the poole hedd in his Cart & one horse after 4 ^d the 20 loades	2	0	
Ditto, 37 loades	12	4	
Paid to Robert Newell by my Uncle Thomas for severall Cariadges & severall paym ^{ts} before as apereth by the book of his Accompt viz the 9 of Maye the 24 th of Maye & the 7 of June	36	4	

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
August.....	8	0		Augusti, 1586.—Payde to John Walker			
Decembris, 1584.—Paid to Robert Newell				7 th Aug st 1586 19 ^s to eqr then for work-	19	0	
20 December 1584 for hedging & re-				ing in the poole hedd			
moving the pale upon his grounde after				. . . for 19 days . . . and so even till			
5 ^d a perch for 24 foote for the pale & the				then	13	0	
like perch for the hedge upon a reckon-				Masons & Bricklayers and Brickmakers Expenses			
ing eqr save 2 ^s	23	0		about my Mille and pole hedd in Kier parke.			
February, 1584.—Paide more to Robert				Marche 4 th , 1583.—I began to lay the 1 st			
Newell . . . toward removing of the pale				stone and foundation of my Mille			
from Magette's fforde to the Deere lepe				Annoqr Regine Elizabeth 26 and kept			
in Chaveridge banck upon a reckoning				but one Mason at worke to laye stone			
10 ^s	10	0		before my owne man the cheiff workman			
September, 1586.—Paid to Roger Newell				Tho: Lem till the . . . of . . . because			
21 st September 1586 for carriadge 1200				I lacked roome but 4 Masons besides to			
loades of carriadg to the Poole Hedd				hewe rough & smothe Ashlere I kept			
and so even till then	20	0		also.			
S ^{ma} £3 7s. 0d.				The Masons were paid for hewing 803			
Laborers about the poole hedd.—Paid the				foote of Ashelere after 1 ^d a foote I say	3	13	6
2 ^d Maie 1584 for 3 men's wages for one				8 hundredd & three foot			
daye after 6 ^d a daie	18			To Masons for dayes worke after 10 ^d the	35	6	
Paid in my absence in London by my				daye			
Uncle Thomas Pitt from the 2 ^d of May				P ^d to William Poton Mason for 12 daies			
till the 19 th of Julie 1584 to laborers				worke after 10 ^d the daie he finding him-	10	0	
about my poole hedd	18	6	10	self diett 10 ^s			
To Douglas for digging the sluice deeper				Paid . . . Vaughan mason 26 th Marche			
the 30 th of November by my Uncle				1584 for 6 dayes worke & his man for			
Thomas	20	6		so many, after 10 ^d a day thone & 6 ^d			
Paide to Robert Newell for 360 loades of				thother bourding themselves and 12 ^d			
earth the 13 th of December 1584 cariadge				over; 9 ^s	9	0	
to the poole hedd	6	0		Bargayned w th the masons to hewe rough			
To Roger Newell . . . by my Uncle &				Ashelere after of the foote & gyven Jo			
brother for 32 daies cariadge	16	0		Lane upon a reckoning before hande	10	0	
August, 1584.—Paid . . . 25 score cart				Paide to Jo Hill 18 th Aprill 1584 for 21			
loades of earth cariadg to the poole				dayes worke after 10 ^d a daye he finding			
hedd after 4 ^d the score	8	4		himself diett & so eqr	17	6	
Sep., 1584.—Paid . . . 100 score lodes of				Paide to Jo. Lane for 14 dayes.....	11	8	
earth to the poole hedd	1	14	8	Paide to Poton for 9 dayes	7	9	
S ^{ma} £22 12s. 10d.				Paide to Yatton a boye a server of stone			
Laborers about the Poole hedd, Octobris,				& mortar after 5 ^d a daye for 17 dayes &			
1584.—Paid 76 score loades cariadg to				so eqr	7	1	
the poole hedd	1	2	8	Paide to W. Poton mason for 7 dayes ...	5	10	
Novembris, 1584.—To Robert Newell 78				S ^{ma} £9 7s. 10d.			
score loades	1	5	0	Masons & Bricklayers.			
Decembris, 1584.—41 score	13	8		Paid to Lem 23 ^d Ffebruarie 1584 for one			
Januarij, 1584.—63 score loades	1	1	0	day & halff work	15		
Februarij, 1584.—26 score and 10 loades...	8	10		Ditto, 5 dayes work	4	2	
March, 1584, 1585.—62 score	1	0	8	Julii 3, 1586.—Lem bargained to plaister			
S ^{ma} .				all the brick windowes after 3 ^s 4 ^d for			
Paid by my Uncle & brother Thomas				ev'y one in the Mille & the great one for			
Fytts Aug st to Walker & 11 other				6 ^s 8 ^d all w ^{ch} came unto 40 ^s & thereof			
workmen	5	7	3	paid him this 3 Julii 1586 in come for 2			
Ditto. Sep ^r	5	17	4	Bushells 8 ^s and for one halff more 2 ^s			
Ditto. Octobr	5	15	1	and 15 ^s in redie monie so is he payde			
Ditto. Novemb ^r	2	17	11	25 ^s and yett remayneth 15 ^s	25	0	
Ditto. Decemb.	2	18	1	Augustij, 1586.—Paide Lem the other 15 ^s			
Ditto. Jan.	3	12	4	the 7 th of August 1586 & so even for this			
Ditto. Feb.	2	7	7	Bargaine before of plaistering the win-			
Ditto. Marc.	12	6		dowes	15	0	
Aprilis, 1586.—To John Jackson for wind-				S ^{ma} £2 5s. 5d.			
ing & studding the walles w th in y ^e upper				THE MAKYNGG OF THE BARGE.			
romes in y ^e mill	4	0		Junij, 1585.—Bargayned with 2 Ship-			
Julii, 1586.—And payd him more for 12				wrights of London the 4 th of June, 1585			
dayes work	6	0		for making my Barge after this rate,			
Payde to Walker & Newell for filling the				they to diett themselves & to make itt			
pole house w th earth & for filling the vault	38	0		and frame itt for £4 5s. 0d. and I pro-			

vide them all stuff—yron—tymber— nailes—pitch—tare—& flaxe and to hire a joyner at my chardge to build the house therein & payd them then the 18 th of July 1585 40 ^s paid him more the 9 th of August 1585 45 ^s	£ s. d.
For the little board & laid out for tarr & pitch.....	4 5 0
To Walker of Tenbury for ten hundredd of borde nailes & so many cufes to rivet them.....	11 6
For a quarter of tarr	15 0
For a pott	8
For 30 pound of pitche	10 5
For thromes	4
For 200 of Roffies & 200 of great nailes...	6 8
For chalke	1
More for 2 chaynes pitche nailes & other things	18 0
Paid to John Ffarmer 21 st July 1583 for hewing pannell after 3 ^d the dozen 29 dozen & for punchion after 2 ^d the dozen 60 dozen & for 40 railes 16 ^d	19 0
To Nashe for making the wainscott house in the barge 1 st August 1583 10 ^s more for the same	20 0
For white leading the Barge	20 0
S ^{ma} total of the Barge £	



Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.
(Continued from p. 266, vol. xxiii.)

YORKSHIRE (continued).

ESHTON: ST. HELEN'S.

IT was customary for the younger folk to assemble and drink the water of this well mixed with sugar on Sunday evenings. The ceremony appears now to have died out. It was in vogue late in the last century.

LEEDS: ST. PETER'S.

St. Peter's Spring is intensely cold, but beneficial to such as are troubled with rheumatism, rickets, etc.—*Mag. Brit.*, 1733.

LEEDS: EYEBRIGHT WELL.

The Eyebright Well, near Monk Pits, is, or was, celebrated as a cure for sore eyes.

BRADFORD: SPINK WELL.

Spink Well is near Bradford; it was nigh this well that the famous wild-boar is said to have been killed. Being near Cliffe Wood,

the name may have been derived from the song birds there formerly, such as the bull spink, the gold spink, etc.—*York's Folklore*, p. 196.

BRADFORD: HOLY WELL.

This holy well, not far from Manningham Lane, probably derived its name from having at some time been dedicated to some saint. The inhabitants of Bradford were wont in ancient times to resort on Sundays to these wells as a common place of meeting, to drink of the waters and partake of their preternatural virtues.—*Ibid.*

DUDLEY HILL: THE LADY'S WELL.

The Lady's Well, in the "Roughs," on the west side of Dudley Hill, within late years, was in great repute for its waters.—*Ibid.*, 197.

EVERINGHAM: ST. EVERILDA'S WELL.

In the garden here, belonging to Lord Herries, is a well dedicated in honour of St. Everilda. It is square, and was formerly resorted to by the villagers, but is now closed.

GARGRAVE: ST. HELEN'S.

The water of this well was a certain cure for sore and weak eyes. Whitaker states that in his time votive offerings, such as ribbons and other decorative articles, were commonly to be seen tied to the bushes near these wells.

GRINTON: CRACK POT, OR THE FAIRY'S HOLE.

A curious cavern near the mouth of a small rivulet, at the bottom of which is a deep pool of water, formed by water running from the rock; it is known as "The Fairy's Hole" now, but in more ancient times it bore the appellation "Crack Pot."

BOLTON-IN-CRAVEN: KING HENRY VI.'S WELL.

King Henry VI., while a fugitive at Bolton Hall, desiring a bathing-place during the hot summer days, and none such being available, his host endeavoured to supply the want of his august guest. He therefore proceeded within the walled-in garden with a hazel divining-rod in his hand, which soon indicated the presence of water below. Ordering the spot to be dug up immediately, water issued therefrom in abundance, and the well in the form of a bath was thus made for the convenience of the king. It is said to be still in existence and known as King Henry VI.'s

Well. The king in his gratitude prayed that the well might ever flow on, and that the family of his host might be never extinct.

"O, may it flow eternally,
And while the spring shall bubble,
May you and yours live peaceably,
Free from all care and trouble.
And while it murmurs down yon vale,
O, may no son or daughter
Of Pudsay's lineage ever fail
To drink this crystal water.
What though with honour and largesse
You ne'er may be requited,
Your loyalty and my distress
Shall ever be united.
With fair hewn stones let this be walled—
Stones that will perish never—
And then the fountain shall be called
'King Henry's Well' for ever."
Littledale: *Craven Legends*.

WAKEFIELD: ROBIN HOOD'S WELL.

Robin Hood's Well is reputed to be the starting-place of a padfoot called in the neighbourhood the "Boggard of Longar Hede." It haunted a three-lane-end after leaving the well. One poor fellow said he saw it walk beside him for a quarter of a mile up the lane, and that very night his aunt died. It was of the size of a calf, with horned head, with long shaggy hair, and eyes like saucers; fastened to one of its hind-legs was a chain, and usually a cry heard following it as of a pack of hounds.

BARNSDALE: ROBIN HOOD'S WELL.

There is another well named after the famous outlaw, near where the Great North Road or Watling Street crosses Barnsdale, between Doncaster and Ferrybridge.



Burials at the Pories of the Black Friars.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

(Continued from p. 126, vol. xxiii.)

1463. WILLIAM WATER, citizen and fletcher, 19 Oct. In the churchyard, next the burial place of his CHILDREN. *Pr.* 4 Nov.
1463-4. LAMBERT HENRY, 4 Nov., 1462, at London. In the churchyard, next the grave of F. ROBERT ELY, late Friar of the same place. *Pr.* 23 Mar.

1464. EDMUND BYBBESWORTH, 15 July. In the church. *Pr.* 21 Jul.

1464. THOMAS DOBBYS, citizen and fishmonger, 24 July, 1463. In the conventual church, in the Pardon Chapel: 13s. 4d. for his burial. *Pr.* 9 Aug.

1464. HENRY BURTON, clerk, 8 May. Before the high altar in the choir. *Pr.* . . . 1464.

- 1464-5. JOHN GULL, citizen and spurrier, 20 Jan. In the church, within the aisle, before or near the image of St. Peter of Meleyn: 20s. for his burial. His executors shall place upon a marble stone to be laid over his body a piece of copper engraved in remembrance of his name, mystery, degree, and the day and year of his decease. *Pr.* 4 Mar.

1465. RICHARD CAUNTON, clerk, Archdeacon of Sarum, 13 June. In the church, if he dies in London of his present infirmity, in an honourable place to be chosen by his executors. *Pr.* 8 Jul.

1467. WILLIAM OSAUNT, *alias* Brunham, citizen and baker, 4 Aug. In the cloister of the church, next the grave of MARGARET his wife: 6s. 8d. for his burial, and 4d. each to four men carrying his body. *Pr.* 18 Aug.

1468. THOMAS CLARENCE, citizen and cutler, 23 Oct. In the churchyard. *Pr.* 15 Nov.

1468. AGNES CLARENCE, of London, widow, 4 Nov. In the churchyard, next the grave of Thomas Clarence, her husband. *Pr.* 15 Nov.

- 1470-1. ROBERT POYNTZ, Esq., 26 Nov., 1470. In the convent church in a convenient place, if he deceases in London, or else where it pleaseth our Lord Jesus. The Prior and convent shall come with their cross, as the usage is, and convey his body to their church, and for this, and the placebo, dirge and mass shall have 20d., every friar-priest 8d., and every other Friar and novice 4d. *Pr.* 7 Feb.

1471. JOHN WHITE, yeoman of the household of George, Duke of Clarence, 26 May, at London. Within the cloister of the house and church: 20s. for the burial and exequies and mass of requiem solemnly by note. *Pr.* 5 Jun.

1473. ALICE GULLE, of London, widow, 1 Dec., 1469. Under the marble stone

- in the body or nave of the church, where John Gulle her husband rests: 20s. for the burial. *Pr.* 10 *Nov.*
1477. JOHN DYCONSON, citizen and fishmonger, 20 May, 1477. In the church, at the discretion of his executors. He bequeaths £6 13s. 4d. to the Prior and convent for his burial, and that they pray for his soul. *Pr.* 13 *Aug.*
1479. WILLIAM STEDE, citizen and vintner, 31 July, 1479. In the church, before the image of our Lady of Pytee, by the assignment of the Prior. For his burial he bequeaths 20s. in money and forty gallons of good red wine to be spent at the masses here to the pleasure and laud of Almighty God. At his burial and month's mind there shall be four new torches and four tapers to be held by eight poor men, who shall each have 8d. for the labour at both times. *Pr.* 20 *Oct.*
1483. RICHARD BRYNKELEY, 30 Aug., 1483. Within the convent church. *Pr.* 4 *Sept.*
1484. JOHN NEYNO, of London, fuller, 9 Apr. Within the Priory of the house of Friar-Preachers, where the Prior wills to lay him. For his burial and prayers for his soul he bequeaths 53s. 4d. for the works of the church. *Pr.* 13 *Apr.*
1484. JOHN TERYNGHAM the elder, Esq., 12 July. To be borne to his parish church of St. Olave, Silver Str., with convenient ringing. Fifteen poor men in white and black, and hoods of the same (price 40s.) shall hold fifteen torches (price £5). Then to be buried before the image of our Blessed Lady in the church of the Friar-Preachers, who are to have 40s. for the service and fetching his body. Four tapers of 6 lb. each shall burn about his herse; and each of the fifteen poor men shall have 4d. for his labour and saying our Lady's Psalter for his soul. *Pr.* 14 *Dec.*
- 1484-5. JOHN CROKE, senior, of London, gent., 8 Feb. In the church, next the spot where JOHN CROKE, late alderman, his father, rests. *Pr.* 14 *Feb.*
1485. THOMAS BRAMPTON, 28 Sept. Before the image of our Lady. *Pr.* 10 *Nov.*
1487. DAME ELIZABETH BROWN, late wife of Sir George Brown, knt., 18 May, at London. Within the church, with her HUSBAND. The Friars are to fetch her body from the place where she dies. *Pr.* 26 *Jun.*
- 1487-8. ROBERT SEINT LAURENCE, knt., Lord of Houth, being at Shelton Park, 16 July, 1487; in the presence of Lady Wiltesshire and Richard Brynkoll. In the church. *Pr.* 11 *Mar.*
1488. THOMAS ROGER, citizen and vintner, 25 Feb., 1487-8. In the body of the church, on the north side, over against the burial-place of Mistress Lytton. *Pr.* 16 *Jun.*
1488. MARTIN JUMBARD, citizen and brewer, 20 Feb', 1487-8. Within the Blackfriars', at the discretion of his executors. *Pr.* 3 *Jun.*
- 1488-9. ROBERT MORETON, of London, gent., 15 May, 1486. In the convent church, in some convenient place at the discretion of his executors. *Pr.* 21 *Feb.*
1489. ALICE PADYNGTON, of London, widow, late wife of Thomas Padyngton, citizen and fishmonger, 28 Mar. In the convent church, in such place as her executors shall purvey; and they shall spend 10l. on her funeral. *Pr.* 2 *Apr.*
1490. SIR GILBERT STAPILTON (chaplain), 28 Oct. In the church. *Pr.* 8 *Nov.*
1491. DAME MARGARET CROKE, widow, late wife of John Croke, alderman, 14 Dec., 1490. In the convent church, before the image of St. Sithe. For her burial-place, and for her husband's and her own souls to be prayed for, she bequeaths to the same house forty marks in money, as a common treasure against a need or necessity, and when that need is passed to be put up again till the like case falls.
- 1492-3. RICHARD BILLESDON, 16 Feb. In the body of the church, as nigh to the wall as may be, without the parclose. If it can be easily and conveniently done, a cleanly tomb of marble shall be set in the wall there, or else a cleanly stone of marble a yard square fixed in the wall, or one of marble laid in the ground upon his grave with a picture of his body and scripture of his obit on it. *Pr.* 26 *Feb.*
1493. JOHN HYGINS, citizen and shearman, 10 Apr. In the Friar-Preachers, as nigh the burying-place of ALICE his wife, as

- may be done. He bequeaths 6s. 8d. to the Prior and Convent for his burying, and for prayers for his soul. *Pr. dateless.*
1493. GEORGE BOLTON, citizen and tailor, 11 Aug. At the Friar-Preachers: 20s. for his burial and exequies in a fore-chosen spot. *Pr. 26 Aug.*
- 1493-4. PATRICK HEGLEV, of Deveham, Ireland, merchant, 23 Dec., 1493, in London. In the church afore the image of St. Patryke, or nigh thereabout, if he deceases in London. *Pr. 17 Feb.*
1494. JOAN INGALDESTHORPE, 18 June. Her stinking and corrupt body to be buried in the Chapel of our Lady, set within the church, in the same place where the body of SIR JOHN TIPTOFT, late Earl of Worcester, her brother, rests. The Friars are to have 20s. at her burial, for mass and dirge by note. *Pr. 25 Jun.*
1495. MARGARET WESTBOURNE, of London, widow, 20 Mar., 1495. In the cloister of the Friar-Preachers: 6s. 8d. for her burying. *Pr. dateless.*
1496. JOAN ROGERS, of London, late wife of Thomas Rogers, citizen and vintner, 14 Mar., 1495-6. In the conventual church, in or by the place where her husband lies. She bequeaths £5 sterling and her great mazer with the image of St. James in the bossel, to the Prior and Convent, for her burying and to pray for her soul. Six Friars of the place shall bear her body from her dwelling to burial. Her former husband, John Moone. *Pr. 19 Apr.*
1496. HENRY ASSHEBORNE, citizen and court-scriver, 23 Feb., 1494-5. In the nave of the church, before the image of St. Michael archangel, under a marble stone for him and MARY his wife, to be placed over him. His funeral exequies shall be in an honourable manner, with 12 torches and 4 wax-tapers, held about his body, according to custom, by 16 poor men, who shall beseech God for his soul, and have each 12d. for his stipend on the day of his death and his thirtieth day, to wit, 16s. among them for both times. *Pr. 21 July.*
1496. EDMOND TALBOTTE, Esq., 11 Aug. In the church. *Pr. 25 Aug.*
1496. JOHN KNYGHT, of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in the suburbs, 8 Sept. His mortal body to be buried in the Church, or wheresoever it pleaseth God that he depart this world. *Pr. 28 Oct.*
1496. WILLIAM PASTON, of London, gent., 7 Sept. In the church, at the north end of the high altar, by Lady ANNE his wife. A convenient reward shall be given for the place of burial, and to have a large stone upon Lady Anne and himself. *Pr. 28 Nov.*
1496. MARY ASSHEBORNE, of London, widow, 26 Oct. In the nave of the church, near the marble tomb, where the body of her late husband Henry lies buried. On the day of her death, her exequies and mass shall be celebrated in an honourable manner, by note; and twelve torches and four wax-tapers around her body shall be held by sixteen poor men, each to have 6d. for his labour: her burial place being near the altar of St. Michael the archangel. *Pr. 17 Dec.*
1497. WILLIAM MARCH, yeoman, sojourning with his son John March, citizen and tallow-chandler of London, 21 May. Within the churchyard, at the discretion of his son. *Pr. . . . 1497.*
1499. WILLIAM SAYLES, citizen and goldsmith, 6 Mar., 1498-9. Before the image of St. Michael, in the nave of the church. He bequeaths 26s. 8d. to the Prior and Convent for his burial, and special prayers for his soul, etc.
1499. SIR OLIVER MANNYNHAM, knt., 16 May. If he dies in London, in the conventual church of the Black Friars; if at or near Stoke Poges, in the College of Eton. *Pr. 8 Jun.*
1499. JOHN LORYMER, citizen and marbler, 28 May, 1499. In the body of the church, at the discretion of his executrix, Joan his wife. Four torches and four wax-tapers are to burn about his body at his burial; eight poor men carrying them shall have 4d. each, the four persons who bear his body to be buried, 4d. each; and the bells of the church of St. Martin are to be rung solemnly, and 4s. be given for the knell.
1500. JOHN PAULE, of the parish of St. Martin within Ludgate, 9 Aug. In the churchyard, next the grave of his wife.
1500. WILLIAM WESTBROKE, citizen and haberdasher, 7 Oct. In the churchyard. *Pr. 4 Dec.*

(To be continued.)

A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 271, vol. xxiii.)

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Blagborne [Blackburn?].

(*Ex. Q. R., Misc. Ch. Gds., 24.*)

Preston.

3. Illegible.

(*Ibid., 25.*)

1. Ulverston.

2. Bolton.

3. Kyrbie Irelethe.

4. Tunstall.

5. Gryssnaghe.

6. Halton.

7. Uræwyke.

8. Whittington.

10. Dalton in Furnes.

(*Ibid., 26.*)

Goynarche (?).

(*Ibid., 27.*)

Standyshe.

(*Ibid., 28.*)

1. North Meylez.

2. Lyverple (chapel).

3. Kirkebie (chapel).

4. Male (chapel).

5. Weste Derbi (chapel).

6. Walton.

7. Hyton.

8. Sephton.

9. Halsall.

10. Leighe.

11. Melling (chapel).

12. Childwall (church) Hale and Garstang (chapels).

13. Wynwhikke Church cum Trinitie Church.

14. Alkare.

15. Wigan Church cum Holland Chapell and Billynge.

16. Crossebie Chapel.

17. Prescott Church cum Farnsworth Church et Seynt Elyn Chapell.

18. Ormyskirke.

19. Waryngton.

20. Aghton.

(*Ibid., 29.*)

1. Eccleston.

2. Croston.

3. Leyland.

4. Chorley.

5. Bryndell. [unclear] v [unclear] [unclear]

6. Penwortham and chapel of Longton.

(*Ibid., 30.*)

COUNTY OF LANCASTER (continued).

1. Preston.

2. Kyrkham.

3. St. Michael upon Wyre.

4. Bysam.

(*Ibid., 31.*)

1. Myddelton.

2. Manchester.

3. Burye.

4. Assheton.

5. Revyngton.

6. Flixton.

7. Blackerode.

8. Rachedale.

9. Prestwiche.

10. Oldham.

11. Deyn with Hoghton and Horwyche

Chapels.

12. Bolton with Curton and Walmesley

Chapels.

13. Sadilworthe.

14. Radclyf.

15. Eccles.

(*Ibid., 32.*)

Broughton.

Preston.

Lancaster.

Chepon.

Kyrkham.

Polton.

Stalmayn.

Ribchester.

Catton.

Maincestrie with Leyland and Black-

burn.

Childwell.

Wigan.

(*State Papers, Dom., Edw. VI., vol. iii., No. 4.*)

Broken Plate delivered into the Jewel

House, 7 Edw. VI.—1 Mary.

Farnsworth Chapel.

Prescoate.

(*Id. R. R., Bdle. 447.*)

COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

1. Stonton Wyvell.

2. Eyton.

3. Frehye Chapel, member of Melton.

4. Wynerbie.

5. Oleby Chapel, member of Melton.

6. Waltham.

7. Edmerthorpe.

8. Gawdbe.

9. Buckmynster.

10. Knypton.

11. Reddmell.

12. Stratherne.

13. Estwell.

14. Thorpe Arnold.

15. Scalforth.

16. Garthorpe.

17. Bottesford.

18. Saltby.

19. Kyrbe Beler.

COUNTY OF LEICESTER (*continued*).

20. [Name gone.]
21. Brantynge.
22. Somerbe.
23. Coston.
24. Little Dalby.
25. Burton Lasazars.
26. Claxton.
27. Coldoverton.
28. Saxby.
29. Abkeytully Hollwell.
30. Wymoundham.
31. Stonsby.
32. Branstons le Vale.
33. Plungar.
34. Wythcoke.
35. Hoose.
36. Sproxton.
37. Melton Mowbery.
38. Sysonby (with Melton).
39. Muston.
40. Barston in the Wayll.
41. Herbye.
42. Croxton Kyryall.
43. Stapleford.

(*Id. R. R., Bdle. 1392, No. 76.*)

Broken plate delivered into the Jewel House, 7 Edw. VI.—1 Mary.
County of Leicester.
Town of Leicester.

(*Id. R. R., Bdle. 447.*)

(*To be continued.*)



Proceedings and Publications of Archæological Societies.

[*Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.*]

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on May 28 Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on the "Municipal Insignia of the City of London," giving the results of his investigations among the civic records as to the history of the maces, swords, and other ensigns. Mr. Hope also described in detail the mace, the crystal sceptre, the swords of state, the Lord Mayor's jewel and collar of SS, and also the various maces belonging to the Aldermen of the City wards. Through the kind help of Dr. Freshfield and the courtesy of the several Aldermen a fine series of twenty-eight of the ward maces was exhibited, but much disappointment was expressed that the Lord Mayor did not think fit to allow the City insignia to be also exhibited to the society. Mr. E. H. Freshfield followed with a paper on the "Wrought-iron Sword-stands in Churches of the City of London." These he showed were divisible into two main divisions, one based upon an upright pole or rod, the other upon a simple framework.

Each division was capable of being subdivided into typical groups. The sword-stands appear to have come into fashion in the reign of Elizabeth, but only one or two survived the Great Fire, and most of those now existing are of the eighteenth century. In illustration of Mr. Freshfield's paper, by the kindness of the incumbents of the several churches, a representative series of typical examples of the iron stands themselves were exhibited, together with a most interesting set of drawings of all the surviving examples, made by the writer of the paper.—The chief features of the meeting on June 11 were the papers on the "Wall Paintings in Friskney Church, Lincolnshire," by Rev. H. J. Cheales, and on the "Wall Paintings at Ivychurch Priory, Wilts," by Mr. J. E. Nightingale, F.S.A.



Throughout June the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE displayed, at their rooms in Oxford Mansion, a large collection, made by Mr. Alfred Heneage Cocks, of antiquities and modern articles from Norway and Lapland, together with a few from Denmark. The latter were of the earliest date, and among them were capercailzie bones, discovered in remains of primitive Danish refuse-heaps (Kjökken-modding), which have much ethnological interest, as they are relics of the first inhabitants of the country. The capercailzie lives only where pine forests abound, and as oaks are known to have preceded the beech which covered the land in the Roman era, pines must have preceded oaks. Among the Norwegian things, which comprise old weapons, domestic utensils, etc., of a past age, unearthed from barrows at Lilleberre, was an iron grating of gridiron description, supposed to have supported the fire with which salmon-fishers lured their game; and a piece of carved bone with rope attachments, whose use was unguessed, and of which only two other examples are known. Peculiar to Norway, none having been found in her sister country, was a shackle-like arrangement of iron, the purpose of which has yet to be learnt. There were also amusing Scriptural subjects and tapestry, worked on counterpanes, and sledge wraps of the sixteenth century. The skates made of ox-bones, from Iceland, were like those of the palæolithic period in England. One of the most interesting features of the exhibition was a good selection of the old "Prim-Stad" calendar, the oldest dated example being of the year 1546. These old almanacs (of which there are similar English examples, usually termed Clog Almanacs, at the Ashmolean and Chetham Museums) are of squared wood, with notches for every day of the year, with curious symbols for the saints' days. The year begins with October 14, St. Calixtus' Day, the sign being a mit for the coming cold; whilst the summer half-year begins on April 14, St. Tiburtius' Day, with the sign of a tree coming into leaf, another reminder of the seasons in no way connected with the saint.



At the May meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION it was announced that the Marquis of Ripon had accepted office as president of the association at the annual congress which will be held at York, to begin on August 17 next. Visits will be paid to the abbeys Rievaulx and Byland, various ancient castles, and by invitation of the president to the ruins

of Fountains Abbey. Mr. Allis sent communications with respect to the remarkable Roman remains which have recently been found at Lincoln. A paper by Mr. A. G. Langdon was then read on the "Padstow Crosses, Cornwall." These crosses are three in number, one being in the churchyard, another at Prideaux Place, and a third, a cross-head only, in the garden of a cottage occupying the site of the old vicarage. The latter is of Elvan stone, and the two first of granite. They are curious for having cusps in the heads of two of the examples, while other portions are covered with early patterns of plait-work.—The closing meeting of the session was held on June 3, when Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., rendered a description of the works now being carried on along the western portion of the north wall of Chester, where search is being made for sculptured and inscribed stones, at the expense of the fund raised by Mr. Haverfield. A large number of important finds have been made, and the ancient city wall proves to be of the same construction here as at other portions, namely, of a facing of carefully-squared stones of large size with a core of masonry not so evenly dressed, in which the sculptured stones are being found. All this portion is of Roman date and erected without mortar, the sculptured stones being derived from earlier Roman buildings, also unmortared. Mr. Macmichael exhibited some curious examples of Brown ware, with patterns laid on in slip, of seveneenth-century date, found at Whitechapel. Mr. Wood described some portions of heavy cast lead and welded lead pipes, the earliest laid by Myddleton's New River Company, which have recently been exhumed at Sadler's Wells. Mr. Earle Way exhibited a further find of Roman pottery from Southwark, the most curious objects being the appendages of a lady's chatelaine. A paper was then read on the "Antiquities of Crowland" prepared by Mr. Cosham, but read by Mr. Rayson in the author's absence. Apart from the history of the abbey the author made interesting references to many evidences of population in the district in prehistoric times, which have hitherto not been recorded. The second paper was by Mr. H. Syer Cuming, F.S.A. Scot., in which the various forms of Samian ware were noted, and references rendered to a great many writers of antiquity, from which the ancient names of the articles were suggested for adoption. The paper was illustrated by a fine series of drawings of the various forms.

The first of the quarterly issues of the journal of the Proceedings of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND is an excellent number. In addition to an account of the proceedings of the annual meeting and excursion in last January, it contains the following articles: On similar Forms of the Christian Cross in Egypt and Ireland, by Bishop of Limerick (illustrated); on the Earlier Forms of Inscribed Crosses, by W. F. Wakeman (illustrated); Statistics of Ornamental Glass Beads, by Rev. Leonard Hassé; Half-Timbered Houses in Dublin and Drogheda, by William Frazer (illustrated); The Sieges of Athlone, by Richard Langrishe (illustrated); The Normans in Thomond, by T. Johnson Westropp (illustrated); The Antiquarian Aspect of the Antrim Raised Beaches, by William Gray (illustrated); and a Contribution to

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Irish Anthropology, by William Frazer. Among the miscellanea at the end is a remarkable account of witchcraft in co. Tyrone in the nineteenth century, which came to light at the Dungannon Sessions held in June, 1890. A recently-purchased cow failed in her milk and became paralyzed. The owner believed the animal had been "blinked," and a witch was consulted as to a charm. The *modus operandi* ordered by the witch was as follows: Three locks of hair were pulled from the cow's forehead, three from the back, three from the tail, and one under the nostrils. The names of eight persons in the neighbourhood suspected of "blinking" the cow were each to be written three times. A bundle of thatch was to be pulled from the roof of the person most suspected. The owner of the cow was then to cut a sod and take a live coal on a shovel with which to burn under the cow's nose the hair, the thatch, and the paper on which the names were written. The sod was then to be put to the cow's mouth, and if she licked it she would live. All these operations were gone through, the cow licked the sod, but the cow died!

The WILLIAM SALT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY have just brought out another of their remarkable volumes (vol. xi.) termed *Collections for a History of Staffordshire*. Once again we have to remark that the publications of this society reflect infinite credit upon the painstaking and indefatigable hon. editor, General the Hon. George Wrottesley. The present volume contains 336 closely-printed pages, in addition to a thorough index that covers lvii. pages; out of this total General Wrottesley contributes 292 pages. The first section is extracts from the Plea Rolls of Edward III. from the first to the fifteenth year of his reign, translated from the original rolls in the Public Record Office. From these it appears that litigation with regard to landed property and various common and forest rights was of very frequent occurrence. The pleas also include assaults, abductions, and various forms of robbery, and contain interesting allusions to such subjects as the making of pilgrimages, as well as to the customs, arms, apparel, and prices of the times. The second section consists of English abstracts of the Final Concords or Feet of Fines relative to Staffordshire from the beginning of the reign of Edward III. to the end of Henry VIII., together with the Final Concords of mixed counties to which Staffordshire tenants are parties. Both these sections are by General Wrottesley. The last part consists of a valuable Chartulary of the Austin Priory of Trentham, by Rev. F. Parker, compiled for the most part from the original deeds in the muniment-room of the Duke of Sutherland, at Trentham.

The third volume of the new series of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SOCIETY'S Journal forms a well-printed, handsome illustrated volume of 300 pages. In addition to the proceedings of the sessions of 1888-89 and 1889-90, and other official details, this volume contains the following papers: On some MSS. relating to St. Werburgh's Abbey preserved in the British Museum, by W. de Grey Birch, F.S.A.; Notes on the Registers and Church-

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wardens' Accounts of St. Michael's, Chester, by J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A.; Extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. John's, Chester, by Rev. S. Cooper Scott; the Walls of Chester: are they Roman or Edwardian? by G. W. Shrubsole; Notes of the Tombstone of M. Aurelius Alexander in Chester, by M. R. Mowat, of Paris; the Roman Inscriptions of Deva (Chester), by Professor Hübner, of Berlin; An Unpublished Diary of Rev. P. Walkden, 1733-34, by Henry Taylor, F.S.A.; Malpas Town, Parish, and Church, by Hon. and Rev. W. T. Kenyon; Recent Discoveries at Vale Crucis Abbey, by Mr. G. A. Richardson; On a Sculptured Stone with a Runic Inscription, by Rev. G. F. Brown, F.S.A.; and Notes on the Dunchurch Runic Stone, by Rev. Father Dallow.



The second part of the eleventh volume of the Transactions of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, under the able editorship of Chancellor Ferguson, contains some 225 pages of good local matter, well illustrated. The shorter papers include Accounts of the Registers of Dalston and Orton, of the Roman Itinera in North Westmoreland, of the Appleby Chained Books and Charters, of the Parish of Stanwix, of Orton Old Hall, of the Roman Camp at Crackenthorpe, of the Bears at Dacre, and of an Earthwork at Little Asby. The Brough Idol is described and illustrated by Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A. It is a curious stone figure with a Roman inscription. Mr. Haverfield conclusively proves it to be a modern forgery. The Rev. J. Wilson gives a good illustrated account of the baptismal fonts of Gosforth and Whitehaven, but we do not at all agree with him that 1662 fonts should be made to give way to modern ones, even of marble. It is a disgrace, both on the score of faith and archaeology, to Distington to keep an old font wherein the inhabitants for two centuries were dedicated to Christ in the crypt "amidst the debris of the Easter decorations, the old pulpit, and the barrel organ." Some illustrations of Home Life in North Lonsdale in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, by Mr. John Fell, is of much interest. The Huddlestons, of Hutton John, with elaborate folding pedigrees, is a careful genealogical paper by the late Mr. W. Jackson, F.S.A.



The tenth volume of the Record Series of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION is an admirable volume of about 500 pages, giving a copy of the Coucher Book of Selby Abbey, together with an ancient history of the same. It is edited by the Rev. J. F. Fowler, F.S.A., and is too important for brief mention here. We hope to notice it at a little more length next month under the "Reviews."



At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, held on May 27, the letter contributed to the *Times* on May 22, "On a Newly-Discovered Roman Inscribed Altar at Binchester," by the Rev. Dr. Hooppell (of which sketches were given in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* of May 30), was read and discussed.—Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates read brief notes "On a Bell Inscription at

Oberursal, near Hamburg," and "On Queen Margaret of Anjou and the Robbers."—Mr. R. C. Clephan read a note on "The Danish Royal Law of Friedrich III. of 1665, with Biographical Sketch of the Ministers who framed it, together with a list of Danish words, with their Tyneside or English equivalents."—The council recommended that a meeting be held at Norham Castle and Church, Flodden Field, Etal Castle, and Ford Castle and Church, extending over two days, the date to be subsequently fixed; and that a meeting be held on August Bank Holiday at Brinkburn Priory and Longhorsley. They also recommended that four Saturday afternoon meetings be held at Sedgfield Church, Belsay Castle, Newcastle Walls, and Bywell Castle and Church. The council further recommended that the society memorialize the vicar and churchwardens of St. Nicholas's Cathedral to preserve the oldest of the post-Reformation bells, which was in danger of being melted.



At the meeting of the FOLK-LORE SOCIETY on May 27, Mr. C. E. Green described the recent May games at St. Mary Cray, which were illustrated in the *Daily Graphic*.—Mr. C. W. Wood exhibited four original Manx carol-books in MS. belonging to Mr. J. C. Fargher, who has rescued from the peasantry a large number of these MSS. and is having them translated and printed.—Professor Rhys read a valuable paper "On Manx Folk-lore." One belief which seems to be peculiar to the Manx is that people who were carried off to fairyland could see, while detained there, the proceedings of their kindred on earth. Many examples of witchcraft and magic were given. The sacrifice of one animal for the herd obtained within the recollection of living people, and there was some indication of a sacrifice on May 1 of a sheep, though Professor Rhys was not satisfied that this was clear. May customs and August festivals were then enumerated. An important point occurred with reference to the Hollandtide customs, which led Professor Rhys to think that here was preserved a relic of the ancient Aryan calendar. Mummung plays were given on the eve of November 1 (Hollandtide), and the opening words of the play declared this to be New Year's Eve; land tenure ends at the same time, and servants also then terminate their engagements. But some Hollandtide customs and prognostications had been transferred to the calendar New Year, January 1, and Professor Rhys had heard discussions as to the correctness of this transfer as bitter as the old discussions between the Celtic and Roman Churches as to the correct date for holding Easter. He advocated the mapping of the island according to the customs held on November 1 or January 1. In Wales all these customs obtained on January 1, a fact due to Roman influences.



Through the courtesy of the secretary, we have received advance copies of the eighth and ninth annual report of the SOCIETY FOR PRESERVING MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD, which are about to be issued together to the members. In the last of these reports the society alludes to "the incomprehensible indifference of the present representatives of bygone families to the representations made to them regarding

the neglect and state of decay in which the memorials of their ancestors are. It is a sad fact, and certainly it does not redound to the credit of those who are now enjoying the fruits of their forefathers' lives. It is true there are notable instances to the contrary, and these should spur on others to follow so good an example." Among the recent cases of the society's work may be mentioned its remonstrance as to the discreditable removal of five brasses during the 1889 "restoration" of Chipping Norton Church, Oxon, which reflects much disgrace on the architect and all concerned. The society's representations to the Archdeacon and Rural Dean have not been altogether in vain, but, as the report says, "it is clearly a case—one of many—which only legislation can or would touch." During the past year the society has achieved useful work at, *inter alia*, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Lausanne (tomb of John Kemble), Gedney, Rickmansworth, Hartlepool, and Bury St. Edmunds.

The first outdoor meeting of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY for this season was held at Marazion.—Assembling at St. Thomas's Hall, Marazion, the party was met by Mr. Thomas Lean, the last Mayor of the ancient borough, and one of the present trustees under the Charity Commissioners, into whose hands the disfranchised borough has now fallen. Here was shown the ancient charter of Queen Elizabeth, in 1595, as a reward to the inhabitants for resisting the rebels who burnt the town in the reign of Edward VI. The iron maces (silver-coated) and the later silver ones, dating from 1769, were also examined minutely, as were also the borough seals, the Mayor's silver-headed staff of office, and the curious apparel of the Sergeant-at-mace. The Church of All Saints' was next visited, where the visitors were received by the Vicar, the Rev. J. F. Lemon, who described the position of the old church, which was so disastrously demolished in 1858, after having existed in connection with the monastery at St. Michael's Mount from remote ages. The late church stood below the level of the road, and a still-existent painting, representing King David composing the 100th Psalm, was fixed to the front of the singing-gallery.

On June 13 the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited Howden, where the Vicar, Rev. W. Hutchinson, read an interesting paper on the noble old collegiate church, of which he is so excellent a custodian.—The excursion of June 27 is to the Lightcliffe district, Mr. T. T. Empsall, the president, describing Slead Hall; Mr. J. Horsfall Turner, Giles House, Smith House, and Granway Hall; whilst Mr. John Lister is the guide to Yew Trees.

The seventh annual report of the MAIDENHEAD AND TAPLOW FIELD-CLUB AND THAMES VALLEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, though comparatively brief (42 pages), shows the association that bears so long and complex a title is doing really good and interesting work. In addition to natural history papers, the report includes the account of the July excursion of the members to Woodstock and Blenheim, with well-

arranged historical and descriptive notes by the hon. sec., Mr. James Rutland, and of the August excursion to various places of interest in Buckinghamshire, including Watlington, Shirburn, Lewknor, and Bledlow, all similarly annotated by the hon. sec. The pamphlet concludes with the summary of a lecture delivered to the members on "Early Man in the Valley of the Thames," by Mr. John Allen Brown, F.R.G.S., of Ealing.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, held on June 2, Mr. P. le Page Renouf, the president, in the chair, the receipt as presents to the library of various French and German works was acknowledged, and a paper was read by Rev. Dr. Gaster on "The Targums of the Passover and Pentecost Letters."

We are glad to notice that the last excursion of that spirited little society, the UPPER NORWOOD ATHENÆUM, was made in their own neighbourhood. Mr. J. W. Jones, of West Norwood, conducted the members to Barn Elms and Barnes. The old mansion of Barn Elms, redolent of memories of Addison, Steele, and Hogarth, is now occupied by the Ranelagh Club. A quaintly-interesting fact, brought out by Mr. Jones in his paper on the Church of St. Mary, Barnes, is worthy of record: "South of the church, and in a recess enclosed by a wooden fence, a few roses are cultivated in pursuance of the will of one Edward Rose, a citizen of London, who died 1653. A tablet in the wall states that he bequeathed £20 to purchase an acre of land, the rent thereof to be applied in maintaining the enclosure and replenishing the roses; any proceeds over to be applied to the relief of the necessitous poor."

The first excursion of the BELFAST NATURALISTS' FIELD-CLUB for this season was to Armagh. The members visited Emania, the palace of the Kings of Ulidia (Ulster). The circumvallations of Emania surround about twelve acres, and a smaller fort (the survivor of two) remains upon the centre. At the present time the entrenchment around one side is almost perfect, but, alas! the other side has almost disappeared under the influence of an enterprising farmer. Seeing that this royal residence has a written history of six centuries, ending A.D. 300, surely it is of sufficient importance to be conserved by the Government, and thus prevented from the total destruction which will undoubtedly take place in a few years unless those in authority step in and preserve what the late Sir Samuel Ferguson described as the most important historical remains north of the Alps. Thirty-five kings, all of the Irian race, reigned within the halls of Emania, and of these twenty-four became *ardrigh* (supreme kings). After inspecting the ancient Cathedral of St. Patrick, the attention of some of the members of the club was directed to the scattered remains of the ancient cross. At present the base of the old town cross and part of the shaft are deposited opposite the western door, whilst the remainder of the shaft and one of the arms lie in the crypt. The citizens of Armagh should at once undertake the re-erection of this very valuable and most important

antiquity, and not be so very far behind other towns, which have restored their town crosses when they were not nearly so perfect or so beautiful. Armagh will surely not be beaten by Dromore in this respect.

The archaeological section of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE made an excursion to Mere Hall and Droitwich on June 6. Alighting at Stoke Works Station the party proceeded to Dodderhill Common, one of the few remaining portions of the once extensive forest of Feckenham. Here the members lingered some time to admire the magnificent forest trees and the distant prospect. Feckenham was a royal forest so late as 1629, when it was disafforested by order of the king. This was a favourite hunting-ground for the bishops of Worcester in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. From the common the visitors ascended the steep hill upon which the parish church of Hanbury is situated. The church has been much modernized, but retains an interesting thirteenth-century arcade, and a few fragments of wall of the same date. The chancel and chapels are quite modern—the work of the late G. E. Street. The church contains a fine series of monuments to members of the Vernon and Bearcroft families. An inscription on a slate slab let into the west wall of the south aisle was pointed out by an expert as probably the work of Baskerville, the Birmingham printer and typefounder. Mere Hall stands at the foot of a wooded hill, in the midst of the forest country, and surrounded by a well-timbered park. In front of the house are very elaborate wrought-iron gates, brought here from Hanbury Hall. The hall, a timber structure, painted black and white, is symmetrical in elevation, the most remarkable feature being the row of fine small gables above a long line of continuous windows in the upper story of the central façade. The house contains much old oak furniture and curious china. Later on in the day the church of St. Andrew, Droitwich, was visited. It is an Early English church, unrestored. Beneath the tower a fine series of capitals, tufts of carved foliage and heads alternating, was noticed. There is also a fragment of an earlier and much finer church, destroyed by fire. On the way to the station the members ascended to Dodderhill Church, above the town, and were much interested with the fragments of late Norman work to be seen in a twelfth century "crossing," under what was once a tower.

The annual ramble of the members of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY through a stated part of the city of Norwich took place on June 3, when there was a large attendance, General Bulwer being appointed president for the day. The rendezvous was the all but desecrated church of St. Edmund's, situate in the ancient way known as Fibrigate. Here the Rev. W. Hudson read a paper on the "Ancient Topography of the District," and Mr. Herbert Green followed with some notes on the church itself, which is of the Perpendicular order and remarkable for a fair specimen of mediæval roofing. Mr. M. Knights contributed a most interesting paper on "Anguish's School," now Messrs. Sexton's shoe factory, and once popularly known as the "Blue-bottle School." The Whitefriars' Convent in Cowgate found an able historian in Dr. Bensly, who described

in detail the arrangement of the famous Carmelite House, which has left its name to Whitefriars Bridge and Priory Yard. In Windham's Yard the members were regaled with a sight of the Pockthorpe "Snap," a relic, or perhaps a burlesque, of the festivities in connection with the great local guild of St. George. Mr. Herbert Green acted as cicerone at St. James's Church, and pointed out the remnants of old stained glazing, the magnificent font, with its figures of female saints, and the remains of the rood loft. Mr. Beecheno was enabled to supply a missing link at this juncture by describing the beautiful coloured productions of the rood screen panels drawn by the late Mr. C. J. W. Winter, and kindly lent by Mr. J. J. Colman. At St. Paul's Church Mr. Green was again to the fore, and Mr. Knights related the history of Norman's Hospital. St. Saviour's Church was afterwards visited, and also that of St. Giles, where Sir Peter Eade, the historian of the parish, expounded its details to the members. A brief notice of the old wall in Chapel-field-gardens by the Rev. W. Hudson concluded the day's proceedings.

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society will be held at Wilton on July 29, and the two following days will be devoted to excursions in the neighbourhood. A special feature in this year's proceedings will be a visit, on July 30, to Rushmore, the residence of General Pitt-Rivers, whose collections and records of a life-long work will be open to the visitors. The General will explain, by models, the results of his excavations at Bokerly Dyke, and, more recently, at Wans Dyke, which latter he has proved to be post-Roman. The unique thirteenth-century house, known as King John's House, will be seen and explained. On 31st the members will view Wilton House, the seat of Lord Pembroke, with its famous pictures; after which they will proceed to inspect the churches of Tony Stratford, Bishopstone, Broad Chalk, Fifield, Bavant, and Ebbsbourne Wake.

An expedition of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was made to Croxall, Catton, and Walton on June 20.

A two days' excursion of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held in the Lake District on June 25 and 26.

A brief account of both these expeditions will be given in our next issue.



Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

THE Slavonian Dr. Lucas Jelic has begun to publish in the *Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Alterthumskunde* an illustrated account of the *Cameterium* of Salona, and of the sarcophagus there dis-

covered with the representation of the Good Shepherd.

* * *

The *École Française de Rome* has just published the results of the excavations at Vulci, entitled "Fouilles dans la Nécropole de Vulci exécutées et publiées aux frais de S.E. le Prince Torlonia, par Stéphane Gsell."

* * *

The *Reale Accademia dei Lincei* has decided to begin immediately the publication of the antiquities of Falerii in the museum of the Villa of Papa Giulio, and has appointed for the purpose a commission of three members, viz., Professor Pigorini, for the part that is prehistorical; Professor Gamurrini, for the topographical, and Professor Milani, for the monumental and artistic portion of the collection.

* * *

Professor Comparetti, of Florence, is contributing an article to the first of Italian literary periodicals, the bi-monthly Roman *Nuova Antologia*, on Aristotle's "Constitution of Athens." The learned author, who has travelled much in the extreme North of Europe, has just completed an important work on Finnish folklore in connection with epic popular songs and the poems of Homer. The publication has been undertaken by the Royal Academy of the *Lincei*.

* * *

Cav. F. Carta, librarian of the Biblioteca Estense at Modena, has discovered a copy of Dante's *Divina Commedia*, preserved in the Biblioteca Nazionale di Milano, bearing the family arms of the poet on one of its pages. Now, as the original copy of the poet is not known, whence much uncertainty as to true readings, and a coat of arms painted in a volume may well be taken as a sign of ownership, it would not be unnatural to conclude that this MS. must have been prepared by the copyist for one of the two sons of Dante, Peter or James, a fact which gives immediately great value to the text.

* * *

The publications of our local archaeological societies extend now, in most cases, to a considerable number of volumes; and it is highly desirable that an Index, either General, or of Rerum, Nominum, and Locorum, should be issued by such societies to their members. Matters of much interest, buried in a series of volumes, are otherwise only to be discovered by a long search in the Indexes of the several books. This has already been done by some societies. Such a "General Index" to the first ten volumes of the *Norfolk Archaeologia*, published by the Norfolk and Norwich Society, has been prepared by one of the hon. secs., the Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., and will very shortly be in the hands of the subscribers.

* * *

Mr. M. H. Peacock, M.A., headmaster of the Wakefield Grammar School, is writing a history of that school from 1591 to 1891, which it is hoped will be ready for subscribers before the Tercentenary celebration on November 19, 1891. It promises to be thoroughly done, and will throw new light on the history of Wakefield, especially during the Great Rebellion. Mr. W. H. Milnes, Wakefield, is the publisher, and the subscription price is 10s. 6d.

Mr. John Whitham, chapter clerk of Ripon Cathedral, with the assistance of Rev. Thos. Thistle, M.A., has transcribed and translated the "Services of St. Wilfrid according to the Use of Ripon," from a manuscript book presented to the Dean and Chapter of Ripon Cathedral by the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., in 1874. These services are three, and are for commemorating the Birth, the Translation and the Deposition of St. Wilfrid, and they refer to certain incidents in his life. The MS. is of the date 1418; it has never been published, and no other copy of it is known to be in existence. It is proposed to issue the book at the price of 5s., if a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.

* * *

Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., is editing the *Books off Records* of the corporation of Kendal. It is the first minute book or register of the corporation acts, beginning on July 8, 1575. It is full of interest with regard to the social life and condition of the people, of their peculiar trade arrangements, and of the management of the concerns of a town in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The edition will be limited to 250 copies, issued by Mr. T. Wilson, of Kendal, at 12s. 6d. to subscribers only.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE HALL OF LAWFORD HALL. By Francis Morgan Nichols, F.S.A. *Ellis and Elvey*, 29, New Bond Street. Crown 4to., pp. xxiv., 560. Price £2 2s. (Impression of 128 copies.)

This fine volume, which contains the record of an Essex house and of its proprietors from the Saxon times to the reign of Henry VIII., has grown out of a description of the hall of the author's house, and of the shields of arms with which it is decorated, which was prepared many years ago for the purpose of supplying "copy" for a domestic printing-press, and without the slightest idea of publication. We are inclined to doubt if a single reader of these pages will be otherwise than thankful for the considerable extension of Mr. Nichols' original plan; for what was originally intended to be a description of the contents and ornaments of a single chamber has developed into a long (not "lengthy," if you please, Mr. Nichols) and most enjoyable history of the manor and its owners. Lawford Hall is situated in the most eastern part of the county of Essex, in the Hundred of Tendring. The house stands on the edge of the hill commanding the valley of the Stour, and looking eastward down the estuary into Harwich Harbour, and westward towards the county about Dedham and Stoke Nayland. The older hall was entirely removed about 1580 by Mr. Edward Waldegrave, and a half-timber house was

erected in its place round three sides of a court bearing the date 1583. This Elizabethan house was considerably altered in 1756, but without any part of it being pulled down. The series of shields which forms the string upon which this history of the manor and its owners is hung was placed in the entablature of the hall by the present proprietor and author during the first year of his ownership.

The biographies of the successive owners of the hall and manor of Lawford touch upon various interesting points of English history. Thomas Martell, lord of Lawford, died in 1424, when the manor was purchased by no less a person than Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, then Protector of the realm of England. His sudden and suspicious death in 1447 is described with much detail, and Mr. Nichols has succeeded in throwing a certain amount of new light on the mysterious surrounding circumstances by making use of certain records, hitherto unpublished, of the grants made of the duke's property both in anticipation of and immediately after his death. The full biography of Sir John Say, who was Under-Treasurer of England and Speaker of the House of Commons in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., and to whom Lawford was granted by the king for his life in 1447, is of much interest and value. He supported the restoration of Henry VI. in 1470, but was amongst those who were pardoned and restored to office by Edward IV. in the following year. In the next century the Lawford estates passed into the hands of William, Lord Mountjoy, of the family of Blount. Lord Mountjoy, during his minority, was twice at Paris under the tuition of Erasmus, who returned with his pupil to England in 1499 on his first visit to these shores. In this and in other particulars, the account of Lord Mountjoy in these pages contains much that is of interest and novel with regard to the literary history of his age. The biographies that follow, of the Marquis of Exeter and his wife (Gertrude Blount), bring us into the closest connection with the stirring domestic incidents of the reign of Henry VIII., such as the divorce of Anne Boleyn, the Holy Maid of Kent, the Pilgrimage of Grace, and the trials of Lord Exeter and Montague. We heartily hope that Mr. Nichols may have the health and leisure necessary to bring down this interesting work to the present time. The local and county history that are found in these pages make it a volume much to be desired by Essex collectors; whilst the hitherto unpublished particulars relative to the Mountjoys and their Derbyshire estates at Barton-Blount are of value to those interested in the historic or manorial details of the midland shire. We have said enough, we hope, to show that it throws real light on the by-paths of our national history. In paper, type, margin, and uncut edges, the book is all that can be desired, and as only 128 copies were printed, including the presentation volumes, it is obvious that an early application should be made to Messrs. Ellis and Elvey by those who may desire to purchase.

* * *

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE HUNDREDS OF CHILTERN IN OXFORDSHIRE. By Rev. M. T. Pearman. *John Potts*, Banbury.

Though this is only a pamphlet of twenty pages, and is a reprint from the Proceedings of the Oxford-

shire Archaeological Society, we desire briefly to call special attention to it as of value in connection with the origin, growth, and local legislation of Hundreds, and as explanatory of the name or term of Chiltern. Skelton, from the fact that there was a stewardship of the Oxon Chilterns, was led to suppose that it was the office of profit under the crown for which members of Parliament vacate their seats. In this he has been followed by later writers. But that office is the stewardship of the Bucks Chilterns, which was first granted for the purpose in 1750, when John Pitt, member for Wareham, accepted the office of "Steward and Bailiff of the three Chilterne Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Burnham in the county of Bucks."

* * *

THE ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT. Collected, drawn, and published by Percy G. Stone, 16, Great Marlborough Street, W. Part I., folio, pp. 52. Forty-one plates, and numerous text illustrations.

This work is to be completed in four parts, at a price of two guineas net to subscribers. The circular issued some months ago, and from which we quoted in our March number, sounded attractive, and from other information that reached us, we thought that it would be a desirable work; but if the remaining three parts are at all equal to their forerunner, our anticipations will be much surpassed. It is emphatically a good book, and is remarkably cheap at the subscription price. We had jotted down a few points for special criticism both in the letter-press and drawings, but as there is much pressure on our space we reserve any comments until after the receipt of another part.

* * *

THE GOODWINS OF HARTFORD, Connecticut, descendants of William and Ozias Goodwin. Compiled for James Junius Goodwin. *Brown and Gross*, Hartford, U.S., and *Lippincott*, London. 8vo., pp. xii., 798. Price not stated.

This is a valuable and most painstaking genealogical work. The greater part of it will have no immediate concern with English readers, save those perchance of the name and family; but the opening essays upon the Goodwins of East Anglia, by Rev. Dr. Jessopp, and by Mr. Henry F. Waters, are of deeper and more widespread interest. William and Ozias Goodwin were two of the little band of the Braintree colonists who arrived on board the *Lion* at Boston on September 16, 1632, and who were the founders of the important city of Hartford, Connecticut. The volume contains a variety of pedigree tables, and is further illustrated with twelve handsome portraits of distinguished Goodwins.

* * *

PLEASANTRIES FROM THE "BLUE BOX." Edited by W. H. K. Wright, F.R.H.S. *Elliot Stock*. Post 8vo., pp. xvii., 292. Price not stated.

This is a selection of papers written in the "thirties" by members of the "Blue Friars," a literary club of Plymouth. The editor appropriately prefaces this collection of humorous odds and ends by an introductory chapter on "Clubs, Literary and Whimsical;" it is good reading, and for our own part we prefer it to anything else in this pleasant-looking volume. The

book only, however, demands passing notice at our hands, as the pages contain nothing distinctively antiquarian.

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Owing to the INDEX for vol. xxiii. being incorporated with this issue, various reviews and notices of new books are unavoidably held over.



Correspondence.

THE LIGHTS OF A MEDÆVAL CHURCH.

(Vol. xxiii., p. 247.)

With your permission, I should like to make a few remarks which may tend to illustrate Mr. Peacock's interesting article.

First, then, I think that the terms of the bequests to the lights imply that there were no less than seven Images of the Blessed Virgin Mary at this time (1536) in the church of Horncastle. With the exception of the first, "Our Lady of Grace" (of which presently), we can tell where these Images were situated—namely: in St. Nicholas' Choir; at the end of the high altar; at the font; on the south side of the church; on the north side of the church; and in the porch.

These Images do not necessarily imply an altar; and certainly at the font and in the porch there would not be one; but they probably represented the Blessed Virgin Mary in different aspects.

An Image of Our Lady was very frequently to be found in the porches of our parish churches; there was one in the church of St. Mary Redcliffe at Bristol, one in the chapel of Dundry, and one in the church of Walton-in-Gordano.* It was usual, of course, to burn lights before these Images; and I have frequently found bequests of lights to be burnt before one during the time of divine service on Sundays and holy days.†

Sometimes a torch was daily to be lighted at the time of the elevation of the Host.

"I wit to the church of Hundmanby . . . a torch to burne daily at the levacion while he wyll endure," to the intent that they shall specially pray for the soul of Henry, Earl of Northumberland.—*Test. Ebor.*, iv. 203 (see also p. 128).

"Our Lady of Grace" would seem to be contrasted with "Our Lady of Pity" in the will of Nicholas Talbot, made June 8, 1501;‡ if he dies within seven miles of Great Berkhamstead, he desires to be buried there in the Chapel of Our Lady "betwyx the ymage of our Lady of Pyte and the ymage of oure Lady of G'ace" in the parish church of the said town.

"Our Lady of Grace" may be identical with "our Lady Mild";§ this latter representation has, as far as we know, not been met with except in the instance given in the footnote, and is supposed to represent the Blessed Virgin Mary smiling on the Babe in her

bosom, as contrasted with "Our Lady of Pity," where she is weeping over her Son who is dead, with His head resting on her lap.

St. Trwynen.—I suggest, as a possible explanation, that this may be St. Ronan (if pronounced quickly the sound is much the same), a bishop and hermit, commemorated June 1, and made famous by Sir Walter Scott's *St. Roman's Well*.

The subject of "Lights in Churches" is worthy of more study than it has hitherto received from antiquaries; much information is to be gathered from the five volumes of *Testamenta Eboracensia* which have been issued by the Surtees Society, but the absence of an "Index Rerum" makes this a somewhat laborious task.

F. W. WEAVER.

Milton-Clevedon, Somerset, May 30, 1891.

[Three correspondents have suggested that the seven lights to the Virgin in Horncastle Church may have had reference to the "Seven Sorrows of our Lady."—Ed.]

HANDPRINTS AND FOOTPRINTS.

(Vol. xxiii., p. 209.)

Miss Stokes' most interesting paper on the prints of feet and hands, which have been reputed to be miraculous, touches on a very large subject which has not received the attention it deserves. The belief in these holy footsteps seems to pervade the whole world, and to have been accepted by persons between whom there were the widest divergencies in faith. In some instances the outlines of feet may be traced, but in many cases it requires an active exercise of the imaginative faculty to see the form of a human foot in what, to the ordinary observer, seems a mere hole of most indefinite shape. Such is the case with regard to the foot-marks of John Wesley, reputed to have been miraculously stamped on his father's tombstone, on one of the occasions on which he preached therefrom. I have frequently examined these marks, and have a careful rubbing of them. Miss Stokes alludes to this piece of modern superstition near the end of her paper. It may not be known to her, as it certainly is not to many of the readers of the *Antiquary*, that a careful engraving of these holes appeared in an extinct magazine called the *Sacristy*, in illustration of a paper, by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, on "John Wesley's Footprints."⁶

Mr. Fowler took great pains with the subject. His paper is well worth attention by all who are interested in folklore. Mr. Fowler says that these holes are "sections of laminated ferruginous concretions." In this he is, no doubt, correct.

I have heard persons, who do not know Lincolnshire from long residence therein, speak as if they doubted the existence of such an absurd example of modern superstition. They are, however, quite wrong. How it may be at the present moment I am not prepared to say, but I know that the truth of this story was a popular article of belief but a few years ago, which, had anybody called in question, he would have been looked upon as a dangerous sceptic. As a case

* See *Wells Wills*, pp. 17, 76, 179.

† See *Test. Ebor.*, iv. 105, 132.

‡ *Bury Wills* (Camden Society), p. 85.

§ *Wells Wills*, p. 105.

⁶ November, 1871, p. 290.

in point, I may mention that of a person now dead, who was for many years a schoolmaster in the Isle of Axholme. He was on most subjects a well-informed man; certainly not more superstitious than his neighbours. He received the legend without having, as far as one could see, any lingering doubt of the matter. In reply to some remarks made by my father, calling the story in question, he replied that "with God all things are possible," and went on to give it as his opinion that the miracle had been permitted for the sake of attesting the Divine approval of John Wesley's mission.

Diligent search would show that these foot and hand marks are much more common than is generally supposed. Jacob Grimm says, "On almost all our German mountains are to be seen footmarks of gods and heroes, indicating places of ancient worship, e.g., of Brunhild on the Taunus, of Gibich and Dietrich on the Hartz."^{*} It would not be difficult to add many other examples to those which Miss Stokes has furnished. For example, Miss Louisa Stuart Costello tells of a footprint attributed to our Blessed Lord which was formerly in the convent of St. Croix,[†] and a similar object is said to have been long venerated in Westminster Abbey.[‡] At Dull in Scotland the late Bishop Forbes records that there is a natural fissure in the rock which goes by the name of the footmark of St. Eonan—that is, St. Adamnan.[§] A footprint of St. Patrick was believed to exist on a stone in the Irish island known as St. Patrick's Purgatory.^{||} The impression of the feet of our Blessed Lady are believed still to exist at Toledo.[¶] A neighbouring clergyman, an intimate friend, has told me that, during a time of religious excitement about forty years ago at a public meeting at Bolton-le-Moors, one of the speakers, an Anglican clergyman, alluded to a miraculous footprint of George Marsh, one of the Protestant sufferers in the reign of Mary I. This mark is on a stone at Smithills, near Bolton. My friend says that the speaker seemed to believe that this object had been formed supernaturally, and adds that the speech was reported in the Bolton newspapers of the time.

Holy footmarks are not the only ones which have been believed in. There is a devil's footmark on the ruins of St Pancras's Church at Canterbury, an engraving of which may be seen in the *Sacristy*,^{**} and another at Hood Hill in the North Riding of Yorkshire, concerning which the tradition is that the fiend appeared in a rock and endeavoured to confute the early Christian missionaries. When he failed in this he took flight, the rock sticking to his foot until it fell where now it lies.^{††} What seems to be a devil's hoofmark is let into the churchyard wall of Gudensberg,

Germany.* The half-mythic hero Roland, of whom we know so little in authentic history, but who stands forth so grandly in the romance literature of the mediæval time, has left behind him the mark of his horse's hoof. Miss Costello had seen it. She says: "An enormous plateau of rock seemed to bar our further progress; and beside it we rested beneath a gigantic chestnut, which threw its naked arms far across the ravine below, and when covered with leaves must have been a majestic tree. A huge stone lay amongst others near it, and this was pointed out by our guide as the identical stone thrown by Roland in his anger when his horse's foot slipped over the rock at the edge of which he stood. The print made by the hoof as it slid along the surface is clearly visible to poetical eyes."[†]

We can none of us forget how, on the margin of Lake Regillus, a horse's hoof was imprinted in the volcanic rock, from the beautiful use Macaulay has made of the legend in his grand ballad.

Alban Butler, the learned author of the *Lives of the Saints*, mentions the reputed footprints of our Blessed Lord on the rock from which He is believed to have ascended into heaven. Butler collected on this subject the testimonies of many of the Fathers as to the belief of their own times, and quotes Casaubon, who spoke of it as "a wonder well deserving credit."[‡]

EDWARD PRACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

* Grimm, vol. iv., 1320, cf. 1396.

† *Blarne and the Pyrenees*, vol. ii., p. 385.

‡ *Moveable Feasts, Fasts, and other Annual Observances*. Ed. 1852, vol. ii., p. 56.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Lancing College, Shoreham, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.

* *Teutonic Mythology*. Tr. Stallybrass, vol. iii., p. 1313.

† *Blarne and the Pyrenees*, vol. i., p. 111.

‡ *Palmer's Life of Philip Howard*, p. 42.

§ *Kalendar of Scottish Saints*, p. 266.

|| *Lavington, Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists*, ed. 1820, p. 392.

¶ *A Year in Spain*, by a Young American, 1831, vol. ii., p. 36.

** August, 1871, p. 284.

†† *Sacristy*, November, 1871, p. 291.



The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1891.

Notes of the Month.

THE final report of the Westminster Abbey Commission has been issued, and is ably dealt with in another place in these columns by an exceptionally able contributor of much repute, who has already written in these pages on the first report, and who prefers to remain anonymous. If there is to be a new monumental adjunct to the ancient abbey, there can be hardly any doubt that the south-east site is far preferable to that of the old refectory. The commissioners on this subject were equally divided numerically, but very unequally in true weight. The Chairman (Mr. Plunket, M.P.), Mr. Jennings, M.P., and Mr. Waterhouse were in favour of the old refectory site; whilst Dean Bradley, Sir H. Layard, and Sir F. Leighton were for the chapel on the south-east. No one can pretend that Messrs. Plunket and Jennings' opinions on such a subject can for a moment be compared in value with those of the two just-named baronets; whilst Mr. Waterhouse can scarcely fail to be somewhat biassed by the association of particular architects' names with particular schemes. For our own part we would sooner be guided in this respect by Dean Bradley's opinion than by any other member's of the Commission. The general tone of the full evidence that he gave (notwithstanding occasional lapses in judgment), shows that he is worthy of the custody of the noblest historic pile on England's soil. But why are we to have either of these alternative sites? Personally, we hope (as we have tried to show at length in the columns of another magazine)

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that the legislature will oppose all interference with the abbey. Its soil is full of human ashes, its walls are overcrowded with monuments of human heroism and human folly. Eight centuries have surrounded it with wondrous religious and historic sentiments, all of which would be utterly absent from any new lean-to or series of modern chapels. So far as care of the dead or of their memory is concerned, Westminster Abbey has done its work; let it rest in peace. We shall have religious sects and political parties ever wrangling by its side, if an ample marble Madame Tussaud's is to be attached to any part of the venerable fabric.



Three octavo appendix volumes to the twelfth report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission have been published since our last issue. The manuscripts of the Duke of Athole and of the Earl of Home cover 233 pages. The ancient charters of the Duke of Athole, at Blair Castle, were printed some years ago in the appendix to the sixth report of the commissioners. The present report, which is the work of Sir William Fraser, of Edinburgh, refers to the extensive and important Athole correspondence. The first section includes the royal letters written to the house of Athole by reigning sovereigns, beginning with a letter of James III. of Scotland, in 1473, and ending with a brief one in French from George I., dated August 10, 1715. But more interesting than any of the royal letters is one from Oliver Cromwell to General David Leslie; it is undated, but was evidently written shortly before the battle of Dunbar. The second section deals with the papers relative to the Marquis of Athole's lieutenancy in the shires of Argyll and Tarbet in 1684-5. The third division comprises the miscellaneous correspondence from 1579 to 1721. The papers in the Athole charter-chest relative to the '45 rising are numerous and valuable, but access to them has been denied, so that this last section merely gives a tantalizingly brief inventory of these letters, taken from an inventory made in 1830, which only suffices to whet an appetite that for some "special circumstances" cannot be satiated. The editor's brief introduction is comprehensive, clear, and concise. The larger part of the

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volume relates to the MSS. of the Earl of Home. The documents, letters, and charters of these muniments are chiefly of personal interest of a local character, and possess very little national information. If Sir William's masterly introduction had been followed by 25 instead of 150 pages of excerpts, the commissioners would have deserved better of the country.



The cover of Part IX. of the appendix to the twelfth report describes the contents as "The Manuscripts of the Duke of Beaufort, K.G., the Earl of Donoughmore, and others." We object to this title as savouring of a spirit of flunkeyism. The contents of the volume are reports on the manuscripts of the Duke of Beaufort, J. H. Gurney, W. W. B. Hulton, R. W. Ketton, the Earl of Donoughmore, G. A. Aitken, P. V. Smith, the Bishop of Ely, the Dean and Chapter of Ely, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, the Corporation of Higham Ferrers, the Corporation of Newark, Southwell Minster, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, the Lincoln District Registry, and the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The reports on the various ecclesiastical muniments, as well as on those of some of the commoners included in this volume, are of much greater value than those of the two peers named on the cover.



Part X. comprises, in 460 pages, the first volume of the manuscripts and correspondence of James, first Earl of Charlemont, 1754-1783. It is well edited; but we desire to enter our emphatic protest against national funds being used for the printing of the large amount of comparatively modern and trivial material found in these pages, whilst so much that is old and of real value remains untouched. We hope that next session the Historical Manuscripts Commission will be called to account for the fickle way in which from time to time they execute their trust. No wonder that the *Athenaeum* is astounded at the printing of such "stuff," as it briefly characterizes much of this Charlemont volume to be. And we are shortly to look for another volume, issued at our expense, bringing the precious stuff down to 1810!

At the gallery of the Royal Institute in Piccadilly the first exhibition of the Society of Portrait Painters is now on view. It is somewhat startling to enter three galleries consecutively and find nothing but the human form divine. The collection is very mixed. There are some really fine pictures, and many others possessing considerable merit; but one is tempted to ask why the remainder have been painted, unless to give the painter an order or to gratify the sitter. Amongst the most striking pictures is No. 243, "Miss Grant," a work by Hubert Herkomer, which created a sensation at the Royal Academy; No. 202, "Mrs. Luke Fildes," by her husband; and No. 134, "Mr. Gladstone," by Sir John Millais, both of which are also Academy works. Taking the catalogue in order, No. 32, by T. B. Kennington, is a young lady of the period posed easily on the arm of a chair; No. 42, by A. Hacker, is a clever picture of Mr. Alfred East, the landscape-painter, busy at his canvas; No. 51, by the Hon. J. Collier, is Mr. J. L. Toole, as seen in private life; No. 62, by W. Llewellyn, is a brilliant and effective likeness of Mrs. Rivers; No. 63, the portrait of his daughter by Carolus Duran, is a charmingly attractive painting, a soft and delicate colouring in gray and pink; No. 111 is a powerful drawing of the late Edwin Long, R.A., by Paul Renouard; No. 116, by Hubert Vos, should be a good likeness of Monsieur de Staal; No. 131, by Mrs. L. Jopling, is a pretty picture of Ellen Terry, but fails to do justice to her expression; No. 148 is a well and cleverly painted head of a Procureur-Général, by P. de Jong; No. 173, by E. Wylie Grier, is worthy of notice; No. 187, "Margery," is a bonny child, happily treated by A. S. Copes; and No. 214, by A. Stuart Wortley, is a graceful head of Lady Newtown Butler. There are also some good sporting portraits by Heywood Hardy. Taken as a whole the gallery is certainly well worth a visit. We noticed several blank spaces on the walls reserved for the works of French artists, which were not hung at the time of our visit, and these should be an additional attraction.



An interesting work of reparation has just been completed in the church of St. John

the Evangelist, the oldest church in Leeds, by the munificence of Mr. Wurtzburg, one of the churchwardens. The fine screen of Restoration date was surmounted, on both its northern and southern parts, by a striking cresting or canopy enclosing the royal arms and the Prince of Wales' feathers. This was removed for some reason many years ago, and Mr. Wurtzburg subsequently purchased as much as he could find of the old work at a broker's, with a view to its eventual restoration, and has now at his own expense replaced the cresting in its original position. The places of the royal arms, etc., which are now set up at the west end of the church, have been filled with Christian symbols, designed with much skill by Mr. Temple Moore, of Hampstead, in full accordance with the peculiar architecture of the church. For our own part we should have preferred it being restored exactly without any change of symbols, otherwise the work has our hearty commendation.



It is in immediate contemplation to restore the venerable church of Goodmanham, East Riding, Yorks, which is now disfigured by high-box pews, and to repair and strengthen the massive tower. The parish of Goodmanham is one of the oldest and most interesting in the kingdom. It is mentioned by the Venerable Bede, under the name of Godmundingham, or "the home of the protection of the gods," and he tells us that it was the site of a Druidical temple, the high priest of which, Coifi by name, was converted to Christianity by Paulinus, A.D. 627, at the same time that King Edwin became a Christian. He relates the story that Coifi, after his baptism, rode full speed to the temple at Goodmanham, hurled his spear at the idol, and demolished it in the presence of the people, who all then embraced Christianity. The present church is built, it is presumed, on the ruins of the heathen temple. It is principally Early Norman, though traces of Saxon work still remain in the lower part of the walls. The ancient font is claimed by Stukeley as the one in which Paulinus baptized Coifi. The effort now being made to repair this venerable edifice in a manner somewhat befitting its

great historical interest should specially commend itself to antiquaries. The circular issued by the rector refers to the building being "disfigured by whitewash and plaster," but we understand that the work will be placed in the hands of an architect who will be too well educated to think that the stripping off of plaster from bare walls is a necessary part of restoration. Work of that kind renders a building, as a rule, more absolutely unlike its original appearance than any other scheme that can be designed. We hope on another occasion to revert to the subject of the repairs of this ancient fabric.



The process of restoration of St. Lawrence's Church, Ludlow, is being continued. It is found that the condition of the roof of the Lady Chapel is such that repair is almost out of the question. We regret this; but the report of Sir A. W. Blomfield, which has been forwarded to us for reproduction, certainly seems to fully justify new work. The report says: "The scaffolding under this roof having been completed, and a closer examination having been made than was possible from a ladder or from above, it is found that the state of the timber and boarding is very much worse than could have been anticipated, and from what can be seen from the floor from a ladder or by uncovering small parts of the roof from above. The wall-plates are almost entirely rotted away, the main and intermediate rafters and purlins, sound in appearance from below, are simply hollow cases, the interior completely rotten. The carved bosses (two of which have already fallen) are rotten, and in danger of falling at any moment; whilst at least three-quarters of the roof boarding is decayed through soaking of wet through the worn-out lead. Timbers have been added to the roof from time to time from above to strengthen it, but they now have the opposite effect by adding weight to the already overburdened original work. No patching or partial repairs are any longer possible, and nothing can be considered safe or satisfactory but a thorough renewal of all decayed and defective parts, which practically amounts in this case to a new roof. The lead, as I have reported on a former occasion, is in an extremely bad

state, to which the extensive decay of the roof timbers is in a large measure attributable."



On June 25, at 5 p.m., the remarkably fine and interesting church of St. Cuthbert, Dove-bridge, Derbyshire, was struck by lightning. The electric current destroyed the weather-cock on the spire, and apparently travelled down the conductor till just below the summit of the tower, when it passed by an iron stay through the embattlement, displacing a stone or two and some iron spouting, and then through the roof and along a gas-pipe in the nave. The gas became ignited, but the smoke being observed by Lord Hindlip's men, their prompt action in turning off the meter, and working with garden-hose and buckets extinguished the fire in the nave roof before the Uttoxeter fire-engine arrived. Happily, very small damage was done, though if the fire had not been at once observed the result must have been most disastrous. The tower of this church is of Early English date; it has beautifully designed double-lancet windows on the north and south, with dripstones ornamented with the tooth moulding. There are other features both in stone and wood of special interest, and we are most thankful for its preservation. The rector tells us that most stringent inquiries are being made into the defects of the conductor. It was originally erected in 1871, and was actually tested by a "duly qualified expert" only three years ago! We rather wish that he had given to us the names of the firm who supplied the conductor and of the "expert" who tested it!



Although there was good foundation for the rumour, alluded to in our last number, that a faculty was to be waived in the case of the restoration of Taddington Church, Derbyshire, we are glad to learn that better counsels have prevailed, and that the application for the faculty has now been made in due form to the Chancellor of Southwell. Messrs. Naylor and Sale are the architects. The most decided alteration of the fabric, according to the plans and specification, is the removing of the parapets, continuing the eaves over the walls, and the replacing of

the upper part of the spire and making good the spire lights. These gentlemen can, we are sure, be trusted to fulfil their reverent promise of "reusing every vestige of old work" in the fabric itself.



With regard to the alterations that it is proposed to make on the north side of the chancel of Taddington Church, we desire to call the attention of the architects and of those concerned to an interesting communication that we have received from that careful antiquary, Mr. John Ward, of Derby. He recently noted traces of a two-story anchor-hold or similar structure, apparently resembling those of Rettendon (Essex), Crickhowell, and Chipping Norton. Above the north door of the chancel, that opens into the present vestry, may be traced externally the jambs, lintel, and sill of a square opening, about three feet by two. It is seen above the roof of the present lean-to vestry. There certainly must have been an external building at the time the chancel was newly built. The way the door opens and the opening above prove that it was a two-storied structure, probably for some hermit priest or chantry priest. From the absence of indications of a stone adjunct, Mr. Ward surmises that it may have been a building of timber. Now that the subject has been named in these columns, it will, we feel sure, be inquired into by those on the spot, and that all care will be exercised to avoid obliterating the interesting traces named by our correspondent.



Information reaches us that in the course of the restoration of St. Martin's Church, Colchester, to which reference was made in our last issue, the remains of a "Doom" or Last Judgment wall-painting have come to light in the usual position at the east end of the nave over the chancel arch. From the description given by Mr. C. Golding, it would seem that this is another example of the Doom after some common fifteenth-century design, for this picture is practically the same wherever found in English churches. Our Saviour is seated on the throne of judgment, with His hands extended and with a crown of glory. About the throne is a rainbow of three colours, to symbolize the Holy Trinity. To

the right is the Blessed Virgin and some of the Apostles, imploring pardon for various persons, represented rising from their tombs, and summoned by two angels with trumpets into the presence of Christ. St. Peter stands with the keys of heaven in his hands, turned against Satan. On the left, Satan, with various evil spirits of grotesque shapes, and confined by chains, receives the wicked, who are shown involved in flames encircled by a serpent.



A trusted correspondent, who has just revisited Grasmere, says: "I was struck by the thoroughly new appearance of the church tower, and found that the plaster had been skinned off and the spaces between the stones not only filled up, but with raised lines of cement wandering about in sections all over the surface. As the tower is constructed in the same manner as the houses of the district—namely, with long, narrow, irregular stones—the result of this treatment of the structure is almost comic in its results. If it was thought necessary to strip the walls, why could not the authorities content themselves with flat pointing? The tower itself is not of much consequence architecturally, but sentimentally, like the church, it is brimful of interest owing to its connection with Wordsworth and the Lake Poets. Now all this sentiment has been cast to the winds by this senseless and tasteless and perfectly objectless destruction of its original appearance, apart from the waste of money in describing all these hideous meandering lines."



Mr. George C. Yates, F.S.A., of Swinton, has obtained an interesting specimen of a socketed bronze spear-head, with loops at the side of the projecting socket. It was recently found at a depth of from twenty to thirty feet in the workings of the Manchester Ship Canal at Irlam, about five miles from Manchester. The spear-head is similar to the one figured 395 in Dr. Evans's book on bronze implements.



An interesting archæological discovery has been made on the premises of Messrs. Mountford and Co., Dogpole, Shrewsbury. The back part of the premises run down to

the Severn-side, and on the top of the river bank, at a considerable elevation above the stream, stands a portion of the old wall which at one time surrounded the town. On the face of this a man was at work, when one of the stones fell inward and disappeared. An examination of the spot led to the discovery of an underground passage at right angles to the wall and with an arched roof. The passage has been explored a distance of forty yards, and the direction it takes is from the outskirts towards the centre of the town, with a short passage bending to the left. Whether the subway is of military or ecclesiastic origin is as yet unsettled, but it is evidently of some antiquity. It is about 4 feet 6 inches high, and 2 feet 6 inches wide, and lined with brick.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

UNDER the direction of Professor Puschi some excavations have been carried out at Barcola, near the shores of the Adriatic, half-way between Trieste and Miramaris, which have revealed the walls of enclosure of a large ancient Roman building, very probably a theatre. The interior, which has a diameter of 45 mètres, is in form perfectly round, though the outer wall is polygonal. Some tombs were found at the same time, containing eight Roman skeletons in good preservation.



At Vienna sixteen Roman tombs have been opened, in which were discovered skeletons, twelve coins, a fibula, two urns, and two vases.



At Mautern, near Krems, the ancient *Colonia Faviannis*, has been found, in digging foundations for a new school, an ancient Roman sarcophagus covered with a stone slab, and containing five large urns full of ashes. This once flourishing Roman colony was destroyed by the barbarian invaders of the empire.



At Baden, not far from Vienna, in a recently discovered grotto, the remains of a Roman temple have come to light, with lamps, Roman bricks, coins, knives, arrows, fragments of

vases, bones of animals, etc. A niche made in the rock shows remains of an altar of Mithras. Near Ahrweiler seven tombs have been found, with many vases, urns, amphoræ, lamps, etc., all of ancient Roman times.

* * *

In the bed of the Rhine, between Ingelheimer and Petersau, have been found several bronzes, especially brooches of the so-called *La Tène* type, several rings, one being adorned with heads of the bull worked in relief, and about fifty small bars or rods of bronze, each 23 centimètres in length, and about 250 grammes in weight. All these objects have been placed in the museum at Mainz.

* * *

Near Heidelberg, while digging some foundations, what appears to be an ancient Roman shop, cellar, or store, has been found, in the walls of which were niches for placing objects. Inside there was found a broken relief in stone, representing the headless figure of a woman having in her hand a horn of plenty.

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Near Düsseldorf have been found some Roman tombs for burnt bodies. A German necropolis, which has been explored in the same neighbourhood, has yielded besides the burnt bones fragments of terracotta and metal, among which are some representatives of the *La Tène* type, and a coin of Augustus. Urns full of burnt bones, and often covered with a kind of overlapping earthenware jarlid, were found at different depths.

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In making foundations for the grand new steps for the cathedral of Cologne, a Roman pavement has come to light, with many round bricks used for making the pillars of hypocausts, and a stone broken in four pieces, which is adorned with two columns in Corinthian style, surrounded by an architrave. The stone is 1 mètre long and 56 centimètres wide, and bears the following inscription, which is attributable to the year 164 B.C. :

Pro salute imp(eratorum) n(ostorum)
J(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo)
ceterisque diis et genio loci
M(arcus) Verecundinius Simplex
leg(ionis) XXX Ulp(iae) curam agens
stratorum et peditum singularium
co(n)s(ularis) v(otum) s(olvit)
m(erito) l(ubens) l(aetus)
Macrino et Celso co(n)s(ulibus).

In sinking the foundations for the new bridge over the Tiber, many antiquities have been dragged out of its bed. The latest consist of some fragments of inscriptions fetched up by the dredge near the Ponte Garibaldi, and a fine statuette of bronze and a bronze dolphin, near the Ponte Sisto. A new terminal inscription of the age of Trajan was also found near the new bridge at the Ripetta, in the Prati di Castello.

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In making alterations to confine the course of the Adige at Verona, many blocks of marble have been found belonging to a bridge, and a fragmentary Latin inscription. About a thousand metal objects were also taken up, the most conspicuous of which was a fine two-headed bronze Hermes, representing two female heads, which recalls to mind the fine Hermes found in the bed of the Tiber, and now in the museum of the Baths of Diocletian. To this must be added various statuettes of divinities, objects of domestic use, many silver imperial coins, referable for the most part to the second half of the third century.

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Tombs of the type called Villanova have been found on the property which goes by the name of Pasano, in Savignano on the Panaro (Regione VIII.); and remains of ancient Roman buildings reappear in the territory of Vignola.

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Some Roman constructions belonging to private edifices, as also to a temple, were found in the district called Palazzone, near Imola.

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In the commune of Sirolo (Regione V.) excavations have been conducted by the Government in the necropolis of Numana. Many tombs for burial of the body were found, and a rich collection of vases, bronzes, arms and personal ornaments, as also Greek vases, but of poor imitation.

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At Bolsena (Regione VII.) fresh researches have been made in Contrada Mercatello, amongst the ruins of the villa of Laberio Gallo, where some splendid bronzes of the third century were discovered in 1882. The result has been the recovery of several fragments of Latin inscriptions, and of chiselled

bronze and marble. Amongst the bronzes especial mention must be made of the broken portions of a hydraulic pump belonging to imperial times.

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In the month of April, thirteen fragments of the celebrated marble plan of the ancient city of Rome came to light in the area behind the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian on the Forum; and in the excavations undertaken for the purpose by the Government five more pieces were discovered on the same site in May. They will be added to the bulk of this most important record of antiquity now on the walls of the Capitoline Museum. In 1888 some 200 pieces were found on the banks of the Tiber behind the Palazzo Farnese, and on April 21 of this year a large fragment was picked up in the same place.

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In Athens, near the Theseion, has been discovered the base of a statue of the artist Bryaxis. It bears reliefs which are probably the work of the pupils or workmen of the studio of that master, and a votive inscription in which two persons are named of the Attic *demos Paiania*, who appear to belong to the family of the celebrated orator Demosthenes, originally of that *demos*.

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Signor P. Kavvadias, Ephoros General of Antiquities, has published a further report on the outer Ceramicus Necropolis near the Dipylon. In the lowest stratum, which belongs to about the seventh century B.C., and which was dedicated to burial by inhumation, the funereal deposits consist of vases all of the well-known Dipylon type, but of various forms. Other vases of greater size, but of the same character, were found placed over the tombs, and served as a kind of funereal monument. One particular, of considerable importance, because it gives us an idea of the relations existing at that time between Athens and the East, is the discovery in one of these tombs of two figurini of couched lions of Egyptian porcelain with hieroglyphic inscriptions, and also some strange ivory figurini of Asiatic art representing women nude.

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The second stratum was confined to burial by incineration or incineration. Here the burnt bodies or ashes were placed in a hole dug in

the earth and covered by a small mound. The appearance of the graves has the same characters as those observed in the tumuli of Vurvâ and Velanideza. The epoch of this stratum is still, as would appear, anterior to the Persian wars.

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The third stratum, or the most recent, probably belonging to the fourth century B.C., contains tombs of various kinds, amongst which are also terracotta and marble sarcophagi. Amongst the fragments of vases and terracottas is a shell (*ostrakon*), upon which we read the graffite name *Xantippos*, father of the celebrated *Perikles*, whence it appears that it was one of the shells which served to vote the ostracism of Xantippos.

* * *

In one of the last sittings of the Paris *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, M. Clermont-Ganneau communicated three sepulchral inscriptions of the first century of the Christian era discovered in the outskirts of Jerusalem, in a tomb excavated in the rock outside the gate of Damascus. One contains a simple name written in Hebrew upon a triangular cover belonging to the ossuary of a woman, as is evident from the characteristic form of the urn; the others are in Greek, but consist only of proper names.

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At Martres-Tolosanne (Haute-Garonne) the excavations of the French Government have brought to light a large quantity of objects of some artistic value, and many remains of ancient buildings which must have belonged to a small city of Roman times, of which the name is as yet unknown. Amongst others it contained a temple of Hercules, of which several bas-reliefs remain, representing the twelve labours of that god. Various sculptures originally from this site exist already in the museum of Toulouse. All these are of marble from the Pyrenees, and are hence the work of local Gallo-Roman artists. According to M. Perrot, they are divided into three groups: reproductions of Greek ideal types, busts of Roman emperors, and portraits of a realistic character, but not of great artistic correctness of design.



Scottish Laws for Lawless Beggars.

By HENRY HUNTER.

IT would be hard to say when the disease of disinclination to work first afflicted the human race. Probably, if the truth were known, it would be found to be coeval with that time when Adam delved and Eve span. However that may be, it is many centuries since idleness became a profession, and its votaries a public nuisance. Among all the laws which have been passed to regulate the different trades and professions none are so interesting as those enacted to extinguish the occupation of doing nothing. Legislation with this object began as early in Scotland as 1424, in the reign of James I., when the number of beggars in that country was supposed to be about 100,000. These were not wholly of that mendicant fraternity of lame and blind persons with their scrips, wallets, bags, staves, dogs, and crutches, around whom Charles Lamb has thrown a lasting halo. They were rather the barbarous progenitors of the Dick Turpin order of three centuries later, with its horse and pistol, its gentlemanly deportment, and semi-chivalrous courage. It appears that Scotland had long been afflicted by "companies of people traversing the country," "beggars," "idle men having no means of living," "sornares," "overlayers," and "masterful beggars," who oppressed communities by levying contributions and free quarters. Prior to 1579 eleven Acts were passed with the object of putting down these hordes, but with little success. Many murders were discovered among them. Poor tenants were terribly oppressed, for sometimes if they did not give provisions to as many as forty of these pests in one day, vengeance of some sort was sure to fall upon them; and people who lived in isolated houses were frequently robbed. In seasons of plenty many thousands of them met together in the mountains, where they feasted and rioted. At country weddings, markets, burials, and other like public occasions they were to be seen, both men and women, perpetually drunk, cursing, blaspheming, and fighting together. A letter from a

justice of peace of Somersetshire to the Lord Chancellor Burleigh, in transmitting to him the calendar of the assizes and sessions held in that county in 1596, exhibits the state of England at that period as similar. After giving instances of the depredations of these lawless people he goes on to say, "And they grow the more dangerous in that they find they have bred that fear in the justices, and other inferior officers, that so no man dares call them into question; and at a late sessions, a tall man, a man sturdy and ancient traveller, was committed by a justice, and brought to the sessions, and had judgment to be whipt; he, present at the bar, in the face and hearing of the whole bench, swore a great oath, that if he were whipt, it should be the dearest whipping to some that ever was. It strake such a fear in him that committed him, as he prayed he might be deferred until the assizes, when he was delivered without any whipping or other harm, and the justice glad he had so pacified his wrath. By this your good lordship may inform yourself of the state of the whole realm, which, I fear me, is in as ill case, or worse, than ours."

In 1579, in the reign of James VI., an attempt was made in Scotland to deal in a more systematic way with this social problem. An Act was passed "For Punishment of Strang and Idle Beggars, and Relief of the Pure and Impotent." Lament is made that the former Acts had not been strictly enforced, and that these beggars, "beside the others inconvenientes quhilks they daylie produce in the common-welth, procure the wrath and displeasure of God for the wicked and ungodlie forme of living used amongs them, without marriage, or baptizing of a great number of their bairnes." Therefore that good order might follow, "to the great pleasure of Allmichtie God, and common weill of the realme," certain provisions were enacted. None were allowed to beg between the ages of 14 and 70 years, who were accounted "vagaboundes, strang and idle beggars." All such who were found wandering the country and misordering themselves were to be apprehended and lodged in stocks or irons in the common prison until the next assize, when, if convicted, they were to be scourged and burnt through the ear with a hot iron. An honest and responsible man

might, however, step forward and undertake to keep such an offender in his service for a year, at the end of which time he was to produce him to the head court of the jurisdiction, or show good proof of his death, under a penalty of £20, to be expended on behalf of the poor of the parish. If he fled from his master's service he was to be apprehended, and scourged and burnt through the ear, and if he began his vagabond trade of life again he was to be hanged "like a thief."

That it might be known what manner of persons were meant as being vagabonds and worthy of the punishment specified, they were declared to be all idle persons going about the country using "subtil, craftie, and unlauchful playes, as juglarie, fast-and-lous, and sic utheris;" the idle people calling themselves Egyptians, or any others professing to have knowledge of "charming, prophecie, or others abused sciences, quhairby they persuade the peopill that they can tell their weirds, deatnes, and fortunes, and sic uther phantastical imaginations;" and all persons in good health and able to work, alleging themselves to have been "herried or burnt" in some far part of the realm, or to have been banished for slaughter or other wicked deeds; and others having neither land nor masters, nor using any lawful merchandise, craft, or occupation, and who could give no account how they lawfully got their living; and all "minstrelles, sangsters, and tale-tellers" not avowed in special service of lords of Parliament or head burghs and cities as their common minstrels; all common labourers, able in body, living idle, and fleeing labour; all "counterfaitters" of licenses to beg; all "vagabound schollers" of the Universities of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, not licensed by the rector and dean of faculty of the university to ask alms; and all mariners alleging themselves to have been shipwrecked who had not sufficient testimonials to that effect.

Any person who was proved to have given alms to a vagabond, or strong beggar who had not a license to beg, was to pay a fine not exceeding £5, which was to be devoted to the relief of the poor within the parish. Any person hindering a judge or officer in the discharge of his duty was to suffer the

same penalty the vagabond would have suffered if he had been convicted. Men were appointed in every parish to search for vagabonds, and take them to prison.

For the purpose of dealing in a more systematic way with the needs of the poor, all such persons were, within forty days from the passing of the Act, to repair to the parish where they were born, or where they had resorted for seven years, and report themselves to the provost or justice. They were then to settle there, or incur the penalty of being treated as vagabonds. A list of poor persons was to be made up in each parish, stating where they were born, whether they were married or unmarried, how many children they had, and whether their children were baptized; to what form of trade they addressed themselves and their children; if they were diseased or whole in body, and how much they commonly got a day by begging. It was also to be ascertained, in respect of those who must necessarily be sustained by alms, what amount it would take to keep them without begging, and the whole inhabitants were to be taxed according to the estimation of their substance. Officers and collectors were to be appointed in every parish and town to receive and distribute the same. For the better relief of the impotent and aged poor, hospitals were to be erected.

Poor persons, in order to reach their proper parish, were granted certificates to beg from parish to parish; but they could not stay two nights in one place unless they were storm-stayed or sick. All who refused to go to their own parish were to be imprisoned, scourged, and burnt through the ear, and for continued refusal were to be hanged. Any poor person supposed to be able to work and refusing was to be scourged and put in the stocks, and for a second fault to be treated like a vagabond.

If a beggar's "bairne" between the age of five and fourteen years was liked by a subject of the realm of honest estate, he was to have the "bairne" for service; in the case of a boy, till he was twenty-four, and of a girl, till she was eighteen.

Where collection of money could not be made, and where the collection of victuals, drink, etc., for the relief of the poor was too great a task, licenses were to be granted to

poor people to gather such charitable alms of the "parochiners" at their own houses; but they were to stay in their own parish and not trouble strangers.

Where prisons were crowded with vagabonds, and the support of them likely to be too much for the towns where they were situated, the parishes in which the vagabonds were apprehended were to support them.

Stringent as these regulations were, they seem to have been much neglected, and vagabondism remained rampant. During the next hundred years half a dozen Acts were passed with the object of repressing begging, and of relieving the poor in a systematic way by placing the power of administration in the hands of the Kirk Session.

In the reign of William and Mary several attempts were made to regulate relief and free the nation from vagabonds. On August 11, 1692, a proclamation of Privy Council was issued commanding all ministers, elders, and heritors to meet on the second Tuesday of September following at the parish kirk, and make up a list of all the poor within their parish. All poor persons were to make their way to their own parish before the date mentioned, and there settle. In passing through the country they were to keep to the highways; and in order that they might more speedily reach their own parish, lieges who found them begging were forthwith to convey them to the head heritor of the parish, who would provide for their immediate wants, and then send them in charge of two strong men to the head heritor of the next parish. They were thus to be passed on from place to place till they arrived at the parish to which they belonged. If they tried to escape they were to be scourged and fed on bread and water during the remainder of the journey. If the heritor failed to send them on, he was to be fined £20 Scots; and after the second Tuesday of September any person who gave alms to a beggar not belonging to the parish was to be fined twenty shillings Scots. After this date anyone found begging outside his own parish was to be imprisoned and fed on bread and water for a month; and if found "vaguing" a second time, he was to be marked on the face with an iron.

In 1693 and 1694 other proclamations

were issued bemoaning that these provisions had not been carried into effect—that the poor were not properly provided for, and vagabonds not restrained—and calling upon the authorities to put them in force at once.

No further legislation of a serious nature, on behalf of the poor, seems to have been attempted till 1839, when, at the request of the Secretary of State, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland appointed a committee to inquire into the administration of the Acts. The census of 1831 showed the population of Scotland to be 2,315,926. The committee found that the poor were most inadequately relieved. Taking the years 1835-6-7 the average number of poor on the permanent roll was 57,969, the occasional poor 20,348, lunatic paupers 1,112, in all 79,429, being at the rate of 3.42 per cent. of the population. The average rate of relief given to the poor on the permanent roll, exclusive of lunatics, was £1 18s. 6d. per pauper annually, constituting a charge of 11d. on each individual of the population per annum. The average annual amount from collections at the church-doors for the support of the poor was £38,300; other voluntary contributions, £18,976; session funds, £20,604; from assessment, £77,239; in all £155,119. The cost of administration was £8,009. The result of the inquiry was that in 1843 a royal commission was appointed to investigate and see what alterations should be made. The outcome of this commission was the Act of 1845, which, without any material subsequent amendment, still remains in force.

The railway, the newspaper, and the police force have exercised a great influence on the social conditions of begging, as on most conditions of life. Yet it may be said that the trade dies hard. In all parts of the country not infrequently do we still come across an oddity who reminds us of the beggar of the olden time; but every year they are becoming fewer, and those who take their place, being the outcome of present-day conditions, naturally conform to them. Tramps there still are in thousands who go begging through the country; but they consist of labourers of the lowest class—men who work at railways and waterworks, and who regard railway fares as so much wasted money which might be

spent more profitably in drink. These, with the wives and children, who are continually tramping through the country with them, or after them, form the chief source of modern vagrancy. The discipline of the prison, the poorhouse, and the lunatic asylum is rapidly transforming the idle, aimless, restless vagabond into a memory of a bygone time. The need for charity is greater to-day than ever, but we dole it out in a more rational and systematic manner.

Secure in the possession of strict and honoured laws, of the conveniences of rapid transit and quick intelligence, we look back with complacent self-satisfaction, not unmixed with fascination, to the time when the steam-engine was unknown, when the humble peasant regarded his little parish as his world, and his only terror was the sturdy tramp who preyed upon the helpless hamlet, none daring to make him afraid.



Hanging in Chains.*

THE ghastly subject of gibbeting or hanging in chains formed the unusual subject for a paper by Mr. Hartshorne at the congress of the Royal Archaeological Institute held last summer at Gloucester. A brief abstract of this paper was given at the time in the columns of the *Antiquary*, and the subject was subsequently followed up by two or three of our contributors. A good deal of interest was excited on the question, with the result that a small illustrated volume exclusively dealing with gibbeting has been produced by Mr. Hartshorne. As an apology for the issue of a treatise on such a subject, it is well stated in the preface, "that the gallows and the gibbet are the most ancient instruments of capital punishment in the world; as such they have a distinct archaeological as well as a legal interest; and inasmuch as it appears that the custom of exposing human bodies in irons and chains is almost

peculiar to this country, doubtless no further motive need be adduced for now bringing together these scattered English notices."

The book opens with allusions and instances taken from the Scriptures as to gibbeting and exposure with the ancient Jews, showing their strong desire for burial and their abhorrence at being "cast out"; and in the same chapter quotations are introduced from the *Iliad* and *Aeneid*, from Ovid and Pliny. It is proved that gibbeting was in vogue with the Anglo-Saxons, and several curious examples are given of the punishment in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. Punishments of a like character are subsequently described in Germany, Scotland, France and Spain. A most singular and thoroughly French instance of one way of showing respect to a royal entry is given in the fifth chapter. It is recorded that when Charles V. made entrance into Douai, the citizens erected triumphal arches and otherwise adorned their town. But at the last moment they suddenly recollected the unsightly appearance of an unhappy wretch who had been gibbeted hard by the gate through which the monarch was to enter. "Him, therefore, they dressed in a clean white shirt to do honour to the emperor. It will be noticed that they did not take the body away, which would have been easier; that would have been illegal."

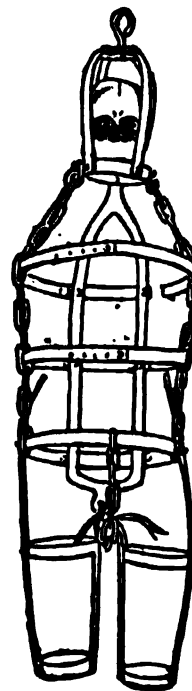
It is not a little remarkable that notwithstanding the general prevalence in this country of gibbeting for so many centuries, that the English law, from the first Statute of Westminster in 1277 down to the time of its abrogation in our own century, took no cognisance of the hanging of bodies of criminals in chains. Such a treatment of the corpse was, says Mr. Hartshorne, "like the rack, rather an engine of state than of law." The gibbeting was never mentioned as part of the death sentence, but came in later as a kind of afterthought of the judge. In the case of the conviction of Anthony Lingard for murder in 1815 at Derby assizes, the records state that "before the judge left the town, he directed that the body of Lingard should be hung in chains in the most convenient place near the spot where the murder was committed, instead of being dissected and anatomized." This gibbeting of Lingard,

* *Hanging in Chains.* By Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A. *T. Fisher Unwin.* Pp. xvi., 120. Eleven plates. Price 5s.

not alluded to in this work, was the last instance in Derbyshire; though in the neighbouring county of Leicester there was an instance as late as 1834, in which year the custom was abrogated by statute. The absurdity of the belief of our forefathers that this disgusting custom would act as a deterrent of crime was strikingly shown with regard to Lingard's gibbet. Only four years later a young woman was hung at Derby at the early age of sixteen for poisoning a school-fellow, the depositions showing that "she gave the poison in a sweet cake to her companion as they were going to fetch some cattle out of a field near to which stood the gibbet-post of Anthony Lingard."

The morality and religious tendencies of the past generations of children were supposed to be materially improved by that extraordinary work, Mrs. Sherwood's *History of the Fairchild Family*. We are rather surprised to find no allusion made by Mr. Hartshorne to the remarkable illustration of the sixth commandment made in that once popular book. Mr. Fairchild takes his three small children to a distant, gloomy, overgrown place called Blackwood "to show them something there which I think they will remember as long as they live, that they may love each other with perfect and heavenly love!" We quote from the sixteenth edition, published in 1845. A most realistic description is given of the horror. Close to the deserted house where the murder had been perpetrated "stood a gibbet, on which the body of a man hung in chains; the body had not yet fallen to pieces, though it had hung there some years. It had on a blue coat, a silk handkerchief round the neck, with shoes and stockings, and every other part of the dress still entire; but the face of the corpse was so shocking that the children could not look upon it. 'Oh, papa! papa! what is that?' cried the children. 'That is a gibbet,' said Mr. Fairchild, 'and the man who hangs upon it is a murderer. When people are found guilty of stealing, or murder, they are hanged upon a gallows and taken down as soon as they are dead; but in some particular cases, when a man has committed murder, he is hanged in iron chains upon a gibbet till his body falls to pieces, that all who pass by may take warning by the example.' Whilst Mr. Fairchild was speaking the wind blew

strong and shook the body upon the gibbet, rattling the chains by which it hung. 'Oh, let us go, papa!' said the children, pulling Mr. Fairchild's coat." But the moral father refused to let his frightened children stir, though of tender years, and made them sit down on the stump of a tree facing the sickening spectacle, whilst he detailed to them the story of the murder, followed by reflections to induce them to "a perfect and



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BREEDS' IRONS, 1742.

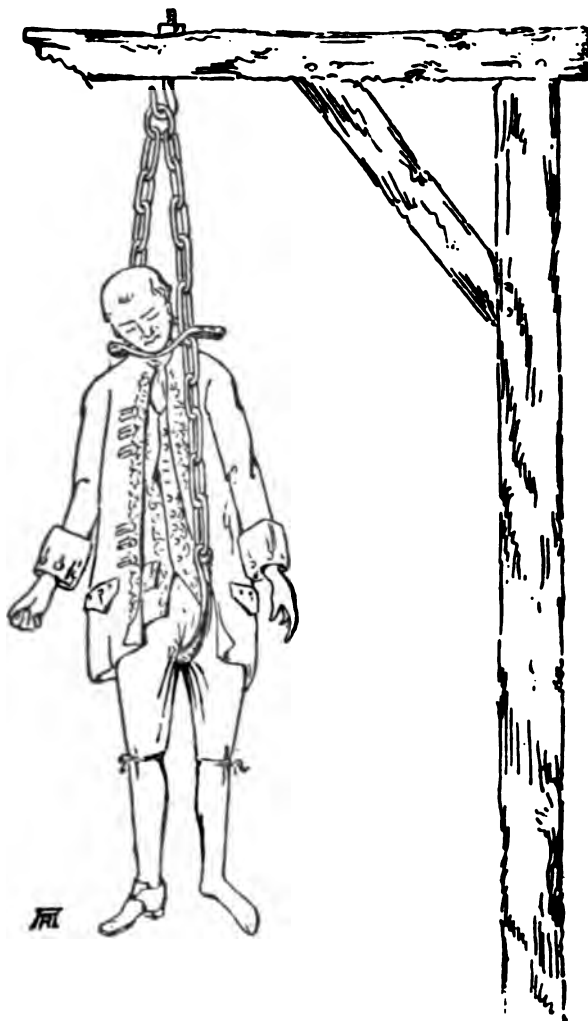
heavenly love!" We may, indeed, be thankful for the sake of England's children that wretched object lessons of this kind are extinct, as well as the race of Fairchild instructors.

There was a great variety in the style of irons in which the bodies of criminals were hung. One of the most elaborate suit of irons described by Mr. Hartshorne is that in which John Breeds hung in 1742. As we look at the engraving, we can well under-

stand that the "measuring for irons," which is said to have struck special horror into the minds of the condemned, would be a necessity for such a suit as this. John Breeds, butcher of Rye, committed a peculiarly sanguinary murder on a neighbour with a knife of his

chains and frame were rescued by the corporation of Rye and placed in the court-house of that town, where they still remain.

The banks of the Thames, opposite Blackwall, was the spot chosen in the last century for hanging the bodies of condemned pirates.



A THAMES PIRATE.

trade. A gibbet was set up for his corpse in a marsh at the west end of the town, now called "Gibbet Marsh." The body swung here for many a long year until all had dropped away save the upper part of the skull (shown in the engraving), when the

This custom was continued in the earlier years of the present century. The windows of the waterside taverns of Blackwall were supplied with spy-glasses, through which the customers might enjoy the spectacle. The Rev. J. W. Tottenham, of St. Leonards-on-

Sea, has in his collection two sets of Thames pirate chains. They are of simpler construction than any other gibbeting irons that are extant or are described in this book. The mode in which the body was suspended in the looped chain and the head held up is made clear in the accompanying cut from Mr. Hartshorne's book.

In various ways the book before us might have been extended by quotations from the Elizabethan and subsequent dramatists, and by other curious examples of this sickening sequel to hanging. The list of gibbeting irons and chains still extant might be amended; for instance no reference is made to Lingard's gibbet-cap, preserved in the museum at Belle Vue, Manchester, which was engraved in the last volume of the *Antiquary* from Mr. Andrews' *Old-Time Punishments*; but after all our author has probably said enough, and said it with much ability and research on this painful question. He thus concludes: "It has been impossible to treat of such a ghastly subject, of which the horrors seem to burn themselves into the mind, without a certain amount of ghastliness; indeed, without the plea of attempting to throw a ray of light into some of those dark corners of history, we should almost have flinched from bringing forward these melancholy topics, making sensibility shudder, and which our readers may, perchance, find it a pleasure to forget. And in imagination we already hear the cry:

Vex not his ghost: O, let him pass! he hates him
That would upon the rack of this tough world
Stretch him out longer."



Ancient Mills of Hampshire.

By T. W. SHORE.

HAMPSHIRE is a county of chalk-streams, one characteristic of which is the comparatively small variation which occurs in the volume of water the larger streams contain, for the nature of chalk is such that it holds the water for a long time and gives it out gradually, as the line of its saturation slowly sinks in dry

seasons. The main streams are increased in volume by lesser streams, which flow from the lateral valleys, so that the physical conditions of the waterflow over the greater part of this county must have been very favourable for the erection of mills in early time. Instead of one great river, by which small mills could only have been driven by the construction of artificial channels or leats, the early inhabitants of this county found the mill-sites marked out by Nature for their use. These early water-mills would probably be small when compared with those of later time, but the natural sites adapted for the construction of such mills must have been plentiful in this county, in which the chalk-streams flow down to the sea, through courses of a few score of miles, from elevations varying from 200 to 400 feet above its level.

As commonly happens, the streams in parts of their courses form marshes and alluvial flats; while in other parts below and above these alluviums, and commonly where the valleys are contracted, the streams may be seen to flow more rapidly, owing to the occurrence of a somewhat harder bed of rock near the surface, or other causes which have produced deposits of gravel. These were the sites which Nature marked out as the most convenient places for the erection of the early mills. Such sites are very commonly near the natural fords, where the harder beds of the streams and the absence of alluviums pointed out safe crossing-places. In the earliest settlement of the county, man would be led to such sites by the instincts of the beasts of the chase; and the frequent use of such fords, where the water would be seen to flow quickly, could not fail to suggest to the early mill-builders their use as mill-sites. Where Nature marked out such sites for grinding corn by water-power, she also commonly provided those geological conditions under which the construction of roads or causeways to the mills would be a matter of no great difficulty.

The earliest appliances for grinding corn which have been found in Hampshire, as in other parts of the country, are of course the remains of the hand-mills or querns. These have been found on the sites of Romano-British habitations, and they are made usually of stony conglomerates of various kinds.

We have no evidence of the existence of water-mills in Hampshire earlier than the time of the Saxons, but from the known facts concerning Romano-British industries, and the occurrence of remains of this period on many of the sites of the present villages of the county, there can be little doubt that water-mills existed in this county before the coming of the Saxons. In any case there must have been a transitional period, during which the earliest water-mills existed contemporaneously with the late use of hand-mills. In the summer of this year I came upon the remains of a mill-stone of flint conglomerate, which had formerly been used as a mill-stone at Hunton, on the Micheldever stream, a branch of the river Test. This stone lay near an old mill, and had apparently been obtained from a bed of flint conglomerate, such as in many places occurs at the base of the Reading beds just above the chalk; and the use of this conglomerate as an early mill-stone appears to me to mark a transitional period in the practice of grinding corn. This stone was apparently fractured by its use in the mill, and then thrown aside near the stream as of no further use. It was probably under the ground for centuries, and has only recently been dug up from about 3 feet below the surface.

The largest mill-dam which I have met with in Hampshire is that which exists at Timsbury, where a small stream flows into the Test; and a great earthwork, 20 feet high and proportionately broad at its base, was thrown up as a bank to store the water. At certain seasons it is still used to flood the meadows, and work the present mill, which stands on the ancient site. Such a mill must have been intermittent in its use, and was apparently worked only in the winter season, when the flooding of the meadows could be effected without detriment to, and apparently to the advantage of, the next crop of grass. This mill is probably the same as that mentioned in Domesday Book as then existing, and being of the annual value of 12s. 6d. The manor at that time belonged to the Nunna-minster or abbey of St. Mary at Winchester, and the volume of water it could hold back in comparison with the size of the stream was enormous. The earliest mention of a mill in Hampshire, which has come under

my notice, is that which is recorded as existing in A.D. 932 near Mansbridge. It occurs in an Anglo-Saxon charter concerning the possessions of the new minster of Winchester, afterwards known as the Abbey of Hyde, and is described as "a mill place by north of Mansbridge."*

In some parts of Hampshire, where the manors were situated above the sources of the streams, water-mills were impossible, and in these cases the corn must have been ground either by carriage to a mill on another manor, which may perhaps help us to understand how a fractional share of a mill could be possessed by certain lords at the time of the Domesday Survey, or the people of such streamless manors must have used windmills or horse-mills for grinding. I have only met with a few references to ancient windmills or horse-mills in this county. A windmill is mentioned as having been held by John de Valoignes at Cliddesden, a streamless manor near Basingstoke, in the 13th Edward III.,† and a horse-mill as belonging to the guild of the Holy Ghost at Basingstoke in 1556.‡

The water-power for working the ancient mills situated near the sea was in many instances derived mainly from the tides. Of these tidal mills there are examples still remaining at Eling, near the head of Southampton Water; at Fawley, near the mouth of the same estuary, and elsewhere. The arrangement in these cases was such as to allow the tidal water to flow into a large reservoir, its ebb being retarded so as to flow out gradually and drive the mill. Several of these mills were in operation on the Itchen in the Middle Ages in the eastern suburb of Southampton, where a street still retains the name of Millbank from a mill of this description. One of the most interesting of the tidal mills was that which was situated close to the eastern wall of Southampton, the town ditches on the east and north of the walls forming the reservoir for the water which worked this mill at its outlet into the sea at the south-eastern corner of the fortifications. This mill is described in the old records of the town as the "communis molendini aquatici

* *Liber Monasterii de Hyda*, p. 127.

† *Inq. p. m.*, 13 *Edw. III.*

‡ *History of Basingstoke*, by Baigent and Millard, p. 126.

subtus altam crucem extra portam domus dei," and in the 7th Henry VI. it was farmed out by the mayor, aldermen and burgesses at an annual rent of 20s. Near this mill is a mediæval building, which formerly bore above it a large cross that survived until the end of last century, as appears in old engravings of the Domus Dei, or God's House Hospital, at that time.

The king's mill at Portsmouth was driven by water collected in a great tidal basin situated near the present Gun Wharf, and a similar tidal mill existed on the opposite side of the harbour at Forton, near Gosport. Some of the tidal mills, however, such as that at Eling, were partly driven by fresh water brought into the large reservoir by a stream; while others, like that at Fawley, were wholly dependent on the flow of the tidal water, and such were of course most effectively worked at spring tides.

As Hampshire was a county which formerly had a very considerable trade in home-made woollen cloths, some of the largest of its mills were fulling-mills, and were engaged in that industry. Winchester was the market for this local trade, and "Winchester cloths" were well known in the Middle Ages, and the name became a trade name for such cloths, which were largely sold to the Venetians and shipped at Southampton. The largest fulling-mill in the county in Norman times was the great fulling-mill in Coitebury, in the eastern part of Winchester, and situated within the walls a little north of the east gate. Fulling-mills also existed at Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, and Alresford, all of which places were engaged in the cloth trade. In the Isle of Wight a fulling-mill existed at Calbourn. The occurrence of fuller's earth in Hampshire is a subject on which mineralogists disputed nearly a century ago when the cloth trade of the county became practically extinct. Dr. Kidd, professor of chemistry at Oxford, writing in 1809, said:* "A great proportion of the fuller's earth of commerce comes from Hampshire;" while Sowerby, in his elaborate work, said: "I cannot find that any fuller's earth has been discovered in Hampshire."† The Hampshire cloth trade was such a vigorous local industry in the Middle Ages,

and the fulling-mills of the county were at that time so important, that I felt convinced the fuller's earth must have been obtained from a local source; and I have lately shown* that Dr. Kidd's statement must have been correct by obtaining fuller's earth from a well at Greystott, near Headley, near which village there is a place known as Fuller's Bottom, where it is probable the earth was dug in the Middle Ages for use in the fulling-mills of Hampshire and the neighbouring counties.

Two hundred and ninety-eight mills are recorded in Domesday Book as existing on the mainland of Hampshire at the time of the survey, and thirty-three as then in existence in the Isle of Wight. Of those on the mainland there were thirteen manors which had mills of the annual value of 20s. each and upwards, while there were eight other manors which had two or more mills each, paying collectively as much in each case. There were nine manors which had single mills paying annually between 15s. and 20s. each, and ten other manors which had more than one mill worth together the same annual amount. There were nineteen manors which had one mill each, paying annually between 10s. and 15s.; and twenty other manors which had two or more mills each, worth together annually as much in each case. There were twenty manors which had one mill each, paying annually from 5s. to 10s.; and twenty-four other manors which had two or more mills each, paying collectively the same amount. There were twenty-one manors which had one mill each, paying less than 5s. annually; and nine other manors which had two or more mills each, paying collectively the same. In addition there were seven manors which had mills at the time of the survey, the annual value of which is not stated.

Of these mills six are stated to have been "ad aulam," or for the use of the courts, *i.e.*, for the common use of the suitors of the manorial courts. These were at Stratfieldsaye, Bedhampton, Boarhunt, and Winkton, and the possession of such an unusual privilege by the inferior tenants of these manors points to some very ancient local custom by which

* *Outlines of Mineralogy*, 1809, vol. i., p. 176.

† *British Mineralogy*, 1809, vol. iii., p. 59.

* Paper on "The Clays of Hampshire," *Hampshire Field Club Proceedings*, part iv., 1890.

they appear to have been free from the obligation to grind at the lord's mill, the mill existing for the use of the whole court. Such tenants would be exempt from the operation of the writ known as "*Secta molendini*,"* which the lord of a manor could obtain against his tenants who held of him, to do suit at his mill.

The most valuable mill at the time of the survey was that in Winchester on the river Itchen, held by the Abbess of Wherwell, which paid 48s. A mill which is perhaps the most complete modern corn-mill in Hampshire at the present time has lately been built on the site of an ancient mill in Winchester, certainly not far from the site of the mill held by the abbess in 1086.

Another notable Hampshire mill is that at Freefolk, near Whitchurch. A mill at Freefolk is stated in Domesday Book to have paid 20s. annually. The paper-mill on or near this ancient mill-site is the well-known mill owned by the Portal family, where the Bank of England note-paper is still made.

The mills which are stated in Domesday Book to have paid 20s. and upwards were situated on the Itchen at Itchen Abbas, Worthy, and Winchester; on the Test or its branches at Freefolk, Whitnal (Whitchurch), Longstock, Compton (King's Somborne), Dean, and Nursling; on the Avon at Ringwood and Knapp near Christchurch, and on the river Meon at Soberton and Sigeonsworth. Consequently we see that the most valuable mills at the time of the survey were situated on the chief streams of the county, and occupied in some instances the same sites as the mills existing at the present day. All the more valuable mills, indeed, were on the larger streams. Of the nine which paid from 15s. to 20s. each, five were on the Test or its tributaries, one on the Itchen, two on the Avon, and one at Brockhampton, near Havant, where the shortest river in Hampshire, a chalk-stream of great volume, fed by the great springs at the south-east of Portsdown Hill, flows to the sea.

A large number of the mills mentioned in Domesday Book can be identified with existing mills, or with mills lately existing. Most of those which paid 10s. in annual value were also on the larger streams, while those

of less value, and particularly those of less than 5s. in annual value, were situated in all parts of the county where small streams exist, and in some places where the bourns are dry during part of the year. The sites of many of the small mills can be identified even now, when most of the buildings themselves, and especially the smaller ones, have disappeared. In the Wallop Valley a small tributary of the Test flows down the vale through Over Wallop, Nether Wallop, and Broughton, and is popularly known as the "Nine-mile water," a name which may have formerly been the "Nine-mill water," from having nine mills upon it at one time. At the time of the Domesday Survey this stream had nine mills upon it, viz., three at Over Wallop, collectively worth between 5s. and 10s., three at Nether Wallop, and three at Broughton, the three groups in each case being within the same limits in value. In addition a tenth mill, in Norman time, appears to have existed on another manor of Wallop, which in 1086 paid less than 5s. in rent.

The old priory mill at Christchurch, which is probably on the site of one of those mentioned in 1086, is perhaps the best example of the remains of a mediæval mill at present existing in this county, but there are some interesting portions of other old mills still remaining on the mediæval sites. One of these may be seen at Hawkley, where the remains of an old mill, now disused, situated among picturesque surroundings, are preserved as far as they can be, with an inscribed stone placed over the door of the building briefly to tell its history as follows: "Hawkley Mill. Ancient mill of the Bishops of Winchester; taken from them by Sir Adam de Gurdon, given back under King Edward 1280 A.D. Burnt down and rebuilt 1774; became a cottage 1880."

Some remains of another interesting old mill exists at Micheldever. This mill is probably on the site of that one which is mentioned in Domesday Book as then paying 30d. in annual rent. The stream is small, and some of the springs which feed it are intermittent. It is situated on the western side of the great railway embankment, the slopes of which are covered with fir-trees, about two and a half miles south of Michel-

* *Jacob's Law Dictionary*, fol., 1750.

dever Station. In 1390 this mill, with a certain part of a meadow adjoining it, was held by Henry Gill "in feoda"* under the Abbot of Hyde, paying the abbot 21s. 8d. Henry Gill appears to have combined a little agriculture with the work of the mill, for he also held of the abbot "a croft of arable land called Norsbury with the ditches adjacent," and two other pieces of land for which he paid 10s. 4d. About a mile and a half west of this mill, on the rising ground to the north of the valley, is a clump of fir-trees, which marks the site of the British camp still known as Norsbury, but which has been almost obliterated by the agricultural operations of Henry Gill and his successors, and perhaps also his predecessors, who were no doubt better millers than antiquaries, for they appear to have ploughed down the banks, and thrown their field-refuse into the ditches, so that little now remains of the earthwork of their British predecessors in that neighbourhood. The farming operations of the old millers of Micheldever may help us to understand the disappearance of many of the British camps of Southern England of which the names only now remain.

In the Domesday account of Hampshire we read of manors which had only half a mill, and of others, such as two manors at Totton which had only fractions of a mill, such as one-fourth and one-fifth of a mill. In some of these cases the explanation may be that the mill was owned in part by several manors; in others, that the lord had only a share of the mill, the other shares belonging to the inferior tenants.

In those instances in which a large manor possessed only one mill, we find the stream large, so that a large mill able to work constantly and to grind a great quantity of corn probably existed, as in the cases of Ringwood and Nursling. In other instances, in which we find large manors which had a number of mills, the manors are situated higher up the streams, and commonly near the water sources, where the flow of water is necessarily more irregular, owing to the springs being near the highest parts of the valleys, and consequently variable in their flow. A case of this kind occurs in connection with the large manor of East Meon, which was

held in Saxon time of Archbishop Stigand, and at the time of the survey by the king, when the manor had six mills, all of which must have been small, like those which exist there at the present day. The king's manor of Odiham had eight mills, and the bishop's manor of Alresford had nine.

In the Isle of Wight there were thirty-three mills which are mentioned in the Domesday record. Of these one only, that of Arreton, was of the annual value of 15s., and four only, those at Shide, Yaverland, and Wroxall, of annual values from 10s. to 15s.

A list of the mills of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, with their classified annual values, which are mentioned in Domesday Book, is given as an appendix to this paper. It should be borne in mind, however, that at the time of the survey many instances occurred in which several manors, which afterwards formed parts of one parish, and had different lords, were all entered under the same manorial name. In those cases in which the lord of a manor held only a part of a mill, it is entered as a fractional part in the list, but in each case counted as one mill in the total number.

APPENDIX.

MILLS IN HAMPSHIRE RECORDED IN DOMESDAY BOOK (298).

Manors which had one mill each of the annual value of 20s. and upwards. [13.]

Compton (King's Sombourn).	Nursling.
Dean.	Ringwood.
Freefolk.	Sigeonsworth.
Itchen Abbas.	Soberton.
Knapp.	Witnall.
Longstock.	Worthy.
	Winchester.

(13 mills.)

Manors which had more than one mill which together were of the annual value of 20s. and upwards. [8.]

Alresford, 9.	Redbridge, 2.
Anne, 2.	Titchfield, 2.
Chilcombe, 4.	Twyford, 4.
Middleton, 2.	Worthy, 4.

(29 mills.)

* *Cal. Rot. Pat.*, 13 Ric^h II., p. 221.

Manors which had one mill each of annual values between 15s. and 20s. [9.]

Abbotston.	Chilbolton.
Bransbury.	Holdenhurst.
Brockhampton.	Sombourn.
Bullington.	Swampton.
Charford.	

(9 mills.)

Manors which had more than one mill which together were of annual values between 15s. and 20s.

Anne (Little), 2.	Leckford, 1½.
Basing, 3.	Maplederwell, 2.
Easton, 2.	North Stone-
Houghton, 4.	ham, 2.
Itchenstoke, 1½.	Overton, 4.
	Polhampton, 2.

(25 mills.)

Manors which had one mill each of annual values between 10s. and 15s. [19.]

Bashley.	Ibsley.
Bentley.	Laverstoke.
Binstead (in Droxford Hundred).	Lockerley.
Bishopstoke.	Meonstoke.
Burgate.	Netley.
Clere.	Soberton.
Crofton.	Sombourn.
Fullerton.	Sopley.
Hurstbourn Priors.	Timsbury.
	Warnborough.

(19 mills.)

Manors which had more than one mill which together were of annual values between 10s. and 15s. [20.]

Abbots Anne, 3.	Eling, 2.
Allington, 2.	Exton, 2.
Andover, 6.	Fareham, 2.
Basingstoke, 3.	Froyle, 2.
Barton Stacey, 3.	Funtley, 2.
Botley, 2.	Neatham, 8½.
Bramley, 2.	Stratfieldsaye, 2.
Corhampton, 2.	Warnford, 3.
Dean (in Broughton), 2.	Whitchurch, 3.
East Tytherley, 2.	Wickham, 2.

(56 mills.)

Manors which had one mill each of annual values between 5s. and 10s. [20.]

Anne.	Enham.
Bickton.	Kingsclere.
Boyatt.	Lidshott.
Brockseve.	Mattingley.
Burgate.	Neutbrige.
Chilbolton.	Sherfield English.
Christchurch.	Stanswood.
Dogmersfield.	Wonston.
Eastthrop.	Worldham.
Ellingham.	Yateley.

(20 mills.)

Manors which had more than one mill which together were of annual values between 5s. and 10s. [24.]

Bishop's Sutton, 4.	Over Wallop, 3.
Boarhunt, 2.	Ovington, 2.
Broughton, 3.	Romsey, 3.
Chenol, 2.	Sherborne St. John, 3.
Droxford, 2.	Soberton, 3.
East Meon, 6.	Sombourn, 4.
Fareham, 3.	Sutton Scotney, 2.
Fordingbridge, 2.	Totton (½ of a mill and ¼ of a mill), 2.
Havant, 2.	Waltham, 3.
Hurstbourn, 5.	West Meon, 2.
Maple Durham, 3.	Wherwell, 3.
Nether Wallop, 3.	
Odiham, 8.	

(75 mills.)

Manors which had one mill each of an annual value of less than 5s. [21.]

Alton.	Farnborough.
Aplestede.	Hambledon.
Beckley.	Itchell.
Berchley.	Lyss.
Boarhunt.	Micheldever.
Bortel.	Milford.
Christchurch.	Rockshore.
Charford.	Shirley.
East Meon.	Titgrave.
Empshott.	Wallop.
Exton.	

(21 mills.)

Manors which had more than one mill

which together were of annual values less than 5s. [9.]

Bramshill, 2.	Kingsclere, 2.
Bramshott, 2.	Newton Valence, 2.
Clere, 5.	Porchester, 3.
Eccleswell, 2.	Wellow, 2.
Eversley, 2.	

(22 mills.)

Manors which had mills whose annual values were not stated. [7.]

Bedhampton, 2.	Meonstoke.
Boarhunt.	Stratfield.
Efford.	Winkton, 2.
Hordle.	

(9 mills.)

MILLS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT RECORDED IN DOMESDAY BOOK (33).

Manor which had two mills of an annual value together of 20s.

Wroxall, 2.

Manors which had one mill each of annual values between 10s. and 15s.

Arreton.
Yaverland.
Shide.

Manors which had more than one mill which together were of annual values between 10s. and 15s.

Shide, 4.
Witesfel, 3.

Manors which had one mill each of annual values between 5s. and 10s.

Bowcombe.
Calbourn.

Manors which had more than one mill which together were of annual values between 5s. and 10s.

Alvington, 2.
Calbourn, 2.
Shide, 2.

Manors which had one mill each of annual values less than 5s.

Alverstun.	Shalfleet.
Bowcombe.	Shorwell.
Brook.	Shute.
Gatcombe.	Ullwarcombe.

Manor having more than one mill which together were of an annual value less than 5s.

Sandford and Week, 2.

Manors which had mills the annual values of which were not stated.

Combe.
Hunchford.
Meleusford.



Westminster Abbey.



THE final report of the Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into the present want of space for monuments in Westminster Abbey, makes, with its appendices, a much thinner blue book than was the case with the first report. No further evidence has been taken, and the appendices are only four, viz: (1) a reprint of a paper read to the Society of Antiquaries in 1889 by Mr. Somers Clarke, in which the proposal for a chapel south of Henry VII.'s chapel on ground not occupied by ancient buildings was first made; (2) a few additional notes by Mr. Poole, for many years the Abbey mason; (3) a statement by the dean as to the various sums spent in the past on the Abbey, and the sources from which they were derived; and (4) a note by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, proving that the site proposed for the new chapel by Mr. Clarke, and adopted by Mr. Shaw Lefevre and from him by Mr. Pearson, is that of the old monks' graveyard, and not outside the Abbey precincts, as has more than once been stated.

The report itself is so far satisfactory that the commissioners unanimously condemn the proposal to clear out the monuments and "restore" the church, which Mr. Pearson advocated in his evidence. This is good, and we wish it may have the effect of stopping the cutting down and moving of monuments, which has been going on quietly for some years, and has already done much harm, which the commission might well have pointed out. They also agree that some extension

of the Abbey church ought to be made to provide place for future monuments, but as to the manner in which this should be done they are divided. Mr. Plunket, Mr. Jennings, and Mr. Waterhouse advise the building of a sort of hall on the site of the old refectory; and the dean, with Sir A. H. Layard and Sir Frederick Leighton, wish a new chapel to be added to the church as suggested by Mr. Somers Clarke. The weight of names is in the latter trio, and the more we look into the matter the more we are convinced that their proposal is the only one which at once meets the practical needs of the case and avoids the destruction of historical buildings, the preservation of which is of more importance than the finding of room for more monuments in the Abbey.

The traditions which make Westminster Abbey without peer amongst the historical churches of the world belong to the church, and can only be continued in the church. An addition to the church will carry them on, but they cannot be transferred to a separate building. The new chapel must be a chapel forming a part of the great church in the same sense that Henry VII.'s chapel already does, and this a properly designed chapel to the south-east and entered from the south transept can be. But a building on the site of the refectory would be over 100 feet away from the church, and accessible from it only through the open cloister, which would effectually break the connection, and with it the tradition.

But there are positive objections to the use of the refectory site. It has lately passed from the hands of the dean and chapter to those of the school authorities, who would not be easily persuaded to give it up, to be occupied by a building which would cut off the light from Ashburnham House, and other buildings of theirs. Then the site is already occupied by architectural remains of great value ranging from the eleventh century onwards, which would be sacrificed if a new building were put there. The advocates of "restoration" do indeed assert loudly that it would not be so, but there is no arguing with men who can not see the difference between an ancient building and a modern copy of some of its parts. And, lastly, not to mention other objections of weight, the new building,

as indicated by Mr. Pearson's sketch, would be a thin miserable work quite devoid of monumental dignity. The sketch has taken in some of the commissioners, including an architect who should have known better, because they have not understood the scale of the work. The pillars and walls inserted to carry the vault are shown only a few inches thick, and would look ridiculous by the side of a life-size statue.



Seal of the Hundred of Langley, Gloucestershire.

By REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

IN the autumn of 1890, Lord Scarsdale noticed among the odds and ends of a small curiosity shop at Bath a quaintly-lettered circular seal of a mediæval type. It attracted his attention, as there was no device on the seal, but it was engraved in black letter both round the verge and in the centre. It is now the property of Lord Scarsdale. When the seal was first submitted to me the lettering was so choked with dirt that a clear impression was impossible. After it had been carefully cleaned of the dirt, as well as of many particles of thick yellow wax that betokened its past frequent use, the design came out well and boldly. It proved to be the seal of the Hundred of Langley, in the county of Gloucester.

At the Parliament held at Canterbury in 1388, on September 9, a notable statute* was passed in order to check the prevalence of vagabondage and the disorders and outrages that arose therefrom, which prevailed towards the end of the reign of Edward III., and which increased when his youthful successor came to the throne. It was alleged that many tenants of a servile condition quitted their proper service and abode, under the pretence of moving to towns or elsewhere, and degenerated into robbers without any fixed dwelling.

To check the itinerant habits of the lower orders in the country districts, it was provided

* 12th Richard II., cap. 3.

that all persons quitting their service should be required to show sufficient cause, and to produce a pass sealed with the King's seal specially engraved for that purpose. The actual words of the statute are: "It is ordered and asserted that no servant nor labourer, be he man or woman, that depart at the ende of his terme out of the hundred, rape, or wapentake where hee is dwelling, to serve or dwell els where, or by colour to goe from thense in pilgrimage, unles hee brynge a letter patente conteyninge the cause of hys goyng & the tyme of his tenure yf he oughte to returne, under the king's seale, which for this intent shall be assigned and delivered to the keeping of some good man of the hundred, rape, wapentake, cytee, or boroughe after the discrecion of the justices of peace to be kept, and lawfully to be kept, and lawfully to make such letters when it needeth, and not in any other maner, by his own othe. And that about the same seale shall be wrytten the name of the countye and overthwart the sayd seale the name of the hundred, rape, or wapentake, citie, or borough. And also, if any servaunt or laborer be founde in any citee, or borough, or els where comming from any place, wandring without such letter shall be mayntenaunt taken by the sayd mayres, bayliffes, stewardestes or constables and put in the stockes, and kept till hee hath founde surety to return to his service, or to serve or labour in the towne from where he came, tyll he have such letter to depart for a reasonable cause. And it is to be remembered, that a servaunte or laborer may freely departe oute out of his service at ye end of his terme and to serve in an other place so that he be in certenty with whom, and shall have such a letter as afore, but the meaning of this ordinance is not, that any servauntes, which ryde or goe in ye business of their lordes maysters, shall be comprysed within the same ordinance for the tyme of the same businesse. And if any beare such letter, which may be found forged or false, he shall have imprisonment of XL days for the falsitye and further till hee have founde surety to returne or serve to labour as afore is sayd. And that none receive servaunt or laborer going out of theyr hundred, rape, or wapentake, citie or borough, without letter testimoniall, nor with letter testimoniall above

one night, except it be for cause of sickenes or other cause reasonable, or which wil and may serve and labour ther, by the same testimoniall upon a peyn to be limit by the justice of the peace. And that as wel artificers and people of mystery as servantes and apprentices, which be of no greate avoir, and of which craft or mysterye, a man hath no greate nede in harvest tyme, shall be compelled to serve in harvest, to cut, gather and bring in the come. And that these statutes bee duelye executed by mayres, bayliffes, stewardestes, and constables of townes, upon peyn lymitte and judged by the sayd justices of peace in their sessions. And that no man take above a penny for the makinge, sealinge, and deliveringe of suche letter."

It would seem that some delay occurred in carrying out the provisions of this statute. At all events, in March, 1391, writs were addressed to the sheriffs of the different counties, which, after reciting the statute, proceeded to insist on the carrying out of the details with regard to the sealed pass, in the following peremptory fashion: "Nos volentes statutum predictum executioni debite demandari, tibi precipimus, districcius quo possumus injuncentes, quod omnibus aliis pretermis et excusacione quacumque cessante, quoddam Sigillum nostrum de Auricalco, pro quo libet Hundredo, Rapa, et wapentachio Comitatus predicti, fieri et fabricari, et circa dictum Sigillum nomen ejusdem Comitatus, ac extraverso dicti Sigilli nomen hujusmodi Hundredi Rape, vel Wapentachii, scribi, et Sigillum illud cum sic factum et fabricatum fuerit aliasi Justiciariorum nostrorum ad pacem nostram in Comitatu predicto conscroandum assignatorum librari facias, ut ipse hujusmodi sigillum aliasi probo nomini de dictis Hundredo, Rapa, Wapentachio, Civitate, et Burgo liberare valent, custodiendum juxta forman Statuti predicti."

Of the seals that were the result of this statute and of the enforcing writs, up to the time of the discovery of the example now described and illustrated, only seven or eight instances are known to be in existence:

1. The seal of Wangford Hundred, Suffolk, the matrix of which is in the British Museum. This has been engraved and described in Suckling's *History of Suffolk*, vol. ii., p. 177, and in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xii., p. 31.

2. The seal of South Erpingham Hundred, Norfolk, the matrix of which is also preserved in the British Museum. This has been engraved and described in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xi., p. 378.

3. The seal of Staplowe Hundred, Cambridgeshire. The matrix of this seal was in the private collection of Mr. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, in 1854. It is engraved in the same volume and on the same page of the *Archæological Journal* as No. 3, in the course of a valuable article on "Examples of Mediæval Seals," by Mr. Albert Way. It is also described in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. vii., p. 106.

4. The seal of Hurstington Hundred, Huntingdonshire, though described on the seal as of the county of Cambridge, to which it is adjacent. It has been conjectured that this matrix was never used, but was put aside when the mistake of the engraver as to the county was discovered. This seal is engraved in the same place in the *Archæological Journal* as the two last examples. An impression of it is in the British Museum. It is not known whether the matrix still exists. It is said to have been found in an urn at Harlaxton, Lincolnshire, and a correspondence regarding it may be seen in Nicholl's *Bibliotheca Topographica*, vol. iii., p. 71. The name has been incorrectly supposed to be Armingford, a Hundred of Cambridgeshire.

5. The seal of Walshcroft Hundred, Lincolnshire, the matrix of which is also in the British Museum. It is described and engraved by Mr. Franks in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. x., p. 12.

6. The seal of Edmonton Hundred, Middlesex; an impression of which is among the collections of the Society of Antiquaries.

7. The seal of Flaxwell Hundred, Lincolnshire. The matrix of this seal was found in the parish of Fishloft, near Boston. It is noticed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1855, p. 2. The inscription round this seal varies from the other examples; it reads: SIGILL . COM . LINCOLN . P. S'VIS (that is, *pro servis*), thus absolutely settling, if there had been otherwise any doubt, the use and origin of these statutable seals.

8. The seals hitherto mentioned are all circular, but probably an hexagonal seal of Flegg Hundred, Norfolk, pertains to the

class. The only reason for doubt, with regard to its object, is that the design is not in conformity with the statute. The centre is occupied by a Greek cross, and round the margin is: *Sigillū de hūndredi west flegge Dorf*. It is described in *Norfolk Archæology*, vol. i., p. 368.

There is not a single example of a city or borough seal of this passport description known to be extant. As might be expected, none of these statutable seals, which would be in such constant and common use, are characterized by that elegance of design and beauty of detail which made the higher-class



seal-engravers of England so distinguished in the fourteenth century. On the contrary, the extant examples are all somewhat poorly executed. Perhaps the best examples are the two that head the list for the Hundreds of South Erpingham and Staplowe, each of which justify the title in the Act of "King's seal" by having a small crown at the beginning of the marginal inscription. Several of the others are very rudely engraved, the lettering in the centre being crowded together in often a haphazard and altogether irregular fashion.

The Gloucestershire example, here engraved, is on the whole, save for the absence of the crown, the most artistic and best

finished instance of this class of seals that has come down to our day. They are all of nearly the same size, the impressions almost exactly corresponding to the half-penny of our bronze coinage. Details need not be given of the measurement, as Mr. Bailey's drawings are exactly full size. This is, we believe, the only time that the handle or whole seal of an example of this kind and date has been engraved. The design of the handle has no particular merit, save the general one of being suited for its purpose; through the holes would doubtless be passed thongs or silken strings that secured it to the girdle of the person or official of the Hundred appointed to use it. It will be noted that in the engraving of this seal, as in other examples, the order of the statute is observed: *Sigillu Gloucestrie* being round the verge, and *Hundr' longelep* "over thwart," or in the centre of the design. The metal of the seal, in accordance with the order of the sheriff's writ, is *auricalcum*—that is, yellow copper or brass.



A British Caer on Cefn Namor, Tal y fan Mountain.*

BY THE LATE H. H. LINES.

THIS caer lies in that part of Caernarvonshire where a small chain of mountains, commencing near Bangor, passes Aber and Bwlch yr Ddaufaen, culminating in the peaks of Llwyd, Tal y fan and Cefn Namor; the ridge then continues to Dinas Dwygyfylchi, and terminates in Pen maen Bychan. A small tract of country is thus enclosed, bounded on one side by the mountains, on the other by the sea coast. This district is remarkably rich in ancient British and Romano-British remains, with the great

* This article forms one of a series that was intended to be published by the late Mr. H. H. Lines, of Worcester, under the title "Holiday Excursions amongst the Stone Monuments of North Wales, A.D. 1868-79." Through the courtesy of Miss Lines they have been placed at our disposal. Others of the series will follow from time to time.

fortress of Penmaenmawr on the coast, from which there proceeded various old roads—to Conway through the vale of Dwygyfylchi, to the Roman station of Cornovium on the Conway river through the pass of Cefn Namor—also to the same place through the pass of Ddaufaen, and along the coast to Segontium or Caernarvon. We may thus readily suppose that the whole of the enclosed district would present numerous remains of very great interest.

The first impression we receive from the caer, which I have ventured to call Caer Namor, from the hill Cefn Namor, on which it is placed, is the singular state of preservation in which we find it still left. Certainly its wall of enclosure no longer stands as a wall; yet the stones which made an effective enclosure apparently are there, but in confusion. Its three entrance gates are distinctly defined. It has two stones of pre-eminence. It exhibits about thirty-three stone rings—many of them perfect. It has a *carnedd* 50 feet long, in excellent condition, though it has been desecrated. Amidst all the stones I failed to detect any one that I felt satisfied had been an altar, nor did I perceive any lustration stone. Notwithstanding, they may be there, and will be found by a more careful search. There is also an entire want of evidence showing this to have been a place of defence. No ditch exists either inside or outside of the prostrate wall. It is overlooked by high ground on three of its sides. These conditions appear to me to show conclusively that the caer was a place devoted to a social and peaceful state of society. One of the first requisites for a settled community is a plentiful supply of good water; and a rapid rill from the adjoining mountain flows along the entire south wall, while a bubbling spring of pure cold water rises within the caer. In the old British rock fortresses these essentials of life are rarely to be found. The old Celtic warriors were content to find their water supply outside the fortress, at the foot of the mountain or rock upon which their stronghold happened to be placed. But in this caer, the first consideration appears to have been the close contiguity of fresh water combined with as high a locality as could be obtained; it is, in fact,

a watershed. The caer stands on the neck of a spur projecting from Tal y fan at about 900 feet elevation, and which, at this point, is the summit of a pass going westward over a broad turbary road to Penmaenmawr, two and a half miles distant. Eastwards, the pass descends into the vale of the Conway through Llangellynin, where there is a fortress on a steep rock called Craig y Dinas. That communication was maintained with this small fort is shown by a hollow road leading direct towards it from the central gate of the caer.

The two most striking objects at Caer Namor are two detached stones—one 3 feet high and conical, standing alone in the middle of the caer, and no other stones in connection with it, though, doubtless, there may have been others originally. The central position of this cone would lead to the inference that it was an object of worship. The other stone is what is called in Wales a *maen hir*; it stands 6 feet 6 inches high, and 5 feet by 3 broad. What was the real object of this long stone is problematical. It is by far the most conspicuous stone in the caer, and, instead of standing in a central position, is placed in the line with the wall. It looks very much as if it had been artificially squared, its form being regular. It is the first object arresting the eye on approaching from the turbary—and may have been so placed for that purpose. Proceeding along the west side of the caer from the long stone there occurs a group of about eight oval rings, which, according to some archaeologists, would be pronounced places of interment; but I could not, in this case, fall in with such an idea, as they are on and against a steep slope, with one end of the ovals formed out of the rocky side of the slope. Adjoining these is a most interesting group of rock structures, partly formed in the native rock, supplemented by stone rings—an instance of one of those Celtic modes of utilizing the natural forms of rock for special purposes. With the exception of one half of the outer ring, which originally was about 80 feet across, the structures are in good preservation. On the deficient half of the outer ring a barn is built of the missing stones. The structures consist of a row of three rings connected one with the another in a fanciful

combination of curves, placed on a line south-east and north-west. The south-eastern circle consists of two parts; the upper part, an oval of 17 feet long, stands 4 feet above the floor of the lower part. This lower part is a vestibule to the upper part, and retains its entrance and walls in a singularly perfect state; in fact, the whole of the two cells are worth more examination than I gave to them; a few courses of stones carried up to support a roof, and this double apartment would be as complete as it was ages ago. The two remaining semicircles are also parts of one structure. The south-eastern shows a rock recess as though for a place of honour or a fireplace. The next section shows a curved pathway leading up the rocky slope behind the circles to other ranges of these rock structures lying immediately over them. I found neither altar nor rock basins in this group; but my impression was that it was a place of assembly of some nature—the character of which I could not determine. I did not believe it was for sepulchral purposes; the stone rings being all of semi-diameter only—that is about 180 degrees; nor did I think they were intended for habitations, as the 80 feet stone ring is no part of a real fence, but only a ring of demarcation, showing that the interior was set apart for some special rites, and not to be intruded upon by the uninitiated. At the same end of the caer, and about 20 feet from the latter group, is another consisting of a small circle, 12 feet in diameter, and two rectangular foundations, one being excavated more than 2 feet deep, with two or three narrow passages. A cromlech-like sheep-pen stands in this group. I thought these square structures were dwellings, with narrow passages of communication, or dormitories.

There is one more interesting feature to remark upon—a *carnedd* also in excellent preservation, of an oval shape, with ring of boundary stones, twenty-six in number, and all in place. It measures 50 feet by 30 feet; the grave in its centre is a square of 12 feet by 10 feet, with a narrow entrance on the west. The *carnedd* and grave lie north and south. The grave appeared singularly perfect, except the upper part, which has been removed; and when I saw it the thick long grass which filled its area prevented my ex-

aming the floor. Between the grave and the north end of the carnedd was a hollow space about 10 feet by 8 feet, but without any cist stones to indicate its having been a place of interment. The carnedd stands 35 feet from the east end of the caer, communication between this and the carnedd being marked by a narrow causeway from an entrance gate in the enclosure wall. The carnedd stands raised up about 4 feet.

The situation of this carnedd on the outside of the walls of the caer is significant. If the caer itself had been intended for a necropolis, or even if exceptional interments had taken place among its numerous ovals and circles, is it probable that a carnedd of such proportions and pretensions would have been excluded from the interior of the caer and placed outside? It may be, from the fact of its being situated at the east end of the caer, that the interment occurred at that transitional period of paganism when Christianity began to exercise its influence over the people. However, the carnedd and its burial cist both stand in the old pagan mode north and south.

Having considered the general character and examined the details of Caer Namor, the question yet remains as to what the caer really was, and the purposes for which the enclosure was probably adapted. The idea that it was a place of warlike defence is obviously not to be entertained, as there is no provision for the usual arrangements of a defensive character. It is more likely that its purpose was connected with the civil polity of some ancient tribe, who erected and occupied the place before the custom of using mortar was introduced, and who still adhered to the use of the circle and oval in their smaller constructions, whether for huts or carneddan, and who also directed their worship to symbolic stones. These practices show a connection with the builders of the British Dinas strongholds; they are the same people, and are probably the same tribe which the Romans found in possession of this part of Wales. On looking into the works of Ptolemy, we find he mentions, in his progress from north to south along the west coast of Britain, the river Dee, under the name *Seteia Æstuarium*; he next comes to *Toisobii fluminis Ostia*, which is considered to be the

Conway river. He then mentions *Cananorum Promontorium*, facing Bardsey Island. Richard of Cirencester also calls the Conway river by the two names of *Conovius* and *Toisobius*, and we find Tacitus mentions *Cangorum Civitas*. These ancient geographical names are considered to refer to the county of Caernarvon, which occupies the peninsula of Lleyn from Bardsey Island to the river Conway. The whole of this district was in former times the home of a pastoral tribe called Cangî, who were celebrated for rearing vast herds of cattle; for which purpose the plains of Lleyn were well adapted. But it appears that the Cangî—a name which was also given to the herdsmen of the oldest Celtic tribes—were accustomed to change their locality for pasturage according to the time of year, occupying the plains and hills of Lleyn in the summer, and removing their herds to *Cangorum Civitas* in the winter. *Cangorum Civitas* was that peninsula of which the great and little Ormes are the promontories, and was divided from the lands of the Cangî by the river Conway. In the middle of this peninsula is the double-fortress rock of Diganwy, which was, doubtless, the ancient *Dinas of Cangorum Civitas* many years before Conway Castle was built. Bronze celts have been found there in considerable numbers. *Cangorum Civitas* was on the borders of the country of the Ordovicians; and I think the sending of the Cangî cattle across the river must have been a commercial arrangement between the two tribes—and possibly an annual Celtic fair was held at Diganwy. It is well known that great numbers of cattle have annually been sent south from Lleyn and Anglesey since the time of our earliest records, and no doubt it was an old custom for ages previously. From these facts I surmise that Caer Namor must have belonged to the Cangî tribe; it lies in their territory, and on the direct road from Lleyn to Diganwy. I do not mean to say that the great herds alluded to would be housed and sheltered within Caer Namor; but their masters might be, after the troublesome toil of getting the cattle over the great bog of three miles by two which lies between Caer Namor and Penmaenmawr; and, in fact, it is this great headland which would compel them to take the route across

the bog. Thus Caer Namor would become a much-frequented place of refuge welcome to the ancient herdsmen, who, after the day's laborious duties were over, would gather around the mountain bards when they sang :

'Tis sweet to be with minstrels merry,
Ar hyd y nos, during the night ;
And sweet is the rest of herdsmen weary,
During the night !

The road after leaving the caer passes by the church of Llangelynin beneath Craig y Dinas, and two miles further on arrives at the old ferry of Tal y Cefn across the Conway, from whence it is three miles or more to Diganwy or Cangorum Civitas of Tacitus. The tribe of Cangi, on arriving at Caer Namor, would give their herds a rest and feed on the Cefn Maen Namor—a ridge extending for two miles along the borders of the bog, and on the same level with the caer, about 1,000 feet high. This ridge has always been a place for herding cattle ; and there is now to be seen on its sides four of those great groups of cattle and sheep-folds which are only found among mountains. Two of them are so much like the ancient covered ways leading to cromlechs that a tyro in archaeology might easily be deceived. They are covered by great flat slabs of 6 feet long, and their age may be as old as that of the cromlechs, as far as appearances go.

Thus my conclusions regarding this unnamed British settlement are borne out by its constructive character, by its peculiar locality with regard to the territory of the Cangi, and by an apparent negation of any arrangements for a necropolis within its walls. Thus it becomes a remarkably interesting example of the social habits of a non-military section of one of the most ancient tribes found in Britain by the Romans. We have the cognate structures named dinas, or military strongholds, in abundance in all our mountainous districts ; we have also, as I believe, abundant evidence of religious structures of the same age combined with cromlechs ; but of those caers which were of a decided civilian and domestic type this is the only one I have met with. I had no idea of the nature of a caer of this character till I stumbled upon Caer Namor, and, indeed, did not believe in

the existence of an example of a British walled enclosure destitute of arrangements for defence.



The Elizabethan Grub Street.

By W. ROBERTS.

[Whilst the following article was being prepared, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., contributed a review of Dr. Smiles's *Memoir of John Murray* to *Murray's Magazine*, and in the course of his exceedingly interesting paper he started the theory that Milton's *Paradise Lost* was the first work for which a publisher paid. The theory was criticised in a letter to a London "daily" by the present writer. In a characteristically courteous (private) reply, Mr. Gladstone wrote : "I have stated negatively that I had not found or learned any case of payment before that made for *Paradise Lost*. It will be matter of great interest to learn that your researches have enabled you to trace the matter farther back towards the *incunabula*, and to produce earlier instances. I shall give careful attention to the article you kindly promise." When the article was set up in type, a proof of it was sent to the right hon. gentleman, but by an unfortunate and regrettable but quite unforeseen circumstance it was received on the eve of the death of Mr. Gladstone's son, Mr. W. H. Gladstone. In spite of this distressing event—in which men of all shades of opinion deeply sympathized with the venerable statesman's great loss—Mr. Gladstone found time to read the article, and to send the writer a note, in the course of which he says : "Circumstances do not allow me to do more than say that the enclosure and perhaps other works clearly show that in the sixteenth century there were authors in the pay of booksellers. Milton, however, was no journeyman. He sold a property : and I have not yet obtained notice of any earlier case in which a literary work was made the subject of sale and purchase. Very possibly such case or cases may come to light."]



NOTHING in the annals of literature is so sad as the unwholesome phase of Grub Street. But the popular notion which associates it only with the times of Pope and Johnson may well be ranked among the numerous delusions which age has rendered gospel. It needs, however, only a little delving beneath the surface to prove that the "institution" was in full vigour long before Grub Street had a geographical position. It was, in fact, one of the direct and immediate results of the Great Reformation and of the Invention of printing. The savage energy with which—to adopt an expression of M. Taine—

"men kicked aside in disgust the worn-out monkish frock of the Middle Ages," and the vigour with which they attacked abuses of all descriptions, were an essential outcome of the new births which flashed into manhood with a bound. An intense lull is often the herald of a great storm; and the literary poverty of the earlier years of the sixteenth century offers an unparalleled contrast to the activity of the Elizabethan period.

It was partly this activity, but chiefly, perhaps, the stirring times, which attracted so large a number of young university men towards London, and induced them to attempt to support themselves by writing ballads, plays, and pamphlets for the stationers. Authorship by profession became an established fact, with its attendant misery and degradation. The author's struggles for existence were infinitely more desperate than those of the costermongers of to-day, and the social status of the *littérateur* was regarded as the lowest and last resort of the commonest of mankind. On every hand we read of the wails of hungry and miserable men—of men, be it observed, who were learned and witty and clever. They flitted, like moths around a candle, about the booksellers' shops of St. Paul's Churchyard, and the result in each case was not dissimilar. The cry of impecuniosity—traditionally the poet's privilege!—which commenced with Thomas Churchyard was vigorously kept up by Thomas Nash, Robert Greene, Thomas Dekker, the anonymous author of the *Return from Parnassus*, and nearly every other author of the time. It may seem, at first sight, paradoxical to include the foregoing writers in the Grub Street category; but they were to a great extent in the employ of the booksellers, who were especially careful that wit and learning should not be fattening commodities. The bookseller was the "gentleman," and the poet the miserable hireling without a conscience, often without food, and frequently without a bed.

The "Grubeans," whom Pope so viciously and with such characteristic dishonesty traduced, during the first quarter of the eighteenth century, differ in many respects from their Elizabethan *confrères*. John Dennis, Colley Cibber, Nicholas Amhurst,

and many others were by no means men of genius; but as things then went—which is not saying much, perhaps—they were "eminent" men. Posterity has placed them in a very much lower position than it has their precursors. Identical weaknesses were strongly developed in each "generation": the same condition of chronic impecuniosity, the same thirstiness, and the same faults which secured them social ostracism.

The *Return from Parnassus* (1596-1601), which has recently been edited for the Clarendon Press by Mr. W. D. Macray, affords some noteworthy but painful illustrations of the condition of the Elizabethan Grub Street; but the works of Nash, Gabriel Harvey, and other sharpshooters of the period are also full of such material. As we have already indicated, the poets were, almost body and soul, the property of the booksellers; and one of the characters in the above-named play is made to exclaim to Danter, the printer-publisher: "Furnish me with a new suit of clothes, and I'll suit thy shop with a new suit of terms." Gabriel Harvey, the friend of Spenser, and the ponderous opponent of the agile Thomas Nash, appears to have lived—as did Dryden later on—with his bookseller, John Wolfe.* At one period he owed Wolfe the sum of £36 for his board, lodging, and in all probability clothing; he borrowed "a blue coat" from one of the publisher's men to appear respectable on his expedition into the country to collect from his tenants sufficient money to pay Wolfe. But it was only a ruse to get out of the way; some months afterwards Harvey secretly returned, taking lodgings at Islington—"London being too hot for him"; Wolfe, however, got wind of this manoeuvre and secured (according to Nash) his erratic creditor a lodging in Newgate.

It would, I fear, not be considered polite in these days of refinement to describe an opponent's pamphlet as weighing heavier than "a cade of herrings and three Holland cheeses"; and it would not, perhaps, be in the most perfect good taste to allude to one's antagonist as "ink squittring (*sic*), and printing against me at Wolfes." Such expressions, however, we find in the *Pierre Penillesse: His Supplication to the Devil*

* *Have With You to Saffron Walden* (1596), p. 153.

(1592), by Nash, who further taunts Harvey with the fact that not a hundred of any of the latter's books ever sold, and that, indeed, he (Harvey), borrowed the name *Pierce Penilesse* to "help his bedrid stuff to limp out of Paul's Churchyard, that else would have lain unreprively spitted at the chandlers." It was essentially a period of hard-hitting, which fact will account for Harvey's stigmatizing his opponent as "the devil's orator by profession, and his dammes poet by practice,"* and rashly threatening to batter Nash's "carrion to dirt, whence thou camest, and squeeze thy braine to snivel, whereof it was curdled; nay, before I leave powdering thee I will make thee swear thy father was a rope-maker,† and proclaim thyself the basest drudge of the press" (*Pierce's Supererogation*, 1593, p. 152).

That Nash and Harvey were identified with two particular booksellers is an undoubted fact. "Danter's gentleman" was the euphemism bestowed by Harvey upon Nash, who retorted that he "is as good at all times as Wolfe's Right Worshipfull Gabriel." But they were

True Pauls, bred
I th' Churchyard,

to use a phrase of Ben Jonson's,‡ so that there was not much to choose between them, and certainly nothing to justify mud-throwing.

It is remarkable with what unanimity the poets and pamphleteers curse the fate which led them into a literary career. They not only bitterly denounce the license of the press, but, in quarrelling among themselves, were the greatest sinners in violating the implied freedom. They taunted each other with the criminality of writing for money, and to such an extraordinary pitch was the antipathy to being considered an author carried, that few persons with any self-respect would allow their names to appear on a title-page. "To come into print is not to seek praise, but to crave pardon," was the remarkable contention of Henry Chettle§ and the redoubtable Gabriel Harvey exclaims, "Shall I now

* Introduction to *Four Letters* (1572).

† This refers to an oft-repeated taunt of Nash, Harvey's father being a rope-maker.

‡ *The Staple of News*, I. ii.

§ *Kind-Hearts Dream*, 1592.

become a scribbling creature with fragments of shame, that might long sithence have been a fresh writer with discourses of applause?"* And Robert Greene, in *Repentance*, laments that after he had "proved M.A.," he left the University and "went to London, where (after I had continued some short time, and driven myself out of credit with my friends) I became an author of plays and love pamphlets." Here is another example from Thomas Nash, who exclaims: "Spit may be wiped off, and the print of a broken pate, or bruise with a cudgell quickly made whole and worn out of men's memories, but to be a villain in print, or to be imprinted at London, the reprobatest villain [that] ever went on two legs, for such is Gabriell Scurvies . . . is an attainder that will stick to thee for ever."†

The "bantlings" of their brains went forth anonymously into the world; and it is to this cause that we owe so much bibliographical confusion. The Martin Mar-Prelate and other literary squabbles throw incidentally some very vivid light upon the seamy side of Elizabethan authorship. It is a painful fact that the literary profession was not one to which it was an honour to belong in the days of Elizabeth; and the emoluments can scarcely be ranked as princely. The patrons, too, of literature were not invariably eminent men. One of the characters in the *Return from Parnassus* ventures to complain that two groats is scarcely sufficient payment for a dedication; but his patron, an apothecary, is properly shocked at so much presumption on the part of a miserable scribbler: "I tell thee Homer had scarce so much bestowed upon him in all his lifetime;" adding at the same time a plain intimation to the effect that all young men, especially poets, should know that all duty "is far inferior" to the patron's "deserts." It is, perhaps, not surprising that the poet exclaimed (aside, of course):

And if I live, I'll make a poesie
Shall load thy future years with infamy.

Libels appear to have been better paying phases of literary recreation than dedications, for Danter, the publisher, is made in the *Return*

* *Pierce's Supererogation*.

† *Have With You to Saffron Walden*.

from *Parnassus* to value one on Cambridge at forty shillings and an odd pottle of wine. It was a wise and generous thought to provide something to wash down the unsavoury taste of the abusive epithets.

"His father hath put him to his foisting and scribbling shifts—his only *gloria patri* when all is done," was the delicate witticism which Harvey threw at Nash, who retorted: "When I do play my prizes in print, I'll be paid for my pains that's once; and not make myself a gazing-stock and a public spectacle to all the world for nothing, as he does that gives money to be seen and have his wit looked upon, never printing [a] book yet for whose impression he hath not either paid or run in debt." It is the author of the *Return from Parnassus* who complains, with more force than delicacy, that "each long-eared ass rides on his trappings, and thinks it sufficient to give a scholar a majestic nod with his rude noddle;" and again: "my host John of the Crown is mounted upon a horse of twenty marks, and thinks the earth too base to bear the weight of his refined body."

Ballad-making was by far the most remunerative form of "literary" work in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Every person who could disfigure paper at all considered himself an inspired versifier. Nash makes an onslaught on this tribe in *Pierce Penilesse*, and declares that these "poor Latinless authors" are so simple that "they no sooner spy a new ballad, and his name to it that compiled it, but they put him in for one of the learnedest men of our time. I marvel how the masterless men, that set up their pills in Pauls for services, and such as paste up their papers on every post, for arithmetic and writing schools, 'scape eternity amongst them." Harvey also complains that "it is the destiny of our language to be pestered with a rabblement of botchers in print;" but the eldest son of the halter-maker, as Nash playfully calls him, cannot dwell on any subject but his opponent for more than a minute or two: and so we read, "What a shameful shame it is for him, that maketh an idol of his own pen, and raiseth up an huge expectation of paper-miracles (as if Hermes Trismegist were newly risen from the dead, and personally mounted upon Danter's press), to emprove himself as rank a bungler in his

mightiest work of supererogation, as the starkest patch-pannel of them all, or the grossest drudge in a country."* The author of the *Return from Parnassus* also complains of the degeneration of ballad-making: "I am in some choler with this ass-headed age, when the honourable trade of ballet-making is of such base reckoning; but so it hath been in ancient time, when Homer first set up his rhyming-shop—one of the first that ever was of my trade . . . seven countries strove about him when he was dead; and I doubt not when I am made tapster of the lower countries, and the works of my wit left behind me here upon earth, many a town will challenge unto itself the credit of my birth." Even more strongly, in the dedicatory epistle to *Lanthorn and Candle* (1608), does Thomas Dekker inveigh against the pamphletmania. "Two sorts of madmen," he exclaims, "trouble the stationers' shops in Paul's Churchyard! they that out of a meer and idle vain-glory will ever be pamphletting (tho' their books being printed are scarce worth so much brown paper), and this is a very poor and foolish ambition. Of the other sort are they that, being free of *Wit's Merchantventurers*, do every new moon (for gain only) make five or six voyages to the press, and every term-time (upon booksellers' stalls) lay whole litters of blind invention: fellows that (if they do but walk in the middle isle) spit nothing but ink, and speak nothing but poems." In the same strain also commences the second book of Bishop Hall's *Satires* (1597):

Write they that can, though they that cannot do !
But who knows that, but they that do not know.
Lo ! what it is that make goose-wings as scant,
That the distressed sempster did them want.

Might not (so they were pleas'd that been above)
Long paper-abstinence our death remove?
Then many a Lollard would in forfaitment
Bear paper faggots o'er the pavement,
But now men wager who shall blot the most,
And each man writes.

It is almost superfluous to state that the poorer authors of the Elizabethan period were not remarkably particular on the score of diet. The chief difficulty appears to have been not in selection, but in getting any at

* *Pierce's Supererogation*, 182.

all. "He feeds on sheeps'-trotters, porknells, and buttered roots," was a charge levelled at Harvey by Nash; and the banquet of pickled herrings, at which Nash was present, and which is said to have caused the death of Robert Greene, is a well-known incident in literary history. Harvey, in a letter* to Christopher Bird, of Walden, reports the "famous author [Nash] as lying dangerously sick in a shoemakers' house near Dowgate: not of the plague or of small-pox, but of a surfeit of pickle herring and 'rennish' wine." And the same writer declares that Greene, "amongst a host of great sins would beg a penny pot of Malmsey, and borrowed his landlord's shirt whilst his own was washing"! "A quart," sagely observes the author of the *Return from Parnassus*, "will indite many lively lines," and a great many of the "lively lines" of this period have a strong smell of the quart pot about them.

The literary men of the sixteenth, like those of the nineteenth, century, had their vanities. A mutual friend called upon Harvey to see what effect Nash's "strapado-ing and torturing" had upon him. Harvey had only just arisen when his visitor arrived, and the latter was requested to wait. "Two hours, by the clock Harvey stood acting by the glass, all his gestures he was to use all the day after, and currying and smudging and pranking himself unmeasurably . . . so got up that he looked like an usher of a dancing school." Then, as now, long hair was a poetical weakness. Greene's "hair was somewhat long," observes Chettle in *Kind-Hearts Dream*; and in the dedicatory epistle to *A New Letter of Notable Contents* (1593) Harvey, alluding, of course, to Nash, speaks of the latter's "ranging eyes under that long hair (which some call ruffianly hair)."

The "hope deferred," which is so certain an element in the literary calling, appears to have been equally in force three centuries ago. One of the characters in the *Return from Parnassus* exclaims: "I have burnt my books, splitted my pen, rent my papers, and cursed the cousening hearts that brought me up to no better fortune. I, after many years' study having almost brought my brain into a consumption, looking still when I

should meet with some good 'Macenas' that liberally would reward my deserts, I fed—fed so long upon hope, till I had almost starved."

Even "after life's fitful fever," when most of us hope to "sleep well," the poets and pamphleteers will not be altogether at rest, if Dekker's prophecy in *A Knight's Conjuring* be true. In describing Hell—"which is hotter at Christmas than 'tis in Spain or France (which are considered plaguy hot countries)"—very few poets, it seems, can be supposed to live even in the regions of the forever damned, inasmuch as the Colonel of Conjurers drives them out of his circle because he fears they'll write libels against him! Still, it is comforting to be assured that "some pitiful fellows, not poets, indeed, but ballad-makers, rub out there and write infernals."



Ancient Wall-Paintings.

By GEORGE BAILEY.

No. I.



THE wall-painting, of which a drawing is here given (Fig. 1), is painted on the back of a piscina in the south-east corner of the south choir aisle in Lichfield Cathedral. The present Lady Chapel and presbytery having been completed about 1325, in the concluding years of Edward II., we may fairly assume, from the style of the architecture (late Decorated), that this old picture was painted about that time—that is, early in the fourteenth century. When we consider the varied and troubled history of the cathedral, the state of preservation in which this fragile piece of work is found to-day is certainly remarkable; it appears to have suffered less from the hand of the destroyer than it has from the effect of time. The damp having got in between the joints of the stonework has caused the plaster on which it is painted to disintegrate and fall away in powder, and here and there the crumbling stone has become visible. Some slight repairs have

* Prefixed to *Four Letters*, p. 5.

been made in supplying fresh mortar or cement to these joints, and we can perceive little, if any, deterioration since we made the

interesting relic of past ages. The background is intended to represent the scene at the "ninth hour, when there was darkness



FIG. I.

original painting eighteen years ago, from which our illustration is now taken.

We will now endeavour to describe this

over all the earth, and the sun was darkened, and the veil of the temple was rent in the midst," immediately after the last bitter cry

of the Crucified had gone forth. It is this cry that seems to be represented as being carried on the scroll into heaven by a dove, which is seen flying upwards from the cross. The artist has painted his sky of a murky blackness, thickly sprinkled with stars; a good deal of this dark colour is now gone, but enough is left to show what the original effect must have been. It will be noticed that the head of the Christ is bowed, the eyes closed, and the mouth slightly open; blood is flowing from the wounds in hands and side. The flesh-colour is still very good in all the figures, and the drawing of the central figure exceptionally well done. The hair of the two principal figures is of the same colour—a faded madder-brown; there is an abundance of it. The central figure has a somewhat long, forked beard. Probably the rayed appearance below the hair on the forehead is intended to represent a crown of thorns, though this same appearance is also to be seen on the large head on the central shaft of the cross (Fig. 2). With respect to the colour of the hair of the third figure, we think it was very wavy auburn, from what few traces of colour remain; the hair in this case has also been thickly curled. Each figure has a nimbus; the principal figure has a bright scarlet one, with a diaper of some kind upon it in black lines, probably a cross. The Virgin Mary has a rayed one; and that of St. John appears to have had a circle of red spots next the black outline. In the case of the former, the outline is formed by the dark background only. The loins of the central figure are covered by two cloths. The one next the skin is a bright scarlet; the other is of a dark shade not easy to describe, because the hues have lost their original tone; it is now a dirty brownish green. It was probably once ornamented in a similar way to the dresses of the other two figures. These dresses are of the usual classic character—an under tunic, with the great square cloth arranged in folds and worn over it. The tunics are both diapered in a red colour; that of St. John has been covered with crosses pattée, and that of the Virgin has a curious reticulated pattern in red; through the spaces between the reticulations a darker colour is seen. The outside robe of this figure has probably been white, with a frieze-

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like black ornament running across it in horizontal bands; while that of St. John is thickly covered with a jewel-like ornament, the black outlines of which alone remain. There are so few traces of the features that a detailed description is impossible. The attitude of both figures is indicative of intense grief; the Virgin is wringing her hands, and St. John is smiting his breast. From this description, as well as from the accompanying sketch, it will be seen that, although technically rude and imperfect, intrinsically it is as



FIG. 2.

true a work of art as anything we can do now. It has a peculiar dignity quite its own that must at once strike the artistic mind.

We will now turn to our second illustration, which represents all that is left of another crucifixion scene, painted on the wall on the south side of the chancel arch in Doddington church, North Hunts. Very little remains, and though we have no means of ascertaining the date, it must be, from the style of dress, much later than the one at Lichfield—most

G

likely of the fifteenth century. Both the figures on each side of the cross have head-dresses, and the long robes have on them faint traces of a red diaper; they are represented standing on a pedestal, on the front of which are traces of a name. This picture is singular in having a large head impaled on the vertical shaft of the cross. This head is really in very good preservation; the hair is black, and it has on it what appears to be a twisted roll or turban; but if the head represents a vernicle, this apparent twist may only represent the crown of thorns in conventional fashion. Taken as a work of art, this painting does not nearly approach the one at Lichfield, although it is highly curious and interesting from having this strange addition of a separate head, upon which we invite conjectures or suggestions.

The materials in which these old paintings were produced are of the most simple kind, being little else than what we designate colour-washing; this, however, is the earliest kind of painting of which anything is known. In numerous instances which have come under our notice we have found these paintings partially cleaned off and another painted over them; this was especially the case where large patches of church walls were covered with letterings, such as passages from the psalms and other Scriptures, as well as from the liturgies; possibly, also, where large and elaborate compositions are concerned, such as are seen here and there over the chancel arch, generally representing the Day of Judgment—e.g., Ilchester, Arley, Lutterworth, and other places. There is a notable exception to this rule in the chapter-house at Lichfield, which, it is hoped, will be reproduced in another issue of the *Antiquary*. In this painting there is a representation of the adoration of the Virgin Mary—a subject, so far as we know, found nowhere else in England. It is not unlikely that some of these large pictures have had a coating of oil or some kind of size, which has preserved them from the effects of repeated coatings of white-wash, so that a great deal still remains; but in other instances the pictures have evidently been intentionally defaced. There is not space here to go further into this part of the subject; it may be supplemented on another occasion.

A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 32, vol. xxiv.)

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

1. Coryngame.
 2. Northrope.
 3. Lee.
 4. Massyngham.
 5. ———osytton.
 6. Brakeghton.
 7. *Illegible*.
 8. Laughton.
 9. Lodyngton.
 10. Althorpe.
 11. Wrotte.
 12. Mawnton.
 13. Reysbye.
 14. Scotter.
 15. Owstone.
 16. Botteswort.
 17. Hea——.
 18. Sprynghorpe.
 19. Wadyngham, Peter.
 20. Halton.
 21. Haxeye.
 22. Skotton.
 23. Scalbye.
 24. Kyrtton.
 25. Flexbruche.
 26. Rowlle.
 27. Redbourne.
 28. Corrynggham.
 29. Heverslow.
 30. Celton.
 31. Pyllame.
 32. Waddyngham, Marye.
 33. Epworth.
 34. Blyton.
 35. Frothynham.
 36. Auckborro.
 37. Wyntrynggham (?).
 38. Wynterton.
 39. Burton on the Hyll.
 40. Roxby.
 41. Gaynsbrug.
- (Ex. Q. R. Miscel. Ch. Gds., &c.)
1. Hagnaby.
 2. Wynnygaby.
 3. Stycneye.
 4. Lusby.
 5. Toniton.
 6. Harby.
 7. Aagarsbye.
 8. Overtontyton.
 9. Laymthe (?).
 10. Hundleby.
 11. —sylsby.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN (*continued*).

12. Sybseye.
13. Kerkby.
14. Malmesby.
15. Stepyng Parva.
16. Bullyngbroke.
17. Westekeyll.
18. Hakam.
19. Est Kell.
(*Ibid.*, *ft.*)
- Boston.
(*Ibid.*, *ft.*)
- Boston.
(*Ibid.*, *ft.*)
- Boston.
(*Ibid.*, *ft.*)
- Boston.
(*Ibid.*, *ft.*)
- Boston.
(*Ibid.*, *ft.*)
1. *Illegible.*
2. Cokeswold.
3. Usselby.
4. Waschecroft Thorsway.
5. Myddle Rayzen Drackes.
6. —aby.
7. Grebye.
8. Skarthe.
9. Waythe.
10. Toffe Newton.
11. Lynwood.
12. Laceby.
13. Crosbye.
14. Myddell Rayzen.
15. Kyngerby.
16. Newton next Toffe.
17. Hawerbye.
18. Bynbroid Gabryell.
19. Stanton in the Holle.
20. Thorsby.
21. Barnaldby.
22. Thorganby.
23. Teylby.
24. Granesbye.
25. Asby cum Fenby.
26. Brygelay.
27. Kelsey Nycholas.
28. Claxby.
29. Helynges.
30. Wold Newton.
31. Owersby.
32. Kelsey Marye.
33. Braydley.
34. Swynsp.
35. Northe Cottys.
36. Estereason.
37. Swallowe.
38. Halton.
39. Thornton in the More.
40. Este Randall.
41. Rothwell.
42. Waltham.
43. Bynbroke Marye.
44. West Randall.
45. Boylsbye.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN (*continued*).

46. Lytell Cotes.
 47. Homerstone.
 48. North Willingham.
 49. Gret Coottes.
 50. Falstow.
 51. Marchapell.
 52. Hatlyffe.
 53. Kyrkbye.
 54. Waylsbye.
 55. Caborne.
 56. Normandbe.
 57. Tettmay.
 58. West Reason.
 59. Cley.
 60. Great Grymsbe St. James.
 61. Great Grymsbe Sant Mary.
 62. Cortlingstow.
 63. Lyndbey.
 64. Scapylford.
 65. Radforth.
 66. Mounsfeld Wodhowse.
 67. Selston.
 68. Papeleweke.
 69. Wynbrogg.
 70. Swaby.
- (*Aug. Off. Miscel. Bks.*, No. 507.)
- Harryngton.
- Lauton.
- Gretham.
- Scrafeld.
- Kettisby.
- Hamerringham.
- Brinkeill.
- Tetforthe.
- Claxbie.
- Salmonbye.
- Fulletby.
- Sawsthorpe.
- Southe Ormsby.
- Aswardby.
- Somersby.
- Oxcumbe.
- Bagenderby (Enderby Bag).
- Hagworthingham.
- Wyncebye.
- Assebye Pueroz.
- (*L. R. R.*, *Bdle.* 1392, No. 78.)
- Lynsay.
- Merton.
- Hemyngbye.
- Dalдарbye.
- Gawlsbye.
- Langton.
- Roughtone.
- Wodhall.
- Skamlesbye.
- Gawdeby.
- Thornton.
- Waddyngworthe.
- Bucknall.
- Edlyngton.
- Randbye.
- Styxwold.
- Sturton Magna.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN (*continued*).

Bawmbre.
 Market Staynton.
 Conysbe.
 Donnyngton.
 Scrylbye.
 Wispyngton.
 Asterby.
 Horsyngton.
 Minting.
 Kyrkbye upon Bayn.
 Belchworth.
 Stanicot.
 (*Ibid.*, Bdle. 1392, No. 79.)
 Copes and vestments of churches in
 parts of Kesteven sold.
 (*Ibid.*, Bdle. 1392, No. 82.)
 Broken plate delivered into the Jewel
 House, 7 Edw. VI.—1 Mary.
 County of Lincoln.
 Boston.
 City of Lincoln.
 Parts of Lindsey.
 Parts of Holland.
 (*Ibid.*, Bdle. 447, No. 1.)



Burials at the Priors of the Black Friars.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

(*Continued from p. 30, vol. xxiv.*)

- 1500-1. JOHN WHITE, citizen and vintner,
 28 Dec., 1500. Within the church. *Pr.*
 15 Feb.
1501. PHILIP BULWYKE, 24 Sept., 1499. In
 the House of the Preachers, before the
 image of the Pity. He bequeaths 13s. 4d.
 for his burial. *Pr.* 3 Apr.
1501. MAUTE (Matilda) LEE, last day of June.
 With her HUSBAND, in the Black Friars.
- 1501-2. JOHN BAILLES (Baylles), citizen and
 fuller, 8 Dec., 1501. Within the church,
 in St. Anne's Chapel. *Pr.* 12 Jan.
1502. THOMASINE PAYNE, of London, widow,
 2 Mar., 1501-2. Before the image of our
 Lady of Grace, in this conventual church.
 She bequeaths 10s. to each Order of
 Minors, Whitefriars and Augustinians, to
 pray for her soul, and to be present at her
 burying; 6d. each to the twelve poor men
 carrying twelve torches at her dirge and
 mass, and 4d. each to the four with tapers.
Pr. 15 Apr.
1503. RICHARD LYTTON, one of the clerks
 of Sir Robert Lytton, knt., in the office
 of the Treasurer's Remembrancer in the
 Exchequer, 1 Oct. In the church, beneath
 and nigh to the tomb of AGNES, Sir Robert
 Lytton's late wife. A small marble stone
 shall be set up in the wall, with the figure
 of the Holy Trinity, and his name written
 on it, without any other tomb. His body
 shall be brought to burial with eight
 torches, to burn at mass and dirge, and
 four tapers, the twelve men holding them
 to have 4d. each. He gives 20s. for
 breaking the ground and all observances.
Pr. 20 Oct.
1504. WILLIAM FOWLER, citizen and dyer,
 28 May, 1503. In the Lady-Chapel. *Pr.*
 17 Apr.
1504. DAVY MATHEW, of Tortworth, co.
 Glouc., Esq., 2 Apr. In the body of the
 church, if he deceases in London. He
 leaves 20s. to the place of his burial. *Pr.*
 4 Jul.
1504. WILLIAM BATYSON, citizen and mer-
 chant-tailor, 24 June. In the body of the
 church, before the high Crucifix. He
 bequeaths 20s. for his *leystowe*, and
 13s. 4d. for fetching his corpse to the
 church. *Pr.* 13 Jul.
1504. KATHERINE STRANGWAYS, 21 July.
 In the church, at the discretion of her
 brother, Jaspar Filoll, who has promised
 to perform her last will and her husband
 Henry Strangway's, and to see that their
 tombs are made as it belongs to his degree
 and hers. *Pr.* 28 Nov.
1505. JOHN MONE, citizen and vintner,
 3 Feb., 1504-5. As nigh as conveniently
 may be to the place where Thomas
 Rogers, his father-in-law, and his mother
 lie buried: 20s. to the Prior and Convent
 for being buried here, and to pray for his
 soul. *Pr.* 2 Apr.
1505. PIERS CURTEYS, Esq., 25 Feb.,
 1504-5. If he deceases within London,
 in the Church; if at his place in Middle-
 sex, in the parish church of Kyngeston,
 Surrey; if about Leicester, in the Collegiate
 Church of St. Mary the Virgin at Newerk.
 If buried at the Black Friars, he leaves
 20s. to the Prior and Convent for his
leystowe, and to pray for his soul. *Pr.*
 26 Apr.

1505. ROBERT LYTTON, knt., 10 Apr. In the church, where his executors and the Prior appoint; and he bequeaths twenty marks for his burial. About his body, during the exequies, twenty-four new wax torches shall burn, held by twenty-four poor men, who shall have each, for his labour, a new black gown and hood, and 12d. in ready money. He mentions Christofer Lytton, clerk, his brother. *Pr.* 26 *Jul.*
1505. ROBERT CASTELL, 12 July, 1503. If convenient, above ("desuper") the chapel erected and founded, in honour of the B. V. Mary, by Joan, late Lady de Ingaldesthorpe, and sister of John, Earl of Worcester, and the west wall of the church. *Pr.* 24 *Nov.*
1505. SIR CHRISTOFER LITTON, canon of St. Stephen's Chapel within Westminster Palace, 9 Oct. Within the church, near his brother's tomb. The Friars shall have 4l. for fetching his body, breaking the ground, and for dirge and mass. There shall be twenty torches, and twenty poor men to bear them, for the burial and service, and also four wax tapers. *Pr.* 2 *Dec.*
1506. MARGARET WHETE HILL, late wife of Adrian Whetehill, Esq.,* 27 Mar., 1505. In the church, as near her husband as convenient. Her funeral expenses are to be honestwise. *Pr.* 13 *Dec.*
- 1505-6. ELIZABETH CASTELL, late wife of Robert Castell, 14 Dec., 1505. To be buried next where Master Rowcliff lies, beside the chapel of our Lady. She leaves five marks for her burying, dirge, and mass. *Pr.* 6 *Mar.*
1506. THOMAS HAYNOWE, of the Isle of Wight, Esq., 28 Aug. In the Black Friars, in such place as shall be thought most necessary by his executors. *Pr.* 5 *Aug.* (Sept.?).
1506. THOMAS FROWYKE, Knt., Chief Justice of the Common Bench, 13 Aug., 1505. If he dies within ten miles of London, in some fitting place in the church; otherwise in the parish-church, where he closes his life. His funeral shall be without pomp or great expense.
1508. RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, Knt., Lord St. Amande, 12 June. Within the church, where his executors think best. *Pr.* 8 *Jul.*
1508. WILLIAM RODLEY, gent., 21 Aug. Within the Black Friars. *Pr.* 31 *Aug.*
1508. WILLIAM MEDLEY, one of the king's clerks, 2 Sept. In the church, as near as may be to the children of Gerard Danet, Esq., his uncle. *Pr.* 25 *Nov.*
1509. RICHARD SPENSER, gent., 27 Jan., 1508-9. In the chapel of St. John the Baptist, which he has lately caused to be made within this church, if he dies in London, or else where it pleaseth God to purvey for him. *Pr.* 27 *Apr.*
1509. ANNE QUYLLTER, wife of John Quylter, of Est Grenewich, 26 Sept., 1508. In the church, if it please God and her husband, or elsewhere as her husband provides. *Pr.* 4 *Aug.*
1509. WILLIAM REYNOLDE. At the Black Friars, if he dies in London; and they are to have four marks for his burial. *Pr.* 22 *Oct.*
- 1509-10. JOHN WHICHECOT, of Harpeswell, 26 Feb. Within the Black Friars. *Pr.* 10 *Mar.*
1510. ELIZABETH FYLOLL, widow, 16 Dec., 1509. In the church; and the Friars are to be rewarded for her burying-place and obsequies as her brother Jasper Filoll agrees with them. *Pr.* 8 *Maii.*
1510. THOMAS BRANDON, knt., 11 Jan., 1509-10. Within the conventual church, as near the sepulture of Sir JOHN WYNGFELD, knt., as may be, under a plain stone without tomb. His executors shall provide 24 black gowns for 24 poor men, each to bear a torch on the day of burial. *Pr.* 11 *Maii.*
1510. DAME AGNES PASTON, widow of Sir John Paston, knt., 31 May. If she dies in London, in the church by her husband JOHN HARVY; if in Kent, in the parish church of Sondryche. *Pr.* 19 *Jun.*
1510. RICHARD HUNGERFORD, Esq., 12 Sept. In the body of the convent church, at the discretion of his executors and the Prior, without any pomp or pride of the world. For his burial and month's mind, 20 marks or thereabouts shall be spent;

* The will of Adrian Whetehill, Esq., of Calais, was proved, May 16, 1503 (Reg. of Dean and Canons of Canterbury), wherein he desired to be buried in this church.

- and 40s. shall go to the Friars for the burial, fetching his body, and specially praying for his soul. *Pr. 4 Nov.*
1510. EDWARD CHESEMAN, Esq., 10 Aug., 1509. In the church, near the place where Lady Ingoldesthorp lies, as the Prior and he have agreed. *Pr. 14 Nov.*
1511. JOHN KYRKEBY, citizen and merchant-tailor, 4 June. In the church, where EDITH his wife lies buried. He bequeaths 20s. to each of the four Orders of Friars in London, to bring his body. *Pr. 29 Jun.*
- 1511-2. WILLIAM EDWARDS, 16 Sept., 1511. In the Blackfriars. *Pr. 8 Mar.*
- 1512-3. ROBERT CLARKE, clerk, 4 Mar. In the choir. "Item, I will that there be an Auter made at the hed of my lorde WILLIAM in blake freers, and the auter clothis." *Pr. dateless.*
1514. ROBERT SOUTHWELL, knt., 23 Apr., 1513. His most vile body to be buried, in the cloister, under or near the lavatory nigh to the picture of the holy Crucifix set there, if he passes out of the world within forty miles of the city; but if within the same distance from Wooderising, then in the parish church there hallowed in honour of St. Nicholas. He bequeaths 40s. to the Prior and Convent for his sepulture, and 40s. to the church of Wooderising. *Pr. 1 Jun.*
1514. THOMAS JAKES, 20 Jan., 1512-3. His wretched body to be buried, if he dies in London, in the church, in some convenient place appointed by his good lady and wife, or his executors, or else where she minds to lie herself; and if he dies in any other place, where his wife or friends think reasonable, so that it be in a hallowed church, and before an image of our Blessed Lady, or near to it, if it may be. A stone with his wife's and his own arms is to be laid over him, wheresoever he is buried. *Pr. 13 Jul.*
- 1514-5. WILLIAM SYDNOR, 24 Oct. (no year). In the Black Friars. *Pr. 26 Feb.*
1515. WILLIAM ADYE, citizen and goldsmith, 21 Nov., 1514. Within the church. The Prior and Canons of the Friar-preachers are to fetch his body to the grave. *Pr. 30 Mar.*
1515. GEORGE ASSHEBY, 13 Mar., 1514-5. Either at the Black Friars, or at the Monastery of Christ Church, at the discretion of his executors. *Pr. 18 Sept.*
- 1515-6. DAME ELIZABETH FROWYK, late wife of Sir Thomas Frowyk, knt., and Chief Justice of Common Pleas in the time of Henry VII.; afterwards wife of Thomas Jakys, Esq., 1 Dec., 1515. Her wretched body to be interred in the body of the church, before the image of our Lady of Grace, where she has built an altar where her husband, Thomas Jakys, lies. Her burying is to be without great pomp or vain glory, but in a good and honest manner: there shall be four great tapers of wax and twenty torches of wax, held by twenty-four poor men who have most need and least help, each to have 4d. for his labour. *Pr. 4 Feb.*
1517. AGNES MORTON, widow, of the parish of St. Nicholas Olaff, in Bredstrete, late wife of Robert Morton, of London, gent., 18 Oct., 1513. In the church, in the room and place where her husband rests. The Friars are to have £3 6s. 8d. for her burying and *leystowe*. Her mother, Dame Agnes Forster. *Pr. 21 Apr. and 15 Feb., 1517-8.*
1517. ALICE SLENDON, of London, widow, 25 May. In the Blackfriars. *Pr. 30 Jul.*
- 1517-8. Sir THOMAS FARRE, knt., 7 Nov., 1517. To be buried, according to his degree, without pomp or pride, within the Black Friars, if he dies within twenty miles of London; otherwise where his executors think most convenient. *Pr. 27 Jan.*
- 1517-8. CHRISTOFER CROFTON, citizen and cutler, of the parish of St. Martin at Ludgate, 3 Feb. In the churchyard. *Pr. 18 Feb.*
1518. JELYNE LEWKENOR, of London, cobler, 12 May, 1517. In the churchyard, as nigh the place where his wife lies buried, as conveniently maybe. *Pr. 11 Aug.*
- 1518-9. ELIZABETH DENTON, 26 Apr., 1518. In the church, before the image of St. Thomas of Aquine. At her burying, twelve poor men shall have each a gown and hood to the value of 6s. and 8d. in money, to bear twelve torches of the value of 6s. 8d. at least. *Pr. 4 Feb.*
1519. LEONARD MIDILTON, 25 Jan. (no year). Before our Lady, in the Blackfriars. *Pr. 27 Aug.*

1519. WILLIAM STALWORTH, citizen and merchant-tailor, 17 Mar., 1518-9. In the cloister, near the place where his CHILDREN lie. He bequeaths £3 sterling for his *leystowe* in the wall. *Pr. 11 Oct.*

1520. GERARD DANET, gent., 30 Apr. His most wretched and sinful body to be buried without coffer or chest, only wrapped in a simple sheet, in the midst of the church, under the old stone with the ragged cross, next adjoining the small stones of THOMAS DANET, ELLEN DANET, ROBERT and NICHOLAS DANET, his children; or else in the choir of the parish church of St. Faith, before the high altar, and beneath the steps; but most specially near his children in the Black Friars. He bequeaths 40s. to the Prior and Convent for the burying, dirge and mass-singing, with all other suffrages; 6s. 8d. for ringing the bell and breaking the ground; and 2s. to the sexton for his labour. Where his wretched body chanceth to rest, shall be provided, for 30s., thirteen old torches and four great tapers to burn all the time of the dirge and mass, the torches be held by thirteen poor men, in honour of our Lord Jesus Christ and His twelve Apostles, each to have thirteen halfpence, and the tapers, in like manner, by four others. Twelve escutcheons of his arms are to be set about his corpse, and the pillars next adjoining his grave, and not past.* *Pr. 25 Maii.*

* The body of Gerard Danet now lies in the parish church of Tilney, Essex. It seems evident that when the Blackfriars of London was destroyed, his remains, and probably those of his children and his monumental brass, were removed. Mary, his second wife, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edward Belknap, of Warwickshire, by will dated Nov. 3, 1556, and proved Dec. 10, 1558, orders her most wretched body to be buried within the parish church, where it pleaseth God to call her out of this miserable world; and to the will is attached the seal of her late husband—a greyhound's head erased, collared and ringed, between the initials G. D. Their monumental brass in a flat stone on the south side of the chancel of Tilney Church, bears the effigies of a man in a suit of plate armour, his wife, five sons and six daughters; in each corner of the stone a shield of arms, and around the ledge the following inscription in black letter: "Hic jacet sepultus, cum conjuge Maria, Gerardus Danet de Bronkynsthorp in comitatu Lecestrie, armiger, et serenissimi Regis Henrici Octavi Consiliarius: obiit anno a Christo nato millesimo quingentesimo xx. die mensis Maii quarto et anno regni predicti Regis Henrici xij. quorum animab' propicietur Deus."

1520. ROGER WOTLEY, citizen and linen-draper, keeper of the king's gaol of Ludgate, 9 July, ad Redyng. In the chapel of St. Ann within, and adjoining the church of the Friar Preachers'. *Pr. 21 Dec.*

1520-1. JOHN PATE, of Heneley uppon Thamyse, yeoman, 7 Feb. Within the church. For fetching his body and burial, the Prior and Convent shall have according to the discretion of his executors. *Pr. 21 Mar.*

1521. EDWARD BELKAPPE, knt., 23 Mar., 1520-1. In the Black Friars, near his brother DANIEL, if he dies in London; at the Charterhouse, near Coventre, if he dies in Warwickshire. On his burial shall be bestowed not over £100, the most part to be given in alms to poor people. Moreover, his servants shall have livery, which he thinks will come to fifty gowns. *Pr. 28 Sept.*

1521. ELIZABETH, LADY SCROP, of Upsale and Massam, 7 Mar., 1513-14. In the Black Friars, beside her husband, THOMAS LORD SCROP, if she dies in or near London; otherwise, in the parish-church where she dies. Her father, John, Marquis Montague, and mother, Lady Isabel, his wife. The Friars shall have £5 sterling for dirge and mass on the day of her burying. Over her grave shall be laid a stone with three images, one of her husband, the other of herself, and the third of their daughter Alice, with their arms and scripture making mention what they were: to the value of £10. *Pr. 9 Dec.*



Proceedings and Publications of Archæological Societies.

[Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.]

THE proceedings of the THIRD CONFERENCE OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES in union with the Society of Antiquaries, held on July 23 and 24, will be given in detail in our next issue.



The programme of the York Congress of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, August 17 to August 24, as it approaches its definite form, promises to be

well planned and full of interest, although traversing a country well known to most archaeologists. On August 17 the members will be received at York by the Lord Mayor, and visits will be paid to the minster, to some of the old churches, and to the walls and gates. On August 18 the morning will be devoted to the inspection of other ancient buildings of the city, and in the afternoon the unrivalled museum of Roman antiquities, and the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey and the Hospital of St. Leonard, will be studied under the guidance of Rev. Canon Raine. On August 19 the minster and church of St. Mary, Beverley, and the much modernized parish church of Hull, together with other old buildings of both these towns, will be visited. On August 20 Ripon Cathedral and the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen come first on the programme, and afterwards the magnificent ruins of Fountains Abbey will be inspected under the direction of Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., who will call attention to the most recent excavations and discoveries carried out by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. On August 21, Helmsley, and the abbeys of Rievaulx and Byland will be visited, when Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., will act as cicerone. On August 22 the abbey church of Selby and the collegiate church of Howden will be the centres of attraction. On August 24 the Norman castle, the parish church of St. Mary, and other objects of interest will be inspected at Scarborough. Among the papers from members and friends that will be read and discussed at the evening meetings of the congress are the following: "The Excavations at Silchester, in reference to other Roman Sites," by J. W. Grover, Esq., F.S.A.; "The Corporate Insignia of Cheshire," by Mr. T. Cann Hughes; "The Ulpic Oliphant in York Minster," by Mr. Jas. H. Macmichael; "The Ancient Brass Monuments of the Archbishops of York," by Mr. A. Oliver; and "On Frith Stools," by Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A.

At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on July 2, Mr. Spurrell read a paper on some supposed rude-stone implements from the North Downs of West Kent, and exhibited a large collection of specimens in illustration of his paper. The stones ranged from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 10 inches in length. They were said to be of two kinds, the one fashioned by chipping for a definite purpose, the other being handy stones, but used in such a manner as to leave marks on them different from nature's work. Mr. Spurrell said that the flints under consideration, whether implements or not, in their general forms were all natural, and that not until the numerical method had been used to the various specimens could it be ascertained with certainty they were the result of human influence.—Mr. J. Hilton read a paper on a Dutch golden wedding memorial, a flat plate of silver gilt shaped as a heart surmounted by a coronet, in size 8 inches by 6 inches, weight 9 ounces. It was engraved with appropriate emblems, and bore in the centre an inscription in Dutch saying that it was for an old couple, with sincere high esteem of all their children and grandchildren. The inscription was composed as a chronogram making the date 1786. There were no family name and armorial bearings, but the shape of the memorial suggested the name of "Hart." It bore the Amsterdam hall-mark. Mr. Hilton thought it to be unique.—

Professor B. Lewis read a paper on the Roman antiquities of Pola and Aquileia. Many objects recently excavated have been deposited in the local museum established by the Austrian Government; but the classical traveller should, if possible, procure an introduction that would admit him to the private collection of Signor Gregorutti, who resides at the Villa Papi-riana, in Flumicello, and is well known as the author of *Le Antiche Lapidi di Aquileja*.

The PLAINSONG AND MÆDÆVAL MUSIC SOCIETY gave a concert at the Marlborough Rooms on July 2, of plainsong and fifteenth-century music. The first part consisted of specimens of choral liturgical plainsong, which were well and smoothly sung, fully bringing out their peculiar rhythm. It included the *Missa Rex Splendens*, the kyrie of which is said to have been heard by St. Dunstan in a vision; it is taken from a MS. written before the saint's death in the year 988. A gradual for the feast of a confessor bishop was also sung, which was a good specimen of the more elaborate plainsong intended only to be sung by a few selected voices; it was probably composed before the end of the sixth century. The music of the second part was taken from a *Collection of Songs and Madrigals of English Composers of the Close of the Fifteenth Century*, published for the society by Mr. Quaritch, at the subscription price of a guinea. This work has been issued gratis to members for 1890, and at half-price to members elected more recently. The eight-page analytical programme issued for the concert was excellently done throughout; the introduction that treated of plainsong generally, under the initials "C. W. P.," standing, we suppose, for Dr. Charles W. Pearce, was the best brief explanation of its principles that we have ever read. There is no necessity for apology in quoting, notwithstanding its length, the opening paragraph: "In listening to ancient ecclesiastical plainsong, we have to carry our thoughts back to a period of musical history when harmony (whether vocal or instrumental) was unknown. Melody (using the term in its strictest technical sense, as implying an agreeable succession of single notes, only one being heard at a time) was all that constituted music in those days; at least as far as concerned the choral rendering of the various Liturgical offices of the Church. A rich store of these unaccompanied melodies, composed for use at all times and seasons, existed in the beautifully written books of ritual song, of which, happily, so many have been preserved. An examination of these treasures, the notation of which varies from the most puzzling arrangement of *pneums* to the latest development of the four-lined staff, reveals nothing but unaccompanied melody indeed; but melody adorned with every grace of tuneful art and natural expression which a loving reverence for the holy words thus set to music, and a rich, exuberant fancy, itself the outcome of years of cloistered study and retirement, could suggest. No lark carolling his matins in the summer morning sky, no nightingale warbling his evensong in the leafy twilight of the monastery groves, could be more free or more tuneful in his plainsong than were the sons and daughters of Holy Church in their hours of choral worship. The very arabesques which adorned the quaintly-illuminated initial letters on the music-pages

in the choir were not more fanciful, nor more elaborate in design, than were the trailing clusters of musical notes which were entwined about the Divine text of the Liturgy, enriching it with a wealth of melodic grace and beauty, and at the same time expounding and enforcing its hidden meaning by an ever-varying expression of holy joy, prayerful devotion, or penitential sadness, all their own. Like the Liturgy itself, however, these melodies were the choral offerings of the whole Church. They were by no means the undisciplined, unauthorized rhapsodies of some more than usually-gifted ecclesiastic, who might be supposed to find, as a composer, an outlet for the pent-up art-feelings and art-longings which the stern rules of his order tended to suppress. The Church has ever been too loving a mother, and too faithful a recipient of 'every good and perfect gift which cometh down from above,' not to take proper advantage of the talents committed to her keeping in the persons of her gifted children; and so, every individual musical utterance was formed and guided by one common code of laws, which were deduced by long and varied experience from one grand and comprehensive tonal system." It is with pleasure that we again call attention to this interesting society; all information pertaining to it can be obtained of the hon. sec., Mr. H. B. Briggs, 14, Westbourne Terrace Road, W.

The members of that energetic society, the BELFAST FIELD CLUB, held their third outing of the season on July 4. Through the instrumentality of the railway and breaks the party reached the little seaside town of Killyleagh, where the first object to claim attention was the ruined church, which, surrounded by a graveyard overgrown with grass and weeds in true local style, stands among tall trees a short distance from the main road. Of the building, which is of considerable antiquity, only the eastern gable remains standing. Some time having been spent in clearing the east window of the mass of dead ivy that encumbered it and obscured the mouldings, several photographs were obtained of this relic, and the party then proceeded to Killyleagh Castle. The castle itself, an imposing pile, is mostly modern, though the two large circular towers on either side of the entrance are of early date. Fragments of walls and numerous pieces of carved stonework scattered through the gardens attest the former extent of the castle. Proceeding through the town, a pause was made at the site of the house where Sir Hans Sloane was born, whose extensive natural history collections formed the nucleus of the now enormous establishment of the British Museum. The house was rebuilt some ten years ago, and of the original dwelling only the keystone remains, built into the lintel over the present doorway—a block of Castle Espie limestone, bearing the inscription 1637, G.S., M.W. The party next proceeded to the quay, whence a light south-westerly breeze bore them out upon the calm surface of Strangford Lough, and a course was shaped northward towards Dunnynelle Island. The island is conspicuous among the myriad islets of Strangford Lough for the huge mound that occupies a large part of its surface. This rath, which is apparently partly natural and partly artificial, is of large dimensions, but in its present condition rather shapeless. Here, according to tradition, the kings of Ulster

kept the hostages obtained by their valour and might from other nations—a safe prison surely, if somewhat bleak and inhospitable. Certain it is that the island was inhabited in early times, as shown by the layer of blackish earth charged with fragments of bones and shells, exposed on the face of the steep bank, some 40 feet above high-water mark, where the sea has eaten into the side of the mound. The bones obtained were too fragmentary to admit of an opinion being formed as to whether they were human or not. Re-embarking, a pleasant sail brought the members back to Killyleagh, whence they drove through Shrigley to Lough Leagh, or Clay Lake. Here some of the party visited the remains of a crannoge or ancient lake-dwelling, in the centre of the lower lake, whilst the remainder proceeded by road to inspect a cashel, or old stone fort, which stands on an eminence overlooking the upper lake. The wall of the cashel is some 6 feet thick and 6 to 8 feet high, and is dry-built of comparatively small stones, but apparently only a small portion even of the existing wall is original work; the circular enclosure, in which the thrifty tenant was cultivating a fine crop of vetches, measures about 8 feet in diameter.

The YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION is always honourably distinguished among county archaeological societies for the clearness and value of the programme that it issues with respect to its annual excursion. The excursion this year is to Jervaulx Abbey and Middleham Castle on July 29. The brief but careful description of Jervaulx Abbey is accompanied by an excellent folded plan by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, that prince among students of monastic arrangements. A plan is also given of the fine and exceptionally constructed castle of Middleham, that great stronghold of the Nevilles, of the Earls of Westmoreland, and of Warwick the Kingmaker. The printing and lithographing of the plans does credit to the press of Mr. Robert White, of Worksop.

The eleventh volume of the RECORD SERIES OF THE YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION is a continuation of the calendar to the wills proved in the Prerogative and Exchequer Courts of York, covering the years from 1514 to 1553. This volume of 246 pages contains upwards of 14,000 references, and does great credit to the labours of the editor, Mr. F. Collins. This society is second to none in the important work that it is accomplishing for genealogists and historians.

During the last excursion of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, the members visited the old church of Gulval, which is shortly to be "restored." A rumour reaches us of considerable structural alterations, which we trust will not be undertaken unless they are absolutely necessary. The church underwent one edition of that usually disastrous process in 1858. It possesses some interesting Early English details.

The DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY held its first expedition for this

season on June 20 to Croxall, Catton, and Walton-on-Trent. At the old hall of Croxall the visitors were received by the Vicar of Croxall, the Right Rev. Bishop Staley, who kindly acted as guide. By permission of the owner, Mr. Levet Princep, the library in the old hall was visited, and the room above, once occupied by Queen Henrietta Maria. These old rooms are most carefully kept up in the old style, and all the restoration and rebuilding done to the house is carried out on the truest lines. From the hall the party proceeded to the church and inspected the interesting series of monuments and incised slabs which have all been illustrated and described by the Rev. R. Usher in the earlier volumes of the journal of the society. The final object of interest was the ancient Saxon *burh* which rises from the river close to the church, and must originally have formed a commanding site for fortification. Excavations ought to be undertaken on this site. After an hour and a half's stay at Croxall, the party walked along the ridge known as "Dryden's Walk," which commands varied and beautiful views of the surrounding country, to Catton Hall. Here Bishop Staley pointed out the site of the demolished chapel of the house, together with a fragment of window tracery, and the old Norman font which was discovered in the river-bed. The present owner of the Catton estates, Mrs. Anson-Horton, joined the visitors in the garden and courteously invited them into the Hall, where she conducted them through the reception rooms, and pointed out a most interesting series of pictures by Van Dyck, Gainsborough, Titian, Wright of Derby, and many others. It is, we understand, the intention of Mrs. Anson-Horton to rebuild the chapel, and to replace in it the old font. Breaks were waiting at Catton to convey the party past the old Danish encampment to Walton-on-Trent, where a descriptive history of the church by the rector, the Rev. J. C. Fisher, had to be much curtailed. However, it is hoped this is only a pleasure postponed, and that Walton may be included in some future expedition.

A country meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held on July 9 and 10. On the first day the members assembled at Norham and visited the Norman church. To this the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Waite, acted as guide. The tower is modern. In the church are several interesting fragments of pre-Conquest crosses. They then proceeded to Norham Castle, which was described by Mr. C. J. Bates. Special attention was drawn to the sites of the Great Gateway, and of the barbican, Sanders Tower, and Clapham Tower, mentioned in 1541. In the afternoon they crossed the river Tweed to Ladykirk house and grounds, which were thrown open to the party, and thence proceeded to Ladykirk parish church, a cruciform building erected in 1500 by James IV. of Scotland, highly interesting from an architectural point of view, as it is in a good state of preservation. The Rev. Wm. Dobie showed the different points of interest in the building. On the second day Mr. Bolam conducted the party round the walls of Berwick. The church, a structure of Cromwell's time, was found to be well worthy of a visit. The members then went by train from Berwick Station to Coldstream Station, where carriages were in

waiting to take the party to Branxton Church, with its rude Transitional chancel arch; the rest of the church is quite modern. Thence on foot to the site of the battle of Flodden, under the guidance of Mr. Hodgkin, who described the battle. On the top of Flodden Hill there is a British camp. The party then drove to Etal Castle, and next visited Ford Castle and St. Michael's Church. The Rev. H. M. Neville pointed out the objects of interest about the castle and church.

The work of the THORESBY SOCIETY is now making considerable progress. The first part of the second book of the Leeds Parish Church Registers and a part of Miscellanea are in the printer's hands, and will be issued to the subscribers for 1890. The Kirkstall Abbey Coucher Book is being copied free of charge to the society, through the liberality of Messrs. Stanfeld, Scott, Wilson, Ford, Wurtzburg, and Morkill, and will be issued in two parts, to the members for 1891 and 1892. The members for 1891 will also receive a part consisting of Miscellanea, and for 1892 the remaining portion of the second book of the Leeds Parish Church Registers. On July 11 Mr. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., met the society at Kirkstall Abbey and gave an address in explanation of the ruins. It is hoped that persons interested in the history and antiquities of Leeds and district will join the society, and thus show their appreciation in a practical form of the earnest endeavour of the council to place the records of Leeds and district in the hands of the members. Communications respecting the society may be addressed to either Mr. J. W. Morkill, Killingbeck Lodge, near Leeds, or Mr. G. D. Lumb, 65, Albion Street, Leeds, the hon. secretaries.

The members of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited the churches of Beddington and Carshalton on June 27.

At the annual meeting of the PETERBOROUGH NATURAL HISTORY AND MUSEUM SOCIETY Dean Argles was elected president in room of the late president, who is now Bishop of Worcester. The society continues to do good work, and the contents of the museum have been materially increased during the past year. The committee reported that they were in need of £5 to purchase a collection of Worlidge's Drawings from Antique Gems, which has been offered to the committee. T. Worlidge was a native of Peterborough, and born in 1700. A painting of the artist and a number of his pencil studies are now in the Museum.

The interesting town of Guildford was visited on June 23 by the members of the NEWBURY DISTRICT FIELD CLUB, under the general guidance of their hon. sec., Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A. The party were received by the Mayor at the Town Hall, where Mr. D. M. Stevens, formerly hon. sec. to the Surrey Archaeological Society, addressed them on the building and some of its varied contents. He said that portions of the building in which they were then assembled were as early as the reign of Elizabeth, but the date of the main parts of the structure was 1683,

as shown by the figures on the clock, projecting in front of the building. The pictures which adorned the walls included portraits of James I., Charles II., James II., and William III., and Queen Mary, by Lely; a half-length of Speaker Onslow, and a portrait of Sir R. Onslow, the vice-admiral, receiving the Dutch flag after the fight of Camperdown, by John Russell, R.A., who was born at Guildford in 1745, the picture being presented by his father, who several times served the office of mayor. The Council Chamber contains a curious chimney-piece, sculptured out of chalk, and which came from Stoughton House, a mansion which belonged to an old Roman Catholic family in the adjoining parish of Stoke, whose seat was demolished about the same time that the Municipal Buildings at Guildford were erected. Mr. Stevens spoke of the Corporation plate as being of a most interesting character. He exhibited a small mace, possessing many points of peculiar interest, its history in connection with the town being entirely unknown. Comparison with the various maces exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries three years since, resulted in its date being determined approximately as about the middle of the fifteenth century, say about the time of Henry VI. or Edward IV., from 1420 to 1470. In point of antiquity it occupied the third place among the civic maces in this country. Mr. Stevens also exhibited "the great mace," measuring 34½ inches in length, being larger therefore than the majority of maces used in country towns. It was presented to the town by the Right Hon. Henry Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, but then High Steward of the Borough. Archbishop Abbot's Hospital was afterwards described by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., in a learned paper. The other buildings visited were the Free Grammar School, Holy Trinity Church, St. Mary's Church, with its interesting wall-paintings, and the old ruined keep of the Castle. In the afternoon the grand old Elizabethan hall, termed Loseley House, built by Sir William More between 1562 and 1568, was visited; its history was given and its contents described by the present owner, Mr. W. More-Molyneux. A chastely-made ewer and bason, bequeathed to the town by Bishop Parkhurst, and several goblets and other vessels, and also the old standard measures of Elizabeth's reign, were also described.



The first meeting of the CUMBERLAND AND WEST-MORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY for the present season was held in the Lake District on June 26 and 27. A party of about fifty assembled at noon at Keswick and drove to Shoulthwaite Bridge, whence an arduous climb brought most of the party to Shoulthwaite Fort, a British settlement, defended by a heavy earthwork in shape of a *lunette*. A descent was made down the other end of the fell to Thirlmere Lake, where the works of the great dam, now in progress, were explained by the engineer, Mr. Hill, after which Dalehead Hall, a Queen Ann mansion, once the residence of the Leathes of Dalehead, was visited, and a fine staircase much admired. The Manchester Corporation are now the owners, and kindly provided a most welcome tea, over which Mrs. Leech, wife of the vice-chairman of the Manchester Water Company, presided.

Carriages were resumed, and Wythburn Church and Dunmail raise were visited *en route* for Grasmere, where a stay for the night was made. The members, to number of over sixty, dined at the Prince of Wales Hotel, and the annual business meeting was afterwards held under the chairmanship of the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, during whose tenure of office as president the society has made remarkable progress. Indeed, the number of members upon the roll (440) is about forty more than at any preceding period, and this, although the society has, during the last two years, lost a large number of members by death and other causes. The death-roll includes such names as those of Mr. W. Jackson, F.S.A., of Fleetham House; Mr. Wakefield, of Kendal, long treasurer of the society; Mr. Nelson, of Friars Carse; and Mr. Clayton, of Chesters. After the appointment of office-bearers for the year, and the transaction of other business, a number of papers were read or submitted, including one by Rev. R. Bower on local piscinas, of which he exhibited some sixty illustrations, two by Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., on "Ancient Villages at Yanwith and Hugill, in Westmorland;" one by Rev. J. Wilson, on "Horse-racing in Cumberland;" and one by Mr. G. Watson, on "A Bay-window in Penrith Churchyard." Papers by the president and by Dr. Taylor were taken as read. Nothing was said publicly about Grasmere Church, but many stray remarks were made in private; the rough cast has been peeled off the tower, and the joints of the rubble-work thus exposed have been well pointed with strong ridges of mortar, producing a raw tattooed effect. On the second day carriages were taken to the camp at Ambleside, of which the president gave an account, stating his belief that the Romans used Windermere as a waterway. Troutbeck Town End was next visited, and that fine specimen of Westmorland statesmen, George Brown of Troutbeck Town End—the eighth George Brown of Troutbeck Town End in lineal succession, and, alas, the last! no male heir, but three daughters!—exhibited his charming house with its vast stores of old carved oak, and his valuable documents relating to Westmorland, on which the Historical MSS. Commissioners have reported. A short stay was made at the famous Mortal Man public, which, horrible to say, has been rebuilt and capped with a sky-sign, THE MORTAL MAN, in huge gilt letters! Troutbeck might have been spared this atrocity. The party were then piloted by Mr. George Brown through an intricate mesh of narrow roads to the farmhouse at Troutbeck Park, and then through the foldyard for three miles more, over no roads in particular, to Bluegill, which was reached not without difficulty, one carriage smashing a trace, while the leading carriage was nearly upset, but it carried the Chancellor! Here horses were unyoked and an *al fresco* lunch laid out, after which some of the party climbed to the Roman Road on Kentmere, High Street; most contented themselves with the climb to the High Street, and then returned to Bluegill, but half a dozen, including a lady, guided by Mr. M. J. Baddeley, traced the street for a considerable distance, and descended direct to Troutbeck Park, a very creditable piece of mountaineering, the descent being by no means easy. Three hours were allowed for this, and all the party joined at Troutbeck Park for a substantial tea at the farm. The return was made by

the east side of the valley, past Troutbeck Church to Allan Knot, where the programme said "entrenchments." None could be found, but a fine view of Windermere, almost equal to the famed one from Orrest Head, was obtained. Windermere Station was reached about 5 p.m., and the party broke up there after two most successful days. The arrangements reflect the highest credit upon the hon. secretary, Mr. T. Wilson.



On Saturday, June 27, the third excursion of the season of the members and friends of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY took place to certain mansions lying in the triangle formed by the Lancashire and Yorkshire line to Halifax and the short cut to Huddersfield in the Lightcliffe and Brighouse districts. Leaving Bradford the company alighted at Lightcliffe and made their way to Yew Trees, a house of the sixteenth century, which has been greatly spoilt by the quarries in the neighbourhood. Mr. John Lister, M.A., of Shibden Hall, gave a history of the place and its owners. In 1647 Jeremy Thorpe, yeoman, of Bradford, sold it to Thomas Lister, gentleman, one of his ancestors. Passing Sprouthouse, where General Guest, who defended Edinburgh Castle, was born, the visitors next inspected Giles House, called after St. Giles, the patron saint of Wells, which has been inhabited for over 100 years by the Carters. Mrs. Carter and her daughters very kindly received the historians, and Mr. J. Horsfall Turner in the drawing-room gave a sketch of the house and its owners. The earliest recorded owners were the Schofields, who lived about the time when the Bradford Parish Church was built. Here afterwards lived the Netherwoods, whose initials are in front of the house, and then the Macaulays and the Carters. The front has three gables, and several transomed and mullioned windows. The next house visited was Slead Hall, called after "Slaed," which in Saxon means a small wooded valley. The antiquaries were delighted with the entrance-hall, with its beautiful carved oak, the coloured glass windows, and the spacious rooms with their fine mantelpieces and oak-panelled wainscoting and staircases. Mr. T. T. Empsall, the president, who was born in the neighbourhood, read an elaborate paper giving an admirable sketch of the hall and its present and former owners. In 1571 James and Richard Waterhouse, of Priestley, sold Slead Hall and close for £80 to John Beaumont, of Halifax, and it is stated in the deed that they bought the same from Robert Eland, of Carlinghow, Lord of the Manor of Brighouse. Afterwards the place came into the possession of the Hoyles, Gibsons, Firths, and Macaulays. Mr. Forbes Robertson, who married a Macaulay, is the present owner. The Gibson initials and date are in the interior and exterior of the building. From Slead Hall the party walked to Smith House, which has a very interesting history. Here John Wesley, William Grimshaw, and other celebrated Methodists preached. In the three-story house adjoining Count Zindendorf and several eminent Germans were born. Mr. J. Horsfall Turner, who, like Mr. Empsall, was born in the district, gave a slight sketch of the place. Four centuries ago a house on the spot was owned by the Smyths, which was afterwards pulled down and the present elegant

structure erected in its place. In 1742 it belonged to Joseph Holmes, and afterwards to the Radcliffes and Sutherlands. Mr. Charles M. Dawson is the present tenant, and Mr. A. S. McLaren lived here previously. The historians then walked through the beautiful grounds, gardens, and conservatories of Mr. B. Scarf, and visited the charming residence of Crow Nest, dear to the hearts of Bradfordians from its association with the late Sir Titus Salt, Bart. On Saturday, July 18, the society visited Harewood House, church and castle, under the guidance of Mr. T. T. Empsall. Next Bank Holiday the excursion will be to York, when the Rev. Canon Raine will act as cicerone and show the art treasures of the museums in the gardens of St. Mary's Abbey.



On Saturday, June 30, the members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited Chester. On arriving in the ancient city they were met by the mayor (Alderman Charles Brown), the mayoress (Miss Brown), Dr. Stollerfoth, the city surveyor (Mr. I. M. Jones), and Mr. T. J. Powell (the secretary of the Chester Archaeological Society). The visitors then proceeded to the City Walls, westwards of the North Gate, and inspected with interest the excavations which are being carried on there in pursuit of architectural remains of the Roman occupation. Afterwards the party made a circuit of the city, viewing *en route* the Water Tower, Derby Palace, God's Providence House, the Watergate crypts, the Grosvenor Museum, the latest ecclesiastical restoration at St. Mary's-on-the-Hill, the river, St. John's Church, finishing with the Cathedral, the chief features of which were pointed out to them by the precentor (the Rev. H. Wright). Afterwards the party proceeded to the Town Hall, where they were entertained to tea by the mayor. After the repast the Chester city surveyor (Mr. I. M. Jones), at the request of the mayor, gave a short description of the progress of the excavations in the walls. A vote of thanks to the mayor for his hospitality was moved by the Rev. Mr. Letts, and seconded by Mr. Letherbrow. Mr. Axon, vice-president of the society, in supporting, said anything that tended to elucidate the story of the Roman Empire in connection with our country was of the highest interest, and the eyes of the great scholars not only of Britain but of Europe were turned on the work of exploration that was being carried on in ancient Deva. It would be a disgrace if that work was now stopped, and he promised that the appeal made by Mr. Jones would be carefully considered by the council of the society. The vote was heartily accorded, and the mayor, in acknowledging, said the Corporation could not legally spend the ratepayers' money in carrying on explorations, and therefore they had to depend upon outside subscriptions. The "finds" that had already been made were considered of so great value and importance that the Grosvenor Museum authorities were considering the advisability of building a special room where they could be safely stored. The proceedings, which were pleasant and interesting throughout, then terminated, and shortly afterwards the visitors left for Manchester.



Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

MR. HENRY LITTLEHALES, of Clovelly, Bexley Heath, is about to reproduce the Durham *Liber Vita* in facsimile by photolithography. The value of such a work will lie chiefly in the fact that each page will display the arrangement of the names by successive scribes from the ninth century, and, where a later insertion has been entered amongst those of an earlier period, the approximate date of such an entry will be supplied by the form of its appearance. The size of the reproduction will be 4to., and will consist of 129 pages in facsimile. A second part, containing a short introduction, etc., will be issued separately and subsequently. The number of copies will be limited, and the price will be one guinea to subscribers. On publication, the price will be raised to thirty shillings. Part I., consisting of introduction, etc., may be had separately, price one shilling. We beg most cordially to recommend this forthcoming work to our readers. The name of a scholar like Mr. Littlehales is a guarantee of skilful treatment. Names of subscribers should be forwarded at once to Mr. Littlehales at the above address.

Mr. Elliot Stock will shortly publish *A History of the Parishes of Saint Ives, Lelant, Towednack, and Zennor, in the County of Cornwall*, by John Hobson Matthews. The St. Ives district is one of the most interesting in England, and as Mr. Matthews is contributing much information that has not hitherto been available, the book should prove a welcome one to historians and antiquaries.

Mr. William Andrews is at work on a new book, to be entitled *Lights and Shadows of Old Hull*. Mr. Andrews has collected much out-of-the-way information which has not been previously published. He has the history of the town at his fingers-ends, having written for several standard works sketches of Hull, and biographed the chief of its notable men and women.

Old Church-Lore, by Mr. William Andrews, is now completed, and will be issued towards the end of August; and at the same time will appear a second edition of his *Curiosities of the Church*.

Our readers will be glad to learn that Miss Margaret Stokes has another book in the press, entitled *Six Months in the Apennines*, or a pilgrimage in search of vestiges of the Irish saints in Italy. This work is intended to illustrate an important chapter in the history of the British Islands—that of the early missions of the Scotch or Irish Church in the Dark Ages. It has not hitherto been recognised that in the remote recesses of the Apennines and the Alps there still exist material remains and personal relics of these Irish missionaries. Yet Miss Stokes' journey has established this fact beyond all doubt. The book will contain numerous illustrations. Its price is 15s.; to subscribers only 10s.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

PRÆLIA EBORACENSIA: Battles Fought in Yorkshire, treated Historically and Topographically. By A. D. H. Leadman, F.S.A. *Bradbury, Agnew and Co.* 8vo., pp. 192. Several plans and illustrations. No price stated.

A volume with a somewhat similar title to this, and following much the same lines, was published a few years ago, but it is altogether inferior in treatment and research to these able pages. The present work is in the main a reprint of a series of papers originally contributed by Mr. Leadman to various volumes of the *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal*. We are glad that their author was induced to bring them together under a single cover, for the careful attention paid to topographical details, and the pleasant style in which, for the most part, the chapters are written, make them well worthy of preservation. The battles treated of are those of Heathfield, Winwood, Stamford Bridge, the Standard, Myton, Boroughbridge, Byland Abbey, the insurrection of Archbishop Scrope, Bramham Moor, Wakefield, Towton, and Marston Moor, extending over a period of just about one thousand years.

For fulness of topographical detail, the battle of Marston Moor is the best of the series; the poetical and religious sentiment that ever cleaves to the battle of the Standard inspires Mr. Leadman to write well on that oft-described and important engagement; but to our mind the battles of Boroughbridge and of Towton are told with the greatest accuracy and attractiveness. On Palm Sunday, 1461, was fought, four miles southward of the ancient little town of Tadcaster, the most bloody battle that ever took place on English ground. It was the culminating point of the struggle between the rival houses of the White Rose and the Red. Twenty-eight thousand dead, "numbered by the heralds," were counted on the battle-field, whilst those who were drowned in the swollen little river, or who were killed by the roadside, brought the awful total up to 38,000. The battle lasted ten hours, from nine in the morning till seven at night. Local tradition says that the clash of arms was distinctly heard at St. Leonard's Chapel at Hazlewood whilst the congregation were at mass. Though named after Towton, the conflict really took place in Saxton parish, and there, too, the story lingers that the people were at church when the strife began. "The fearful wounds received by those who fell on the field stained the snow with human gore, which by-and-by melting, ran through the ditches into the little rivulet, colouring it with blood; and it is asserted that, for three miles below its junction with the Wharfe, that river was stained likewise." Lord Dacre, at this battle, came to his end in a singular way. Heated by the excitement of the fight, he unclasped his helmet to drink a cup of wine, whereupon a boy hidden in an elder-bush recognised him,

and saying, "Thou killed my father and I will kill thee!" instantly shot him dead with an arrow. His body lies buried in the churchyard at Saxton under a plain altar-tomb, which, until 1883, was in a state of shameful neglect. It was then re-erected, and surrounded with a curbstone bearing an iron rail. Engravings are given of it both before and after restoration. A tradition that said Lord Dacre's horse was buried with him in consecrated ground turned out to be true, for the skull of a horse and other parts of the skeleton were found in 1861 when digging a grave on the south side of the tomb. "I cannot conclude this story of Towton Field," says Mr. Leadman, "without an allusion to the little dwarf bushes peculiar to the 'Field of the White Rose and the Red.' They are said to have been plentiful at the commencement of this century, but visitors have taken them away in such numbers that they have become rare. Such vandalism is simply shameful, for the plants are said to be unique, and unable to exist in any other soil. The little roses are white, with a red spot on the centre of each of their petals; and as they grow old, the under surface becomes a dull red colour.

There is a patch of wild roses that bloom on a battlefield,
Where the rival rose of Lancaster blushed redder still to yield.
Four hundred years have o'er them shed their sunshine and their snow,
But, in spite of plough and harrow, every summer there they blow;
Though rudely up to root them with hand profane you toil,
The faithful flowers still cluster around the sacred soil;
Though tenderly transplanted to the nearest garden gay,
Nor cost nor care can tempt them to live a single day.

It is with real regret that we find that the exigencies of the space allowed us compel our omitting several quotations that we had marked. As that is the case, one or two trifling criticisms of a slightly adverse nature shall be also omitted, for we feel that the book on the whole is one that ought to give much satisfaction, whether we consider the interesting nature of its contents, or the graphic and at the same time conscientiously careful way in which the details are set before us. It is a pleasure to recommend Mr. Leadman's new work with much cordiality.

THE STORY OF THE IMITATIO CHRISTI. By Leonard A. Wheatley. *Elliot Stock*. Fcap. 8vo., pp. xvi., 236. Price 4s. 6d.

Approval of the *Imitation of Christ* has proceeded from writers and characters the most diverse; from George Eliot and Charles Kingsley, John Wesley and Dr. Chalmers, Hallam and Sir James Stephens, Dr. Samuel Johnson and De Quincey, Matthew Arnold and Bishop Harvey Goodwin, Deans Milman and Church, General Gordon and Lord Wolseley, Sir John Lubbock and Dr. Liddon. From France, Germany, Italy, and Spain comes the same witness, far too voluminous to quote, but like as in the case of some of the noblest edifices, obscurity rests on the name of the builder, so the authorship of the *Imitation* has been assigned to writers as various as Sts. Bernard, Bonaventura, François de Sales, and Thomas Aquinas. The zeal of monks for their respective orders, the ignorance of scribes, the juxtaposition of other treatises, and consequent attraction of the anonymous work to some author of repute: these and similar causes account for the variety, but only

two names have endured the searching test of controversy—Gerson and St. Thomas à Kempis. A complete and very thorough guide to the history of the *Imitation*, its manuscripts, the controversies surrounding it, with the proofs of its Teutonic origin, the external and internal evidence pointing to the fact that its author thought in Dutch, is now before us, and we confidently recommend it to our readers. Mr. Wheatley believes that the origin of the *Imitation* was in the *Rapiaria*, or books of extracts recommended by Gerard Groot to his followers, the Brethren of Common Life. The author of the story dismisses very briefly the authorship of the Gerson, said to be Abbot of St. Stephen of Vercelli, for whom the Benedictines put forth claims, saying that Dom Cajetan invented that personage, who is not found in the lists of the abbots. The greater Gerson, Chancellor Charlier de Gerson, whose claim rests probably on his having first introduced the *Imitation* into France, has full and ample examination of a most minute kind. Most convincing for the St. Thomas à Kempis authorship is the chapter on the Flemicisms in many MSS., the use, for instance, of *debere* as a translation of the Dutch word *ouldt*; *nabere* for *hebben*; and the use of the word *exterius* (a stumbling-block to Gersonists) for the Dutch *van buiten*, our phrase "out and out." This phrase occurs in 200 MSS., though altered by French and Italian scribes ignorantly to *memoriter*.

In a word, all interested in the *Imitation* will find this a most instructive book, and as interesting as such topics can be made.

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CHESS FOR BEGINNERS AND THE BEGINNINGS OF CHESS. (2nd Edition.) By R. B. Swinton. *T. Fisher Unwin*. Pp. viii., 198. Price 4s. 6d.

This work, as stated in the preface, has a double object—first, "to give a clear summary of the elements of chess;" and secondly, "to bring within a small compass much of the knowledge that has been gained about the literary and historical features of this ancient pastime." In Part I. Mr. Swinton has dealt in an able manner with the practical side of the game, but it is the latter half of the book which will prove of the greatest interest to antiquaries. The origin of chess is discussed at considerable length, and the various theories as to its invention are enumerated in a concise form. Perhaps the only matter for regret is that finally the reader is left to form his own conclusions, the only assistance given him being the information that the Indian theory is now generally accepted, though Mr. Swinton leaves the impression—possibly an incorrect one—that he is hardly satisfied with it himself. In one passage we learn that he "would like to think chess grew out of Egyptian draughts," but apparently he cannot find sufficient evidence to support this theory; while on another page, not content with reviewing the actual claims made by almost every Asiatic country, he comments in quite an aggrieved tone on the fact that Burmah has no advocates, remarking that touching China as it does on the north-east and India on the west, it would have been a convenient birthplace for the game to spread to both countries.

Mr. Swinton feels confident that the game was not invented all at once, or came fully armed from the brain of any such person as the Indian philosopher

Sissa, who according to the legend was rewarded at his own request by grains of barley in geometrical progression, beginning at one on the first square until they amounted to untold billions on the sixty-fourth. Among other distinguished claimants we find that it has been ascribed to King Solomon—a suggestion ridiculed by Hyde—and to Palamedes, who is “said to have invented this game for the diversion of the Greeks during the siege of Troy.” “This Palamedes,” quaintly observes Mr. Swinton, “is said to have invented a number of things, including three meals a day.” There is also a legend that the game was invented for the instruction of a certain unpleasant Babylonian king named Evil-Merodoch, that he might be taught better manners “by the trifling example of the orderly conduct of men on a chess-board.”

Since, as Mr. Swinton thinks, chess was not invented all at once, he is led on to a consideration of the various games out of which it might have grown. The classical theory is the first examined, and is soon rejected; it has had many advocates, and Sophocles, Theocritus, Euripides, Homer, Pausanias, Athenæus, Seneca, Pliny, Ovid, Martial and Terence have all been cited, whether they have mentioned *kuboi*, or *tessara*, or *pettia*, or *latrunculus*, or *calculus*. But Mr. Swinton argues well from the absence of “even a metaphorical use of the nomenclature of chess,” to prove that the above passages have no bearing on the point. He thinks it incredible “that the epigrammatic fancy of a Martial, who appropriated almost every available subject for his favourite style of composition, should have missed so fertile a yield for the display of his wit, or that the genius of a Virgil, who did not disdain to render the whipping-top a classic game, should have failed to draw a simile from the fantastic and picturesque figures which meet and manoeuvre on the chess-board in mimic hostility.” The ancient Greek game of *pettia*, which was played with five or ten pebbles of a side moving on lines and in which one side had to block the other in, was once supposed to represent chess in its earliest form. Mr. Swinton thinks that this was developed into the game of fox and geese, and that very probably draughts grew out of the Latin *latrunculus*. He quotes a remark of H. Coleridge’s to the effect that the Romans had no idea of making a toil of pleasure—“setting aside athletic exercises, the games of classical antiquity were of the most simple and often of the most puerile character.”

Having thus disposed of the classical theory, Mr. Swinton proceeds to discuss the various Asiatic games which have been supposed to be the original. From the fund of information which we have here in a condensed form, we are led to conclude—for Mr. Swinton declines to give an opinion of his own—that *chaturanga*, the Indian game, was the real parent of chess. The term, we are told, comes from *chatur*, four, and *anga*, a limb or division—fourfold, in allusion to the four sorts of forces composing an army; to wit, horseman, footman, elephant, and chariot. The Persians first modified the word into *chatrang*, which their conquerors, the Arabs, softened into *shatrang*; and from one of these forms the later Greek *satrikion* was derived. The Chinese game is the same as the Indian and Persian. It has been suggested that China was the originator of it, and

that the Indians received it from them; but Mr. Swinton mentions a MS. note of Sir F. Madden, who says that the Chinese acknowledge that they received the game from the Indians: “The distinguishing mark of the Chinese game is that a river divides the middle of the board, about crossing which by certain pieces there are restrictions; and the kings’ moves are confined.”

As to the antiquity of the game of *chaturanga*, a somewhat astounding statement of Forbes is quoted: “Chaturanga is the most ancient game, not only of chess, but of anything approaching the nature of chess, of which any account has been handed down to us. It claims an antiquity of nearly five thousand years; and, with every allowance for poetic license, there is margin enough left to prove that it was known or practised in India long before it found its way to any other region, not excepting the very ancient empire of China—even on the showing of the Celestials themselves.” Mr. Swinton’s criticism is: “I must say against this, that the claim for an antiquity in India of five thousand years is not made out—nor an antiquity of two thousand.” Forbes thinks that chess was suppressed by law about the beginning of the Christian era on account of its connection with gambling and dice. The game was communicated to Persia by ambassadors from India who went to the Court of King Nourshirwân; and, though it became uncommon in South India, the Persians and Arabs cultivated it in a very marked degree, and had written many works on the subject before it ever became known in Europe. We learn that the later Greek Empire was the first to learn the game in Europe, and then Spain, Italy, and France: “The nations of the North, including remote Iceland, with its men of walrus tooth, played at it before the Norman Conquest; and England learnt it from the Northmen and Danes before it came through France.” Madden thinks the exact period of its introduction into England most likely to have been the reign of Canute. We are given many instances of early mention of the game by English writers; it is sometimes called “the chesse,” sometimes “the cheasts,” and not infrequently “chequers,” the last term, as Mr. Swinton suggests, possibly including draughts. The actual word “chess” was once derived by Jones by changes from *exedres*, *scacchi*, *echecs*, from *chaturanga*; but the accepted derivation is from the Persian *shah*. We have mythical allusions to chess in the days of King Arthur, Charlemagne, and Sir Tristram; but these are scarcely more credible than the legends which credit Ireland with its invention.

We are told of a very early story relating to chess in Italy, and showing the objection of the Church to it, as always intimately connected with gambling and disputes. Chaucer is quoted among others, and the list might doubtless be longer if it were necessary.

Mr. Swinton then remarks on the old chess-pieces in existence, the discussion about the rook being particularly interesting. The whole of the latter half of this work must have involved most thorough and conscientious research, and in each case Mr. Swinton mentions his authorities; perhaps those for whom he shows the most respect are Forbes, Hyde, and Van Der Linde. The last-named wrote a most compre-

hensive and exhaustive work in German, of which language Mr. Swinton confesses his ignorance; but he says that he has run the risk of tiring a friend by getting bits of the book translated. We feel confident that the result of Mr. Swinton's labours will confer a boon on chess-players, and cannot fail to be of interest to antiquaries. By the way, we would suggest the substitution of the word "antiquary" in a third edition for that popular error "antiquarian" which appears on page 97.

Some people, as Mr. Swinton observes, live for chess. He does not add whether he is to be included in the number; but if it is so, we are sure he will not resent the reproduction of some lines which appear as the heading to one of the chapters in this book:

O thou, whose cynic sneers express
The censure of our favourite chess!
Know that its skill is science's self,
Its play distraction from distress.
It soothes the anxious lover's care,
It weans the drunkard from excess;
It counsels warriors in their art
When dangers threat and perils press;
And yields us, when we need them most,
Companions in our loneliness.

ARTHUR H. M. COX.

THE HAMPSHIRE ANTIQUARY AND NATURALIST.
Vol. I. F. A. Edwards, Southampton. 4to.,
pp. 162. Price not stated.

This is a double-column newspaper-type volume, consisting of Local Notes and Queries, reports of meetings of the Hampshire Field Club, and other archaeological and natural history matters, reprinted from the *Hampshire Independent* from September, 1889, to January, 1891. It is a very different publication to the excellent *Byegones* from an Oswestry paper, for much that is in these pages is not worth preserving in a volume. No doubt it will have its value for Hampshire readers, but there is very little of original matter. The index is exceptionally complete.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—Reviews or notices are held over of *Aristotle on the Athenian Constitution* (translation), *Forty Years of a Moorland Parish* (second edition), *The American Race*, *Shakespearean Rarities*, *Coucher Book of Selby*, *Galloway Ancient and Modern*, *Rush-bearing*, *Branscough Priory*, and Roach-Smith's *Retrospections*, vol. iii., as well as of a variety of pamphlets and small treatises.

Correspondence.

LIGHTS IN A MEDIEVAL CHURCH.

MR. WEAVER is probably correct in assuming that there was not an altar in the porch of Horcastle church. Of this, however, we cannot be certain. Altars were occasionally, but I think very rarely, set up in this, which seems to us one of the most inconvenient of places. Here is an example. In 1324 Alan of Gateshead, priest, was the custodian of the altar of our Blessed Lady in the north porch of the church of Gateshead.*

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

* Richard Welford, *History of Newcastle and Gateshead*, vol. I., p. 61.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Lancing College, Shoreham, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.

In the September issue will appear the fourth of the series of articles on Provincial Museums; the subject will be the Derby Museum, written by Mr. George Bailey. The same number will contain another article from the pen of Professor Halbherr.



The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Notes of the Month.

THE Heraldic Exhibition, now being held at Edinburgh in the Scottish National Portrait Galleries, is proving a deserved success. An excellent descriptive catalogue has been compiled by Mr. Francis James Grant, Carrick Pursuivant. It is a noble collection of heraldic manuscripts, printed books, seals, and home and foreign armorials, as well as costumes and decorations. Heraldry is thus illustrated, both in its historical and artistic aspects, in a way that has never before been attempted. One of the interesting parts of the exhibition to the antiquary is the assemblage of Scottish burgh seals. It is no slight on the science of heraldry to say that the numerous non-heraldic seals are not the least interesting. The pious early burghers of Scotland frequently adopted religious devices for their matrices, generally some incident in the life of the patron saint. Thus the counter-seal of Aberdeen contains a representation of the miracle of St. Nicholas, who, standing within the front gate of the walls of a castle and beneath a Gothic canopy, is depicted restoring to life the three murdered children. Dumfries bears St. Michael, armed with sword and shield, standing upon the vanquished dragon. Dunfermline shows St. Margaret crowned, holding a sceptre in her right hand and standing within a Gothic niche, on each side of which is an altar candlestick. Forres displays St. Lawrence crowned with a nimbus, holding a book in his right hand, while with his left he grasps the gridiron. Fortrose bears St. Peter and St. Boniface, to whom the cathedral church of Ross was dedicated. St. Andrews

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naturally represents the crucifixion of the saint whose name it bears, but the reverse of the seal displays the full-length figure of a bishop in pontifical vestments. Tain carries St. Duthacus in long garments, holding in his dexter hand a staff garnished with ivy. Whithorn, which exhibits two matrices, shows on the one St. Ninian fully vested with fetterlocks on each side, while on the other the figure of St. Leonard with the curious inscription, "S. Quhithoune et Vigthoune." The Madonna and Holy Child are also borne by several of the burghs, among which may be mentioned Cullen, which still uses a very ancient matrix, rudely executed, but extremely curious, on which is depicted the Virgin and Holy Child, seated on what is supposed to be a throne, and beneath which is the figure of a dog. The seal of Wick formerly in use contains a curious old view of the town, while the present matrix shows a boat in the sea wherein are two men rowing, and in the stern the Saviour standing. The extent of this collection may be judged from the fact that the catalogue describes no less than 1,184 items. We are glad to hear that it is proposed to issue a permanent record of this exhibition ere it is dispersed, which is to take the shape of a large-paper edition of the catalogue containing about eighty representations (some of them hand-coloured) of the principal objects of interest. We hope to recur to the subject of this valuable exhibition next month.



Great mischief is being done at the old castle on Loch Doon, in Ayrshire, by the ashlar work at the base being taken away for building purposes, thus involving the upper works in the ruin wrought. A fine gateway, with the slits for the portcullis chains, now perfect, is being thus destroyed. The castle is an interesting one, eleven-sided, the keep forming one side; it stands on an island in the lake, and its base is protected by an apron of rough stones, thrown anyhow; an invader would have to use his hands to keep his feet. The Marquis of Ailsa is the keeper or proprietor of this unfortunate castle, and his attention should be drawn thereto, for it is almost impossible to credit the rumour that the owner is already acquainted with the progress of this mean vandalism.

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We were glad to notice that the grievous and steady deterioration of the splendid ruins of Rievaulx Abbey was commented on with due severity at the recent congress of archaeological societies as reported in another part of this issue. The Rev. J. C. Atkinson, in his scholarly work on the Chartulary of Rievaulx, printed by the Surtees Society in 1889, comments in several places on the grievous decay of the abbey and conventual buildings, which he describes as "mouldering away year by year for want of a little fostering care and protective expenditure." In a paragraph written, we believe, in 1887, this famous Yorkshire antiquary states that "he has reason to conclude, as the result of inquiries made on the spot, that at the rate of sixpence a head, levied on all the visitors to the abbey, a total sum of more than £100 would be annually realized; and from what he has seen himself of what lies almost on the surface, or only slightly shrouded by the sward and lighter *débris*, it is almost impossible to estimate what actual and most interesting discoveries, as well as preservations, might be accomplished with even that sum annually set apart for the purpose."

Since this paragraph was written, the owner of the site of this abbey, the Earl of Feverham, has for the last three or four seasons charged, not the suggested sixpence, but a whole shilling levied on every visitor, yet the result has not in any way fulfilled Mr. Atkinson's expectations. To our certain knowledge, notwithstanding this accumulation of shillings, the buildings have suffered most materially during the last three years. We doubt if there is another abbey in England the remains of which have suffered more extensively during the present century than is the case with Rievaulx. The deterioration has been specially marked since 1850.

Another Yorkshire building of unique historic interest that was mentioned at the archaeological congress is the little church of Kirkdale, constructed, as the inscription in the porch certifies, just before the Norman Conquest, out of the remains of an Anglo-Saxon monastery. The fine series of ornamental crosses used in the building ought to be carefully drawn from the masonry and placed inside the church to preserve them from

further deterioration. More particularly should this be done with the finely incised Anglo-Saxon slab in the west wall, which the late Father Haigh fancied he could prove to be that of King Cæthilwald. Although this identification cannot be maintained, the stone is one of exceptional richness. Within the past twelvemonth it has suffered much at the hands of idle boys or wanton tourists. Another curiosity, though a modern one, was noticed during a recent visit to this church, the nave of which is in a slovenly condition, and still contains some high square pews. In a pew corner was a well-used cushion of unusual shape; on examination, the cushion turned out to be a discarded tea-cosy!

A paragraph to the following effect, entitled, "Mining for a Royal Crown," has, with certain variations, been recently going the round of various English newspapers. It has come to us from the United States and South Africa, as well as in home journals: "His Majesty King James II. of England certainly gave a good deal of trouble during his lifetime, and is now proving a nuisance indirectly in a very extraordinary way 190 years after his death. According to an ancient local legend, James, who died at Saint Germain-en-Laye, hid away somewhere in the neighbourhood of the monastery of Triel the royal crown of England, the sceptre, and other baubles of a total value of some two millions sterling. For more than forty years past the owners of the estate on which are the ruins of the monastery have sought for the regalia by digging long trenches in all directions, always starting from the building itself. So assiduously has this work been carried out that some of the subterranean passages have become a serious danger to the neighbouring village. One house has fallen in, and several others threaten to follow suit. The mayor is taking steps to prevent any further delving by the seekers after hidden treasure." Can any of our readers say what foundation there is for the supposed belief in this vast store of hidden regalia? Obviously the story is not altogether correct.

Constitutional historians all agree that the English office of Justice of the Peace was originally an elective one, the holder of it

being appointed thereto by the freeholders in the county court. The election of county coroners by the freeholders, which held good until the recent legislation as to County Councils, was a remnant of this ancient system. The great majority of lettered Englishmen would, however, suppose that no existence of an elected magistrate could be found for several generations. Yet this very summer, for the first time for fifty-five years, the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower has exercised its ancient privilege of having a contested election for such an appointment. Major Holmes, of Hornchurch, has been elected magistrate of the liberty by seventy-eight votes to forty-two for Mr. A. W. Harvey, auctioneer, of Romford. This ancient liberty comprises the parishes of Romford, Hornchurch, and Havering-atte-Bower, and still retains a distinct jurisdiction of its own. The liberty, once a royal residence, was granted in past times numerous charters, securing its peculiar privileges. The latest dates from Queen Elizabeth. Havering liberty possesses three magistrates (none appointed by the crown), a High Steward, a Deputy-Steward, a Clerk of the Peace, a Coroner, a High Bailiff, and other officials, including woodwards, searchers and sealers of leather, ale-coners, etc. In 1833 the municipal commissioner reported to Parliament that "no useful end was served by the existence of the municipal constitution of this liberty." Nevertheless, it survived the Municipal Reform Act, and will, perhaps, survive the notice now given at the Essex Quarter Sessions to petition the Privy Council for an order to merge the liberty in the county.

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An estate well known and regarded by antiquaries as a national relic has just been sold. Athelhampton was traditionally a chief seat of the Saxon kings, especially of King Athelstan. In William the Conqueror's time it was held from the heirs of Hildebrand, who in turn held from the Bishop of Sarum, and he from the king in chief by service of five knights' fees. It subsequently came into the possession of the Martins, who resided here during eight generations, and whose arms appear on the numerous stained glass windows of the present hall. From the Martins it descended to the Brune, Bankes,

and Long families respectively; and from the latter family it was purchased by the uncle of the present owner, Mr. G. Wood Homer, who has now sold it to Mr. A. C. de Lafontaine, with the park and surrounding lands. In Hutchins's *History of Dorsetshire*, 1754, is recorded the fact that in the north part of the building is a chamber called the king's chamber, which, however, is only remarkable for having an earthen floor. At that time, and until within a few years, was a court giving access to the house, at the entrance to which was a porter's lodge. Fine examples of Tudor work are found in the stately oriel windows of the present principal front, and characteristic of the period is the rough stone flagging of the beautiful entrance-hall, and the original oak staircase. The property has found an appreciative buyer in Mr. de Lafontaine, and antiquaries will be glad to learn that this rich example of pure Tudor work will be carefully preserved as one of England's ancient homes.

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The President of the Society of Antiquaries (Dr. Evans), who gave such an interesting and almost exhaustive sketch "on the forgery of antiquities" at the recent congress of archaeological societies, curiously enough omitted all reference to one of the most recent and prevalent frauds on the unwary: we allude to frauds in old oak furniture. The plan is to procure a genuine old chest, chair, dresser, settle, or other piece of furniture, and to carve thereon certain initials, dates, or coats of arms that would materially enhance its value in the eyes of collectors, and particularly of those connected with particular families. Though these wooden lies are beginning to be generally detected, the trade is evidently brisk from the varied information that reaches us from so many quarters. If only a man of means and family is known to be an oak collector, he can hardly fail to become the victim, or at all events the attempted victim, of these ingenious forgers. We were recently shown a genuine Elizabethan chair "picked up" in Chester at a very heavy price, the back panel of which had been cleverly carved by a modern hand with the Howard arms and certain initials appropriate to the date. It had been purchased by a cadet of the house

of Howard, but to a practised eye the arms and initials were obvious recent additions. We afterwards learnt that it had been offered in vain to the Duke of Norfolk, who had learnt wisdom from being already bitten after a like fashion. The late Bishop Lightfoot, in the last year of his episcopacy, was nearly victimized in a similar matter. A genuinely old chair was offered to him for £25, which purported to bear the arms, date and initials of a sixteenth-century predecessor in the see of Durham; but he was saved the ignominy of a purchase through the timely intervention of the hon. sec. of the local archaeological society of the midland town where the would-be salesman resided. In one case a long firm, in their endeavour to cheat a titled collector, actually went to the trouble and expense of placing a suitably-carved old chest in the attic of an out-of-the-way small farm-house, bribing the tenant to assert that he had heard his grandfather say it had been there many and many a year! But fortunately the farmer, under cross-examination, grew ashamed of his share of the lies, and turned informer.



In another part of this number our correspondent, Mr. Bailey, discourses of the Derby Museum. It is, as he says, chiefly remarkable for its almost entire deficiency in the matter of antiquities, and this in a county which has probably yielded more prehistoric relics than any other of like acreage in Great Britain. Though by far the greater part of these relics have been now scattered in other more appreciative districts, or else been hopelessly lost, it is by no means too late for the county to change its policy with regard to the future, and to some extent to retrieve the past. Now that the town of Derby possesses in its Mayor, Sir Alfred Seale Haslam, a gentleman of means, as well as of cultured and antiquarian tastes, there is an excellent opportunity for making a fresh start. We venture to suggest to the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society that it should approach the Mayor and suggest the formation of a joint committee, composed of members of the Corporation and of the council of the society, to discuss the question with the view of surmounting the difficulties suggested by our correspondent.

In one respect Mr. Bailey has dealt far too gently with the lapses and exceeding carelessness of the Derby Corporation committees of the Museum and Free Library. If the contents of the old Athenæum Museum were transferred to the new building, how is it that so large a portion of its contents have disappeared? Where are they now? There are a variety of interesting exhibits well recollected by Derbyshire folk of middle age not now to be seen. Some of these have been described and even illustrated in antiquarian works. For instance, several valuable Anglo-Saxon cinerary urns discovered when digging the foundations for Lord Belper's seat at Kingston were deposited in the Derby Museum, which have been drawn in more than one work on English pottery. To these were added like vessels of a later find from King's Newton. In 1883 a visitor to the museum was so persistent in drawing attention to printed statements as to these ancient urns, that at last the then curator produced out of a hamper a single broken specimen, whilst the rest of the contents consisted of a jumble of flints, beads, and small bronzes which had been carelessly thrown together several years before, when the old museum was abandoned. Where are these now? Are they still on the premises? They evidently escaped Mr. Bailey's keen eyes and inquiries.



But we have a more recent and yet graver complaint to bring against this committee of the Derby Corporation, and one of a very definite character. When the Royal Archaeological Institute made Derby their headquarters in 1885, that great authority, Rev. Canon Browne, of Cambridge, drew special attention to the remarkable and highly interesting fragments of a rich Anglo-Saxon churchyard cross which formerly stood close to the church of St. Alkmund, and which had been drawn seven years previously by Mr. Bailey to illustrate the fourth volume of Dr. Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*. In the course of his paper Canon Browne wrote: "I trust when next I come to Derby I shall find that the *exceedingly valuable fragments from St. Alkmund's*, now exposed to the weather in front of the Free Library, have been carefully put under cover. . . . It often happens that those who have the custody of

stones of this character, even when they recognise that they are of priceless value from their great age, the skill of their design and execution, and the fact that no other nation of Europe has such memorials, are disposed to argue that what has lasted so well for ten or eleven hundred years will stand the weather for any number of years more. They forget that the fragments have been carefully preserved in the soil of North Anglian or Mercian churchyards, and in the cement of the Norman church wall for all these centuries, and that they will perish like any other stone in this smoky nineteenth century." If, however, Canon Browne was now to revisit Derby, he would find some of the stones on which he then commented still outside the museum, in the narrow smoky Wardwick, considerably deteriorated; whilst others, together with plaster casts taken by the late Mr. Stevens in 1845, which were drawn in 1879, are now hopelessly lost or broken up!

With regard to the report on archæology in the Brighton Museum, which appeared in the *Antiquary* for May, 1891, we have received a communication from Mr. Henry Willett, chiefly relating to his valuable collection of English pottery, of which a classified catalogue was published in 1879. Mr. Willett justly points out that a portion of his ceramic collection was lent last year to the Royal Guelph Exhibition, that another portion is now lent to the Royal Naval Exhibition, and that, under such circumstances, some confusion is unavoidable. Our correspondent, Mr. Roach le Schonix, states that he tried in vain to obtain a catalogue of the ceramic collection, and that it certainly was not on sale at the time of his visit, nor was there any intimation that a portion of the ware was elsewhere. Mr. Willett's suggestion that anyone intending to visit local museums on behalf of the *Antiquary* should "first write to the curator to make an appointment," does not commend itself to our judgment, as it would defeat a principal intention in the compiling of such articles, which is to show what the particular museum displays and explains for any visitor of average intelligence, and not what could be privately explained or produced for the delectation of a favoured,

personally-conducted visitor. Though there may have been some mistake in judgment on the part of Mr. Roach le Schonix, we only wish that that gentleman could visit more of our provincial collections. Other communications have reached us from Brighton, which prove that our commissioner's visit has already done some good. There can be no doubt that much of the archæology of that museum was badly arranged, and in several instances ludicrously mislabelled.

In our last issue an illustrated review of Mr. Hartshorne's gruesome but fascinating book on "Hanging in Chains" appeared. A correspondent, who has read the work with appreciation of its research, draws attention to two remarkable sixteenth-century instances of gibbeting. Robert Kett, the leader of the Norwich peasantry rebellion against inclosures in 1549, was on December 7 fitted with chains whilst still alive at the foot of Norwich Castle, and thence drawn up by a rope about his neck to a gibbet on the top of the castle keep, "and there hanged for a continuall memorie of so great villanie untill that unhappy & heavy body through putrefaction consuming shall fall down at length." William Kett, his brother, was at the same time gibbeted in a yet more remarkable place, for he was hung in chains from the top of Wymondham steeple.

The contemplated restoration of the church of Taddington has brought us a communication from the rector of Brancaster, whose immediate ancestors held property in the township. He suggests the desirability of pressing upon those engaged in the matter the propriety of taking the opportunity of relaying in its more proper position on the pavement the brass of Richard Blakwall, of Blakwall, 1505, his widow Agnes, and their eleven children, which is now improperly placed against the wall at the east end of the south aisle. He remarks that in a church like Taddington there is no fear whatever of the brass sustaining injury from occupying a position on the pavement, which is the only valid reason that can be offered for removing such memorials to the walls, where they are both inappropriate and unsightly, unless originally designed for such a position.

In the *Antiquary* for July, 1890, we gave a qualified approval to the scheme for the apparently necessary enlargement of the church of St. Werburgh, Derby. By that scheme, as we then understood it, the seventeenth-century tower, as well as the eighteenth-century chancel, would be preserved, and this was infinitely preferable to the clean sweep originally proposed by the selected architect, Sir Arthur Blomfield. But now that the plans are lodged with the Diocesan Registry, our opinion is more than modified. It turns out that Sir Arthur has designed a brand-new top stage for the tower with very elaborate battlements, pinnacles, and other wedding-cake enrichments — the present tower-window is to be taken out, and the buttresses are to be rebuilt on a larger scale. We also fear that it is intended to re-dress the whole surface of the tower. To call this "the preservation of the old tower" is a wanton misuse of the Queen's English! We sincerely trust that the good sense of the Chancellor and the Bishop of Derby will check this reckless self-glorification of a nineteenth-century architect in his mischievous efforts to destroy the substantial work of his predecessors. There is comfort also in the thought that monetary considerations will probably save the tower, for we rejoice to know that it is the last part of the work to be undertaken, whilst only £5,150 out of a total of £10,750 requisite for the new "body" has as yet been obtained.

Henry Hutcheon, of King Street, Aberdeen, must be metaphorically "hung in chains" by the *Antiquary*, as an additional aggravation of his original sentence. On July 23, to the lasting credit of Sheriff Thoms, of Kirkwall, Hutcheon was fined £1 or one month's imprisonment for defacing stones in the cathedral church of St. Magnus. He attacked the building with chisel and hammer, and had begun to ornament it with his name. This was no mere school-boy's trick, or wantonness of an illiterate tramp. The deliberation of the shabby, senseless act richly merited severe treatment. Perhaps Mr. Hutcheon feared that his name would achieve no fame unless thus connected with the venerable walls of St.

Magnus, but his action has brought the name of Hutcheon into far wider notoriety than he anticipated. The defence was as mean as the deed he committed; it was alleged that the walls were already covered with names and initials, among them being that of Prince Albert. This latter statement is not on record in her Majesty's *Leaves from a Journal*, and it must have been another Hutcheon who formerly took this disloyal liberty. This disfiguring of public monuments with cut, scratched, painted, or written names is a disgraceful act of mobbing almost peculiar to the inhabitants of Great Britain. It is rampant everywhere. This very season several initials have been deeply cut on the grave-slab of the first abbot of Byland in the chapter-house of that ruin. It should be widely known that English as well as Scotch law can punish such rascals, and antiquaries should not hesitate to bring to book anyone who may be caught *flagrante delicto*.

The Second International Folklore Congress will be held in London on October 1 and following days, under the presidency of Mr. Andrew Lang. The subscription (10s. 6d.) entitling to card of membership should be sent to the hon. sec., Mr. J. J. Foster, Offa House, Upper Tooting, S.W.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

UNDER the direction of Professor Kandrikoff, a distinguished archaeologist of St. Petersburg, the first of the three Russian missions to be sent for the exploration of Palestine will start about the middle of August, in order to study the Christian and Byzantine monuments of Syria.

Hamdi-bey, Director of the Imperial Museum called Tshinili-Kiosk, at Constantinople, has begun to publish an illustrated account of the monuments it contains. The first part, to be issued immediately, will be devoted to the sarcophagi discovered at Sidon in Phœnicia, one of which is attributed to Alexander the Great.

In the island of Melos, close to where the celebrated Venus of the Louvre Museum was discovered many years ago, a colossal statue has come to light, of which the lower part of the legs is alone wanting. It represents a youthful pugilist.

* * *

At Megalopolis some peasants have unearthed various fragments of statues and other ancient marbles, the character and value of which have not yet been determined.

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At Athens, in digging the foundations for a new house near the ancient church *Haghioi Theodoroi*, an archaic statuette of considerable artistic value, but in a bad state of preservation, has been discovered.

* * *

News from Crete announces that the French School has completed its contract with the proprietors of the ruins of the large ancient building of Knossos, in order to excavate them; the works are to be completed in two years.

* * *

In Rome the excavations in search of the marble plan have been suspended, in order to make first the necessary repairs of the wall at the north-west angle of the Basilica of Constantine, which threatens to fall over into the convent garden of SS. Cosmas and Damian. Some bricks with makers' stamps are all that has been discovered there lately.

* * *

At Oderzo, in a field where at the end of the last century buildings of ancient Opitergium were discovered, a large polychrome mosaic pavement has come to light representing hunting-scenes.

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In Tontola, a portion of the commune of Predappio, near Forli, a tomb has been found with black glazed earthenware and various objects in bronze.

* * *

In Castrocaro, in the commune of Terra del Sole, were found other tombs, with glazed vases and bronze statuettes.

* * *

In excavating the ancient necropolis Numana, in the commune of Sirolo, near Ancona, where the work is still being prosecuted, earthenware objects of local and foreign character were found in the tombs. The latter consist of

Greek vases with black or red figures, and *oinochoe* on which are figured large female heads garlanded with leaves, belonging to the last period of ancient art, resembling Faliscan ware. Amongst the arms found at the same time were two large curved sabres, like modern Turkish scimitars, but ploughed or hollow down the middle. Similar arms were found in the necropolis of Tolentino.

* * *

In continuing the excavations in the necropolis of Todi eighteen tombs were opened in Contrada Peschiera, but of these only a single tomb was found not already rifled. It contained a mirror, two gold earrings, a vase with red figures on black ground, and nails of the wooden coffin in which the corpse had been laid. Some iron spears have been found in Contrada S. Lucia, near the same site.

* * *

Near Florence, not far from Mugnone, a funereal *cippus* has been discovered with a Latin inscription.

* * *

Outside the walls of Arezzo, in an ancient well, has been found amongst other objects a magnificent bronze vase, attributed to the first century of the Empire, a bronze bucket, and an iron nail, with many lamps. Some sacred edifice may have stood near, if we may judge from the fictile ornaments that remain—antefixes and acroteria. In the commune of Marsciano, on the right bank of the Tiber, the cover of a sarcophagus has been found bearing an Etruscan inscription.

* * *

At Ravenna the well-known sculptor, Signor Pozzi, has established a Byzantine museum for the collection of all the remains of that period for which the town is famous.

* * *

The Greek Government has resumed the excavations at Marathon, and is clearing away the earth all around the tumulus, in order to examine more minutely the stratum within on which were laid the bones of the fallen warriors. The earth will then be filled in, and the tumulus will then be restored to its former state, and be preserved as a national monument.

* * *

Signor Kavvadias has published in the Athenian *Deltion* the detailed description

of the base discovered near the *Theseion*, with the signature of Bryaxis. The inscription occupies four lines of the front of the base, and contains the names of the three *phylarchoi* who were victors in the *anthipasia*; also a fifth line shorter than the others: *Bryaxis epoiesen* (not *epoiesen*). On the other three faces of the *bathron* are figured a bearded horseman with a tripod on each. Evidently these are the three figures of the victors dedicated at the time of the *anathema*. These figures give us an idea of the artistic ability of Bryaxis, contemporary and collaborateur of Scopas. The *anathema* or votive gift which stood on the base is lost, but it is supposed to have been a tripod, or a column with a tripod on it, or else something similar. The Greek press is much occupied with the importance and interest of this discovery.

* * *

The Italian Government having for the present renounced all intention of resuming its excavations in Crete owing to the deficit in its yearly budget, M. Joubert, who has just been engaged in travelling through all the provinces of the island except in the west, in order to visit all the ancient city sites, on behalf of the French School at Athens, has been commissioned by its new director, M. Homolle, to undertake excavations at the prehistoric remains of the large building of unknown character at Cnossos, which Dr. Schliemann failed to purchase just before his death. These are to be concluded in two years, by which time Italy may feel itself in a position to authorize another campaign.

* * *

While attention is now turned to this small island of the *Ægean*, in the hopes of solving the uncertainty that still hangs over the origin of statuary art in Greece, Dr. Emanuel Loewy, Professor of Archæology in the Roman University, comes very opportunely with a learned essay, in which he discusses all the features of the latest discovered statue in Crete. As certain primitive types of sculpture found in Greece seemed all derived from a common original, and this prototype can be traced to Crete, archæologists are now constrained to give it the credit for initiative which tradition and mythology bestowed on it from the earliest times. To Dædalus was attributed the first advance

made in the sculptor's art, and with him are more or less connected that series of artists who, sprung from Crete, carried the knowledge and practice of sculpture into all parts of the Hellenic world. The results of actual discovery must now be relied on for confirmation or disproof of this contention. In the upper part of a statue in *poros* stone, recently discovered at a slight depth on the western slope of the acropolis of Eleutherna by some peasants who were tilling the ground, and now preserved in the museum of the Greek Syllogos at Candia, we have for the first time an example of early Cretan statuary art.

* * *

The figure, a little less than natural size, is clothed in a closely-fitting *chiton* girded round the waist. Though no traces of colour remain, some double lines may be observed in the front view of the *chiton* slightly graven, which divide the part above the cincture into four bands of varying width, decorated with what appear to be cinquefoiled rosettes. A similar adornment may be seen on the girdle and on the lower part of the left shoulder. The head is crowned with a chaplet, and small curls lie upon the temples, while the mass of hair falls in four thick curls over the two shoulders and in eight long curls down the back; the division of the curls begins at the top of the skull just below the crown. Dr. Chatzidakis, of Candia, thinks the figure male; but Dr. Loewy would be more disposed to call it female, the slightly elevated breast being not unlike that of the statue dedicated by Nikandros at Delos. Still more striking similarity of style is observed between our Cretan statue and one recently discovered in the sanctuary of Demeter, near Tegea, and published in the journal of the French School (XIV., 1890, pl. xi., p. 382). This statue of *tufa*, a stone not found in Arcadia, is most likely from Crete, and the work of the same artist. According to Pausanias, Cheirisophos of Crete, a successor of the Dædalides, made a gilt statue of Apollo for the temple of that god in Tegea, and a stone figure representing the sculptor himself; while Endoios, a pupil of Dædalus, made a statue of Athena Alea for Tegea, which was afterwards carried by Augustus to Rome.

Pompeii Revisited.*

By PROFESSOR HALBHERR.



IN the termination of the excavations carried out last year at the furthest end of *Regio viii.*, near the *Via della Scuola* and the *Vicolo dei Teatri*, archaeological research at Pompeii has not been conducted with the same expedition, and fewer labourers have been employed in digging. Hence little of interest has during the past year come to light. This decline of activity in excavating seems, however, to be fully explained by the necessity there was for attending to immediate restoration and repairs in the recently disinterred buildings several stories high, which I described in my article of last summer. The complete excavation of the lower stories of these houses had obliged the workmen to remove so much material, to perforate so many walls, and, indeed, to bodily remove so much of the upper floors, that no sooner was that quarter finished, than the walls threatened collapse, and the work of rebuilding had to be begun. Then whole walls had to be rebuilt, vaults reconstructed, and terraces or floors laid down again; for it was quite impossible to preserve things as they were. Compensation for this untoward necessity may be found in the fact that, now the work of reconstruction is completed, a much better idea can be formed by the visitor of the character of the loftiest and most complex buildings which the ancient city possessed, than was possible before. Their plan is entirely strange, novel and instructive. The small and elegant *balneum*, with the walls adorned with frescoes of Nile scenery and the figures of dwarfs, described by me in the *Antiquary* last year, is now completely restored to its original state, and consists of two chambers vaulted, in which the ancient stuccoes have all been replaced, the one within containing the bath, and the other a vestibule, having a large square aperture on one side, and on the other a round window, thus giving light to both rooms. From the outer room leaves, on the left, a corridor or *dromos*, with its

ceiling formed of small narrow vaults, built one after the other in line. This corridor leads to seven small cells ranged in file, and but badly lighted by seven openings or double-lighted windows, like those of the bath itself, pierced in the outer wall of the *dromos* at equal intervals opposite each room. To what use these cells were applied is not known, but perhaps they served either for the slaves, or as simple store-rooms. The portion of the eighth region, which stands on the slope of the ancient stream of lava, and as it were between the line of the walls formerly destroyed and the *Vicolo dei Teatri*, is now completely laid bare; the officials have only now to go on with the works at the *Porta della Marina* in order to finish this part of Pompeii altogether.

Already last year, while these latter works were still in progress, a beginning was made in another quarter, by excavating on the *Via Nolana*, that is to say, within the circuit of *Regio v.* At the *Insula* 4, 5 and 2 of this region the chief work was concentrated at the end of last year and during all the present, and will be continued there for some time to come. The quarter to which these *Insulae* belong, although not far removed from the centre of the ancient city, and quite close to where cross the two chief arteries of Pompeii, viz., the *Cardo* or *Via Stabiana*, and the *Decumanus major* or *Via della Fortuna*, or that of *Nola*, seems to have been neither rich nor splendid. The first discoveries made last autumn in the house No. 1. of *Insula* 4, fronting the *Via Nolana*, consist of a small hoard of silver and copper coins, all injured by oxidization. Amongst the first recognised was one of *Vespasian*; the copper ones are sesterces and asses of imperial times. The rest of the household goods that came to light consist of objects of bronze, amongst which is a horse-bit and a candelabrum, and others of terracotta and of ivory. In the month of November occasion was taken of the presence of H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden to open an area behind the shop of No. 1 of the same *Insula*, and there was found a nude statuette in bronze, representing a bearded *Silenus* crowned with ivy, which must, it would appear, have served as a key to some water-tap; also several bronze lamps and some coins, amongst which

* See the *Antiquary* for July, 1890, vol. xxii., pp. 48-50.

is a *sestercium* of Vespasian, and an *as* of Tiberius Claudius.

In the same house another room was cleared out a few days later, in the presence of her Majesty the Empress of Austria, and this yielded several bronzes and terracottas, with various other objects, amongst which is especially noteworthy a bronze *patera* with cylindrical handle, adorned at the end with a lion's head boss, and having a disk in relief at the bottom with four concentric ornamental zones.

From *Insula 5* we have the broken statuette of a woman in marble, and a rustic altar formed of a small pilaster, bearing in relief two masks. This *ara* stood in the peristyle of a house, having its entrance in *Via Nolana*. Still poorer in products must be pronounced *Insula 2*, where the men are at present engaged. It consists of a group of houses without shops, entered from a narrow lane, which, starting at the *Via Nolana*, at the angle of the house called *del Torello*, runs parallel with the *Cardo*, and then runs towards the walls, where it would come out at the *Porta del Vesuvio* and that of *Capua*. The houses seem altogether destitute of mural subject paintings, having their walls for the most part painted gray, or in simple tints, light-coloured and uniform, presenting to view, with rare exceptions, common designs in bands or ordinary architectural motives, relieved here and there by small scenes, all of the animal or vegetable world, without any human figures. Still, they are not without some importance, as most of the buildings even here are of more than one story, and generally of two, and it were much to be desired that the upper stories here were left intact and uninjured, so as to require no reconstruction later. The house which was being excavated at the period of my visit, about the middle of July, was one having its entry at the seventh doorway to the right of the little street already named. Near the door can be seen upon the wall outside the remains of an electoral inscription dabbed on with a brush, but now by lapse of time reduced to a few illegible letters. The mass of *lapilli* and ashes here reaches a rather considerable height, and the rubbish is being carried off by an incline iron railway running down in the direction of

the open country, towards the gates of Nola and of Sarno. The lower floors on the street side were already partially cleared during a former campaign, and attention is now being directed to the interior on the level of the second floor. Here a fine small chamber has just been discovered with vaulted ceiling, and with its walls painted with pictures on red and white ground, with various ornamentations of an architectural character, and some landscapes, besides ordinary designs commonly found elsewhere. Near this part is a chamber or area, on the walls of which a *graffito* is preserved, which Herr Mau, of the German Institute, has deciphered and copied with a view to publication. On the same floor we enter another small room, also with vaulted ceiling, but well-nigh bare of all decoration on the walls, which are all coloured red or white. The apartments of the first or ground floor are very simple, with walls generally coloured white, and divided into rectangular compartments by simple coloured lines. In one of the front rooms of the house adjoining, and previously excavated, the walls, similarly divided into square panels, have in the centre of each division the representation of an animal or of an *amorino*, and in the band running over the squares between these and the ceiling are painted masks for scenic representations, figures of women standing, and small animals together with arabesques.

A remarkable construction differing from all the surrounding houses is to be seen in a piece of walling in a room on the ground-floor, which may be attributable to some hasty work of restoration made by the inhabitants after the earthquake of the year 63 A.D. It is formed partly of large blocks and squares of *tuffo*, like those with which were built the city walls belonging to the first period. Very likely they were taken therefrom, as it is well known that these walls were in part left to go into a ruined state, and were then afterwards reconstructed in *opus incertum*. The portions thus left in ruins may have easily served as a quarry for stores for the buildings of the day.

Amongst the objects recovered on this site, besides a bronze seal, with the name in relief of *Nonnius Tufidius Successus*, who was very probably the owner of the house now

disinterred, and besides some objects of domestic concern, as small lamps in terracotta, inkstands, glass bottles, etc., must be mentioned a number of *amphoræ* bearing inscriptions, two of which are of particular importance, historically speaking. One of them has painted in red letters on the base of the neck the names in Latin of the consuls *Lucius Annæus Seneca*, the philosopher, and of *Trebellius Maximus*, who filled this office in the second half of the year of our Lord 56. The same jar bears on its body, traced in ink, and in Greek letters and language, the name of *L. Ceionius Commodus*, who together with *D. Novius Priscus* is known to have been the regular consul in 78 of our era, that is to say, in the year before the fatal catastrophe which overwhelmed the city of Pompeii. Professors Sogliano and De Petra, by comparing the first of these inscriptions with one known for some time past, but only imperfectly deciphered, on a wax tablet of Pompeii, now preserved in the National Museum of Naples, seem to have succeeded in completing the names of the colleague of Seneca, hitherto known only in part, which would be thus in full, *Marcus Trebellius Calpurnius Maximus*.



Alchemy in England.

By ROBERT STEELE.

T WAS a question often debated, during the Middle Ages, whether alchemy was lawful or no. In England during three centuries its practice was forbidden by statute, and we owe to that fact the collection of licenses to practise alchemy which follows. In it are found nearly all the authentic documents on the subject of alchemy obtainable in England. I believe no such documents can be found in any other country, and the light they afford on the progress of the science of alchemy (if one may use the term) is valuable. Each writ specifies the grounds on which it was applied for, and lets us see the theory on which the alchemist was working. The main series of writs extends over a

period of thirty-three years, during which time the theory of alchemy seems to have made more advances than in any other century of our period.

It is perhaps remarkable that none of the names preserved are otherwise known to us as alchemists, and that none of the licenses known to have been issued to distinguished alchemists (*e.g.*, Ripley by Edward IV.) should be on record. It is probable, however, that many of these licenses may be preserved in leet books, town chests, etc. It need hardly be said that the present writer would be glad to receive notice of the whereabouts of such documents, which, if even already published, would probably be so in a form inaccessible to most of those interested in the history of chemistry.

The first legal document on the subject of alchemy preserved is the following writ of Edward III. It may here be remarked that the fact which led to the whole science of alchemy was that silver can be prepared from most samples of metallic lead. The making "the metal of silver" here spoken of was probably something of the kind.

1329. Pat. Ed. III., p. 1., m. 21, in Turr. Lond.

"The king, to his sheriffs and all other bailiffs, etc., greeting.

Know that since we are given to understand that John le Rous and master William de Dalby, by the art of Alkemony, know how to make the metal of silver, and have made in this way the metal before now, and still make it, and that they by this art can be of great benefit to us and to our kingdom by the making of this metal, if it can be truly done;

We have appointed our beloved Thomas Cary to bring to us under sure and safe conduct the aforesaid John and William, wherever they may be, within or without the liberties, together with the instruments and all other things pertaining to the said art;

Provided that if they will come to us freely, then he shall bring them safely and respectfully; and if they are not willing, he shall take them and bring them to us, wherever we may be, in the aforesaid form;

And therefore we command you all and each, firmly enjoining that you assist the

aforesaid Thomas in doing and fulfilling the aforesaid, so far as the said Thomas may make known to you on our behalf.

In testimony, etc.

Teste Rege apud Eltham, ix. die Maii
per ipsum Regem."

I next give the statute thought to render alchemy illegal.

1403. 5 Henry IV., Cap. IV.

"Item, it is ordained and stablished that none from henceforth shall use to multiply gold or silver, nor use the craft of multiplication; and if any the same do, that he incur the pain of Felony in this case."

Repealed I. W. and M. (England); 4 Q. Anne (Ireland).

We have a notice in the Bodleian of the following:

1418.

"Indictment against William Moreton, who, with a monk in the priory of Hatfield, made the Elixir, by virtue of which he had made Gold and Silver."

E. Placitis de termino Trin., 6 Hen. V.,
rot. 18. Essex, anno 1418.

I have not seen this indictment, but there is a record of a fine of £100 being levied, 7 Henry V., which I cannot trace.

The following license is the first of the series. The final provision is not found in any other; it plainly nullified the effect of the writ.

"Of the transubstantiation of metals."

1444. 22 H. VI., p. 2, m. 9.

The king, etc., greeting.

Know that since our beloved John Cobbe has shown us by a certain petition that,

Although he, with certain materials, wishes to work by the Art of Philosophy, namely, to transfer imperfect metals from their own genus, and then to transubstantiate them by the said Art into perfect Gold or Silver, prepared and hardened, as he says, for all the tests and examinations like other Gold or Silver, growing in any minerals,

Nevertheless certain persons, malignant and malevolent towards him, assert him to

be using an unlawful Art, and are thus able to hinder and disturb him in the proof of the said Art.

We, considering the aforesaid, and wishing to know the results of the said operations,

Of our special grace concede and give License to the aforesaid John, that he may exercise and examine the aforesaid Art, without hindrance of us or of our officers in future,

Always provided that to do so, be not thought to be against our Law.

In cujus, etc.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium vi. die
Julii.

By a writ of Privy Seal."

I omit in the following licenses those clauses which are identical in both. Note that the "Art" becomes the "Art or Science," and that the king has found out the illegality of alchemy:

1446. 24 H. VJ., p. 2, m. 14.

"The king, etc., greeting.

Know that since our beloved and faithful Edmund de Trafford, *Miles*, and Thomas Asheton, *Miles*, have shown us by a certain petition that,

Although they wish to work on certain materials by the Art or Science of Philosophy, namely, to transfer imperfect metals from their own genus, and then to transubstantiate them by the aforesaid Art or Science into perfect Gold or Silver, prepared and hardened, as is said for all tests and examinations like other Gold or Silver, growing in any minerals, Nevertheless certain, etc.

We, considering, etc.

Of our special grace, concede and give license to the aforesaid Edmund and Thomas and their servants, that they may exercise and examine the aforesaid Art or Science, without hindrance or of our officers, any Statute, Act, Ordinance, or Provision to the contrary made, ordained, or provided, notwithstanding,

In cujus, etc.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium vij die
Aprilis.

Per Breve de Privato Sigillo, et de Data
predicta, auctoritate Parliamenti."

This is as curious as any. The petition is given in English, while the writ is in Latin. Note the power given of changing his name.

1449. 27 H. VI. Pell.

"Please it unto your Highnesse of your Grace especialle, to Graunte unto your humble and trewe Liegeman, Robert Bolton, of London, Gentilman, youre gracious Lettres Patentes of Licence to be made unto him after th' effect that ensueth, in due forme, and he shall ever pray to God for youre Noble Astate."

"The king to all, etc., greeting.

Know ye, etc.

Although, etc.

Nevertheless, etc.

We, etc.

Give License to the same Robert, by whatever name he may be known, that he, during his life, may be able to exercise, examine, and work at the aforesaid Art or Science, lawfully and safely, without Hindrance, Impediment, Molestation, or Attack of Us or of our Heirs, or of other Servants or Officers of Us or of our Heirs whatever in future, any Statute, Act, Ordinance, or Provision to the contrary made, ordained, or provided, notwithstanding,

We give also to each and every Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, Constable, Officer, and Servant, and to our other faithful and subjects firmly in command, that they should be diligently favourable and helping in everything to the aforesaid Robert in the execution of the above.

In cujus, etc.

Teste rege.

By the *viva voce* order of the King's Highness, in his manor of Sheen, September 15, in his 28th year, present the Lord of Chichester, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Edmund Hungreford, Knight, etc."

1452. 30 H. VI., p. 2, m. 27.

A license in similar terms to the second one is made out to "our beloved John Mistleden, with three Servants working in the subscribed Art" at Westminster, April 30.

We now come to the first of the three commissions issued by Henry to report to him on the subject of Alchemy. The commissioners are required to report as to certain

writings submitted to them, and as to the benefit the state would derive if the art could be practised. Most probably the writings were some of those alchemical tracts which were continually being presented to kings and nobles at that period.

1456. Ex Rot. Par., 34 H. VI., m. 13.

"The king to all, etc., greeting.

Since store of money principally generates universal prosperity in any region whatever, and it has been pointed out to us that there are useful and becoming methods by which Coin, both of Gold and of Silver, may easily be multiplied in our kingdom of England, yet for the greatest usefulness of the whole State we make known that we, not willing to neglect such utility, but to bring it by good means to full effect, confident of the fidelity, industry, sagacity, and good diligence of our beloved William Cartelowe and John Middleton, Mercers, London; Matthew Philip and Humphrey Heyford, Goldsmiths; and Thomas David, Draper; also of Elias Horwoud, Warden of our Mint at London, together, and each by themselves, as well conjoined as separately, by the deliberation of our Council, have commissioned and deputed, and we commission and depute them by these presents: to diligently investigate the truth about those things which shall be in the writings shown to them for the aforesaid multiplication by good methods of Coin, as well of Gold as of Silver, in our kingdom, and also of the benefit, or otherwise thence to come to the whole of the said State, taking, if they need it, counsel from others expert in such a matter. To whom our aforesaid Commissioners, and to each of them together and separately, we give command specially, strictly warning them by these presents, as regards the aforesaid things, that they heedfully apply themselves, and watch them with their circumstances; and whatever they have learned and observed, with their opinion or opinions on the matter, let them all together, or any five of them, signify it by a fair statement in writing to us or our council at the beginning of the coming month of July in the present 34th year of our reign; giving commands as above by these presents to all our officers and subjects, and to each of them,

according as it pertains to them, as far as our aforesaid Commissioners, or five or three of them, that they obey them efficiently, and give effect to their orders in the aforesaid matters when they shall be required.

In cūjus, etc.

Teste Rege apud West., 17 die Maii."

The next writ contains a remarkable summary of all that the Middle Ages hoped for from Alchemy; perhaps extracted from the report of the preceding Commission.

1456. 34 H. VI., m. 7.

"The king, etc., Greeting.

Know ye that in former times wise and famous Philosophers in their writings and books, under figures and coverings, have left on record and taught that from wine, from precious stones, from oils, from vegetables, from animals, from metals, and the cores of minerals, many glorious and notable medicines can be made; and chiefly that most precious medicine which some Philosophers have called the Mother and Empress of Medicines, others have named it the priceless glory, but others have called it the Quintessence, others the Philosophers' Stone and Elixir of Life; of which potion the efficacy is so certain and wonderful, that by it all infirmities whatsoever are easily curable, human life is prolonged to its natural limit, and man wonderfully preserved in health and manly strength both of body and mind, in vigour of limbs, clearness of memory, and perspicacity of talent to the same period; All kinds of wounds, too, which may be cured are healed without difficulty, and in addition it is the best and surest remedy against all kinds of poisons; with it, too, many other advantages most useful to us and to the Commonwealth of our kingdom can be wrought, as the transmutation of metals into actual Gold and the finest Silver; We after much consideration anent the pleasure and utility which would accrue both to us and to our state if so precious a drug could by the labours of learned men under Divine favour be obtained, and because in past times and for several years it has been granted to few or none to reach the true receipt of these said glorious medicines, not only on account of the great difficulties attending their composition and surroundings,

but because the fear of penalties in the investigation and practice of so great secrets has deterred, withdrawn, and abstracted many learned men, well taught in natural sciences, and much disposed to the practice of those medicines from long past to the present, lest they should fall under pain of a certain statute in the time of King Henry our Grandfather, issued and provided against Multipliers; for which cause it seems fit and proper to us to provide, choose, and appoint some skilled men sufficiently learned in the Natural Sciences, and well disposed towards rendering successful the said medicines, who fear God, love the Truth, and hate deceptive works and false metallic tinctures; for the security, indemnity, and quiet of whom we shall sufficiently provide out of our Royal Authority and Prerogative, lest either while they should be engaged in the work and operations, or after their labours and diligence, they should be in any way disturbed, disquieted, or injured in their persons or their goods, or that any of them should be disturbed or disquieted in anything;

We, therefore, confident of the Fidelity, Circumspection, deep knowledge and good will of those excellent men John Fauceby, John Kirkeby, and John Rayny, most skilled in the Natural Sciences, choose, appoint, nominate, and license them all and singular, and from our Royal Prerogative, Authority, and certain knowledge give and concede special Power, Authority, Liberty, Warrant, and License by these presents to them for inquiring, investigating, opening, following out, finishing and completely testing all and each of the aforesaid medicines, according to their knowledge and discretion, and the doctrines and writings of ancient wise men, as well as making and bringing about the Transmutations of Metals into true Gold and Silver, the aforesaid Statute or any other Penal Statute so ever in the contrary, or against Multipliers issued or provided, notwithstanding; further, we place and take the said John, John, and John, and also any of their Servants who may assist each or any of them in this work, as regards it, in our special Defence, Guardianship, and Protection by these presents, forbidding all and each our Judges, Justitiaries, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, Officers, Servants, and

true Lieges or Servants whatever, that they, or any of them, under pretext of the said statute, or under any other colour whatever, while these or any of them are working in the composition of the aforesaid medicines, or after the end and completion of the work, should impose or bring about or permit to be brought about, any injury, harm, or disturbance whatsoever to these or any one of them, and if any such thing should happen, (may it not be) We command all our Officials and Lieges, as they fear and love us, that without delay such injury should be put right, under Pain of falling under our most grievous displeasure, and of forfeiting to us all those things which may be forfeited, but whoever disobeys these our letters shall be held a rebel: Above all we say and declare that it is of our Royal Intention that these our Letters Patents should be sufficient to these, all and each of them, and to their servitors, that they should be safe, quiet, and secure, and be preserved from all vexations and inquietudes which could be brought against them or any one of them, on any occasion of any statute issued or provided against multipliers.

In testimony, etc.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxxj. die
Maii,

per ipse Rege et de dat. pred. auctoritate
Parliamenti."

The following Commission recalls the school of alchemy which long existed in Cambridge (even up to the time of Henry VIII.), by the appointment of two Cambridge masters. It seems to have been appointed to examine some Alchemists who had proffered a process to the King.

1457. 35 H. VI., m. 6.

"The King to all . . . greeting.

Know that since it has been pointed out to us that there are certain means, lawful and honest, and practicable in good Policy, by which means within the next few years all our creditors of good faith may be conveniently satisfied with their good and lawful debts in good money counted down of Gold

and of Silver with great usefulness of the whole State: We, desiring to follow up the public usefulness with all our strength, nor wishing such a universal benefit to pass away untried through silence, and fully confiding in the fidelity and industry, clearness and good diligence of our beloved Master Thomas Hervey, of the order of Augustinian Friars; Master Robert Glaselay, of the order of Preaching Friars in Cambridge; Master William Atclyffe, Physician of the Queen, our dearest bedfellow; and Master Henry Sharp, in the College of St. Laurence of Pontigny, London; Thomas Cook, Alderman, London; John Fyld, Fishmonger; John Yonghe and Robert Gayton, Grocers; John Sturgeon and John Lambert, Mercers, London; by the deliberation of our Council have committed and deputed them and each of them, as much together as separate, and we commission and depute them by these presents for the purpose of attentively hearing, and vigilantly learning, to investigate the truth concerning those things which, as to the aforesaid and concerning it, shall be either proposed to them verbally, or shown in writings, with their circumstances, namely, whether the thing in itself is practicable, and whether from thence rather good or harm to our state might be expected, having had (if they desire it) in this part, counsel from other experts whom they shall select for consultation, giving it to the aforesaid Commissioners, and each of them by himself, specially in charge by these presents, as far as they shall have charge of this Commission, and as quickly as they may discharge it with due execution, that whatever in the aforesaid with their circumstances, they or any of them together, or other of them separately by themselves, in this matter may arrive at and find out, with their opinions, one not waiting for another, they shall refer to us or to our Council, by a fair declaration in writing before the first day of the month of May next to come; and in these things let them show such diligence, that they may merit commendation for their prompt obedience, and that having understood their opinions, with mature consideration, we may proceed later to effect: We order further, all and each our officers and subjects, that they obey and take heed to the within-named

Commissioners or two of them (if they shall be required on this account).

In testimony of which, etc.

Teste Rege apud Coventr. ix die Martii.
per breve de privato sigillo, et de
dat. pred. auctoritate parlamenti."

The following license is only granted for two years. It expresses as clearly as possible what the later alchemists had in view, viz., "to transfer imperfect metals from their own genus" into a perfect one:

1460. 39 H. VI., m. 23.

"The king, etc., etc.

Know that of our special Grace we have conceded and given License to William Savage, Hugo Hurdleston, and Henry Hyne, with their three servants, that they and each of them may be able to prove and exercise the Art of Philosophy, and transfer or transmute imperfect Metals from their own Genus, and transubstantiate them into Gold and Silver, perfecting them and hardening them for all proofs and tests, as any Gold or Silver growing in any minerals, without let, impediment, or disturbance of us, or of our Officials or Ministers, or any other person whatsoever in future, in the same manner and form as Richard Trevys, Doctor Sacrae Theologiae, John Billok, and William Downes lately had a similar license of our Concession, as far as in our Letters Patents was granted to these Richard, John, and William Downes, and enrolled in the rolls of our Chancery, is more fully contained; any Statutes, Acts, or Ordinances, in the contrary made, issued, or ordained, notwithstanding.

In testimony, etc., to last for two years.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, iij die Septembris. per Breve de Priv. Sig. et de data prædicta."

The following is the first license of Edward IV. preserved. Note the limitation both in time and place.

1468. 8 E. IV., p. 2, m. 14.

"The king, etc., etc.

Know ye that we, informed of the causes, out of our certain knowledge and sole motion, have granted to Richard Carter our full license of using, exercising, and practising

the art or occupation of Alkemy with all species of Metals and Minerals as far as it shall seem to him well to carry it out, and with all other things touching and necessary to the said Art or Occupation, for the space of two years immediately following from now and fully complete, without hindrance of us or our Commissioners, Officers, Sheriffs, Escheats, and other ministers whatsoever during the aforesaid Term; so that from now during the said term it is not allowed to any Commissioner, Sheriff, Escheat, or other minister whatever of ours to disquiet, disturb, or harass the said Richard on occasion of any Statute or pretext of any other cause touching the said Art or Occupation; provided always that the said Richard exercises and practises the aforesaid Art or Occupation in our Manor of Wodestok* during the aforesaid Term, without any fee for taking the Great Seal for our benefit; any Statute, Act, Ordinance, or Restriction, in the contrary made, notwithstanding.

In testimony, etc.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, vij die Dec."

The alchemists seem to have entered on a new path. This is almost the first operation on *actual* mercury, the "mercury of philosophers" being a sort of metaphysical abstraction—the matter of metals after all the distinguishing properties were removed. A period of four years is granted.

1476. 16 E. IV., p. 1, m. 20. Pat.

"License for Practising the Science of Philosophy.

The king, etc.

Know that we, in consideration of the long service which our beloved and faithful servant, David Beaupé, has spent, and proposes to spend, for us, have granted and given License to the said David and to John Marchaunt, that they and either of them, with their necessary and fitting servants during the term of four years, may be able to use, exercise, and practise, the Faculty and Natural Artificial Science of the Philosophy of Generation by making Mercury into Gold, and in a similar

* Woodstock.

way Mercury into Silver, preparing the said Generation for a close examination, without let, hindrance, trouble, disturbance, arrest, or vexation from us or our Heirs, Justiciaries, Escheats, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, or other our Officers or Lieges whatever; giving to the same Sheriffs, etc., strictly in command that they be in all things favourable, aiding and assisting the said David and John, and either of them and their servants in the execution of the above during the said term of four years; any Statute, Act, or Ordinance in the contrary made and ordained, notwithstanding.

In testimony, etc.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xviii die Junii.
per ipse Reg. et de dat. pred., etc."

We come now to the last of our series. Note that in both these cases the result of the alchemists' work is to be submitted to a commission.

1477. From a leet book of the Corpⁿ of Coventry. John Seman, Mayor.

"Memo' that the vijth day of January ye yere aforesaid, the foresaid May^r resceyved a pr^{ve} signet by the hande of a servante of the Kyngs, the tenour wherof hereafter ensueth.

By the Kyng.

Trusty and wele beloved, we grete you wele, and shalle you wite that it hath ben shewed unto us that our wele-beloved John Frensh, our servant, com'inyng and commonly abydyng in our cite ther, entendeth be his lab^r to practise a true and a profitable conclusion in the cunnynge of Transmutacion of metalls, to our profyte and pleasure, and for to make a cler shewing of the same before certain oure servants and counsellors by us therfor appointed, is required a certayn tyme to prepar his materials; we not willing therfore our seid servant to be trobled in that he shall so werk or prepair for our pleasure and profite, woll and charge yewe that ye ne suffer hym in eny wyse by any persone or persones to be letted, troubled, or vexed of his seid labour and practise, to th'entent that he at his good liberte may shewe unto us, and such as be by us therfor appointed, the cler effect of his said conclusion.

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sion. Yeven under our signet, at our Palays of Westminster the xxix day of December.

To our trusty and well beloved the Mair and his brethren of our cite of Coventry and to the Recorder of the same, and to every of thaim.

The only other legal record I find is the following:

7 E. VI. Dier. 88.

Eden, a prisoner in the Tower, confessed to Multiplication, having sought after the Quintessence and the Philosopher's Stone, at the instigation of Whally, another prisoner, and was pardoned.

The Modern School, Bedford.



Coped Stones in Cornwall.

By ARTHUR G. LANGDON.



HIS particular form of monument, variously termed hogbacked, saddle-backed, recumbent, and coped, is chiefly confined to the north and north-west districts of England, the numbers at present ascertained being thirty in England, ten in Scotland, two in Orkney, and one in Wales, but none are known to exist in Ireland or the Isle of Man.

In regard to the English stones, the only examples found south of the Midland counties, besides the three in Cornwall—which form the subject of this paper—are one in Kent and one in Sussex. Although most of the stones have been dealt with, and more or less described, those in Cornwall—if we except a passing mention of one of them in the county histories—seem to have escaped notice. Nor was it, in fact, until March 21, 1891, that they received the attention they deserved, when the *résumé* of a paper upon them, accompanied by illustrations of the two perfect stones, appeared in the *Builder* of that date.

As no report has been published in the *Antiquary*, a few notes regarding their discovery and ornament may be welcome in its pages, especially for the reason already

stated, that they are more common in the North than in the South.

The three Cornish examples are all made of granite, and will be found in the churchyards of Lanivet and St. Tudy, both near Bodmin, the third being in the churchyard of St. Buryan, situated between Penzance and the Land's End.

The Lanivet stone is the finest, and is in an excellent state of preservation. It is 7 feet 7 inches long, is boat-shaped, has a cable-moulded ridge, and hipped ends. On the latter are four beasts in a sitting position, their backs forming the angles on the hips. All the surfaces are richly ornamented, the vertical and sloping sides being covered with diagonal key-patterns of very unusual character, the only similar designs being found on a cross at Penally, Wales. On each of the square ends on the lower portion of the stone is a knot, formed by two double-beaded elliptical rings placed cross-wise and interlaced. On each of the hipped ends above is a triquetra knot.

The stone at St. Tudy was, up to a comparatively recent date, deeply buried in the churchyard. It was accidentally discovered in 1873 by some workmen, who, while removing some of the rubbish after the restoration of the church, uncovered the top of the stone. It was not, however, thoroughly examined until the spring of 1889, when it was raised up to the level of the ground. On inspection, it proved to be a very fine and well-preserved example, 7 feet 1½ inches long, and of a unique shape, wedge-like in form, with hipped ends. The ornament on the south slope of the top consists of debased foliated scroll-work, while on the north slope there is a curious panel, composed of a four-cord broken plait, combined at one end with a square key-pattern. The vertical sides are decorated with rude arcading, there being five bays on one side and six on the other, with an upright stalk between each, terminated by leaves in the spandrels. On the wider end is a triquetra knot, but the other end is plain, and the perpendicular surfaces below are ornamented with bead-work.

The third and last, at St. Buryan, is only a fragment, 2 feet 7 inches long, which the writer found by accident amongst a heap of miscellaneous carved stones that had been piled against the tower after the restoration

of the church. This fragment is part of a boat-shaped tomb, but is in such a mutilated condition that only a small piece of diagonal key-pattern ornament—like that on the Sancreed crosses—is now distinguishable. This concludes the list of all the coped stones at present known in Cornwall.



On a Grave-slab in Easington Church, Yorkshire.

By REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



THE church of All Saints, Easington, near Guisborough, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, was pulled down about the middle of last century, and rebuilt after a miserable room-like fashion, with not any apparent trace of antiquity about it. Through the energy and good taste of the present rector, Rev. A. L. Lambert, this dully mean and shabby building was removed in 1888, and a new church of good proportions and dignity erected on the site in the following year by Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, F.S.A. To the delight of the rector, his zeal for the house of God resulted in the bringing to light, chiefly under the flooring of the eighteenth-century church, a perfect museum of sculptured stones, brimming over with ecclesiological and historical interest, from hog-backed grave-stones and Anglo-Saxon crosses to rich late Norman and fifteenth-century Gothic. In the hands of so careful an antiquary as Mr. Hodgson Fowler these remains were sure to be worthily treated, but the antiquary will be agreeably surprised at the ability and ingenuity shown in storing up and retaining in the new fabric itself, and yet without any possibility of their presence being misunderstood, all these diverse relics of the past worship and faith of the Christians of Cleveland, extending over at least seven centuries previous to the Reformation. Almost the whole of these stones, the Norman predominating, will be found in a quasi-gallery of the west tower, but one is rightly placed on the floor of the present chancel at the north-east angle. It is to this grave-slab, and to



this alone, that it is desired to draw attention on the present occasion, more especially as

it has not as yet been illustrated or described with any detail.

This singularly beautiful sepulchral stone, one of the very best of English examples, was found at a little depth under the flooring, and probably on the original floor-level. The design, as will be seen from the drawing, which is taken from a photograph, is most effective and graceful. The dimensions of the stone are 6 feet 4 inches long, by 22 inches broad at the head, tapering to 19 inches at the foot. The head of the cross is carved in foliated foliage, treated in the conventional fashion that prevailed throughout most of the thirteenth century. Had this been the whole of the memorial remaining, or had the stem been treated in a manner more in harmony with the head, with a few bends of foliage and base composed of the knot of the same, it might safely have been assigned to the first half of the thirteenth century. But the peculiarity of this slab consists in the combination of the head and stem, though both were obviously sculptured at the same time. On each side of the long stem are seven well-defined large oak-leaves treated with easy grace, whilst in two places a bold double acorn is introduced growing on a short stalk. The natural treatment of the oak-leaves and acorns is as characteristic of the Decorative Period as the conventionality of the foliated head of the cross is of the Early English style. The somewhat clumsy calvary base of four steps is the only ineffective part of this beautiful stone. It would seem as if the able engraver had a little miscalculated his measurements, for if he had had another 6 inches of length in the stone, it would not be difficult to imagine a much more striking base.

The inscription is in rhyming Norman-French in late Lombardic capitals :

ROBERT BUCEL GYT ICI
PRIET PVR LA ALME DE LI

The stone is also decidedly noteworthy in having the original lead filling still left in almost all the letters, a circumstance most unusual, if not unique, in English memorials of this class.

On first inspecting this stone, before anything had been learnt of the man commemorated, noticing the curiously complex nature

of the sculpture, the date we assigned to it in our note-book was *circa* 1300. This conjecture was exactly confirmed by the information since kindly given by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson (to whose now famous parish of Danby Easington adjoins) and by the rector. Robert Bucel, or Bushell, is mentioned in Kirby's *Inquest* as holding half a knight's fee in Boulby in or about 1284-9. This land became his by grant from Robert de Neville in or about the years 1276-9, a copy of the charter of conveyance being still extant. As to the Bushell family, from which Hutton Bushell, near Scarborough, takes its distinguishing name, it is known from the Whitby chartulary that Alice de Percy, niece of William de Percy, the founder, and of Prior Serlo, was twice married, namely, to Hugo de Boythorpe, and subsequently to Reginald Bucel. The son and heir of this latter marriage was Alan Bucel, who gave the advowson of Hutton Bushell and other gifts to the abbey. He was succeeded by his son Alan, and this second Alan Bucel had two sons, William the heir, and Robert, whom there seems little doubt was Robert Bucel de Boulby. His widow paid to the Fifteenth levied in 1302; he must have died between 1296 and that date. Boulby is a hamlet of Easington lying a mile to the east of the church. Mr. Hodgson Fowler, who contributed a brief note as to this slab to the Society of Antiquaries on May 23, 1889, considered that the stone was earlier than the date of this Robert Bucel, but for reasons already given we are convinced that Mr. Atkinson's identification of the person commemorated is the true one.



Notes on Archaeology in Provincial Museums.

By GEORGE BAILEY.

NO. IV.—DERBY.

THIS museum is located in commodious and well-lighted rooms in the highly-picturesque pile of buildings in the Wardwick, which were presented to the town in 1880 by the late Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P., of Rangemoor, for

use as a free library and museum. The collection was started about fifty years ago by a society known as the Philosophical Society; this society came to an end about fifteen years since, its library and museum being handed over to this institution. The Corporation, however, have no power to apply to its maintenance money from the library funds, which will, in some degree, account for its present unsatisfactory condition; but surely in a county so archaeologically interesting, both prehistorically and historically, there ought to be sufficient public spirit to provide a remedy for existing deficiencies. Unfortunately, some of the best private collections have been allowed to drift away from the county, and have fallen into the possession of other museums in adjacent counties, and are, of course, now quite lost to Derbyshire. The Bateman, Jewitt, Carrington, and other collections have all gone from the county. It is to be hoped that the attention which must necessarily be drawn to the subject of Provincial Museums by the happy thought of the editor of the *Antiquary* may result in a general setting in order of these collections throughout the country. A vast amount of valuable material is hidden away, sometimes associated with a good deal that is valueless, which might well be displaced, and so give more room for the fuller display and more satisfactory arrangement than at this time exists in most of these institutions. More accurate and detailed labelling and a greater amount of space, together with good lighting, cannot be too much insisted upon. Moreover, a register should be kept of all objects received, for purposes of reference.

The museum now under notice is very far from being as representative of the locality as it ought to be. There are five cases for the display of geological specimens. The first is mostly filled with carboniferous fossils and specimens of auriferous rock presented by the Craddock Gold-Mining Company, but in such a state of disorder as to be useless for study, and this is the general state of all these cases. They are, however, labelled as under rearrangement, a condition in which they have been for a very long time; the process is going on though, and when it is consummated there will be very little fault to be found with the manner in which it has been done, judging from those portions which

have been relabelled and arranged. To proceed to the next case, we find it in the temporary occupation of specimens of silks, etc., behind which the geological contents are hidden. The third case contains fossils from the lias, greensand, Wenlock limestone, and old red sandstone, good samples for the most part, but at present in disorder. It is a great relief, on advancing to the fourth case, in which are very good gault and chalk fossils and a fine collection of Eocene shells, to find that these have partially been newly-arranged and relabelled in a most satisfactory style. Next we come to a case containing a selection of cave remains from Cresswell Crag, which were explored in 1875 by the late Mr. Thomas Heath and the Rev. J. M. Mello. Those in the case are not a good collection of the objects found, but they are all that came here; there are bones and teeth of hyenas, cave bear, elephant, and woolly rhinoceros, and a mammoth's tooth, etc., but of the remains of prehistoric man there are only a few poor flints and some bits of iron and bronze and several objects of deers' horn, apparently whistles, but they have no labels to state what they are or when they were found, and are consequently of little use. What became of the large number of objects yielded by these various caves, fissures, and swallow holes I do not know. The objects found ranged over an immense period, coming down to historic times. The caves had been used by cave animals, then by palæolithic and neolithic man, and, lastly, by Romano-British man, all of whom left behind them various articles of their manufacture, such as pottery, bronzes, and enamels. Of these Cresswell finds Mr. J. Ward writes: "I remember examining frequently the selection of cave objects in the museum at Castleton; they were immensely superior both in number and quality, a really good educational collection. . . . They are, I believe, now in the Bolton Museum." More recently, interesting discoveries were made at Rains Cave, near Brassington, and described by Mr. Ward, consisting of pottery and remains of interments, as well as of a large number of animal bones. Amongst human remains were several skulls, the possession of which might have helped to determine whether our remote ancestors in Derbyshire were dolicho-cephalic or brachy-

cephalic, or whether we are smaller in the jaw than they were, as Mr. Howard Collins asserts. True, there are a few Maori skulls, both of adults and children, but they are placed in the class *quadrumanæ*, together with skulls of monkeys. They are, of course, correctly classed if our remote ancestors were monkeys. Except these there is nothing for the student of ethnology, the Rains Cave skulls having gone elsewhere.

The next cases are arranged against the walls, and contain a large and fine collection of minerals, decidedly the finest thing in the place both for arrangement and quality. They are well labelled and easy to inspect, but there is no distinct local collection. The Derbyshire minerals are placed with their natural order, and being distinguished by a coloured label, can be readily found. The space at disposal being limited, this is, perhaps, under the circumstances, as good an arrangement as would be devised.

Of barrows and grave-mounds, though so large a number have been opened in this county, there are no examples possessed by this museum. The Lomberdale collection made by the late Mr. Bateman is now at Sheffield; this is a great loss to Derbyshire archæologists.

Egyptian antiquities are represented here by two of the mummy tribe, a male and female, and their coffins; they formerly belonged to the late Mr. Joseph Strutt, by whom, I believe, they were presented to the museum. These poor people would never have taken so much care to contravene the Divine fiat, "Dust thou art, to dust thou shalt return," had they perceived where it would land their carefully-preserved remains. When in their mistaken superstition they thought they would escape the indignity of transmigration, they never anticipated the possibility of transportation to the ends of the earth in a barbarously-scientific age, in which nothing is sacred.

A wall-case contains a small collection of Roman coins; they are brass with three or four exceptions, which are of silver. They range from Ptolemy, B.C. 267, to Constantine the Great, A.D. 306. It is not known whether these coins are local finds. The neighbouring hamlet of Little-Chester, the ancient *Derventio*, has from time to time yielded great numbers of Roman coins and other objects

of the Roman occupation, and examples of the various beautiful Roman wares may be seen in private possession, but many have been taken away from the county, so are not accessible. This is a misfortune, because from the great number of fragments and entire objects a splendid collection might have been made, which would have added much to the value and interest of this institution which actually does not contain a single example! Neither have we an example of the fine bronze fibulæ, of which such numbers have recently been found at Buxton. It is a singular fact that a short time ago a stone sculpture of a Mercury was found at Little-Chester and purchased by Mr. J. Keys, who offered it to the museum authorities, but after eighteen months' hesitation, not being accepted, it came into the hands of the Derbyshire Archæological Society, who now retain it. This stone is quite unique.

There is, however, a short cylindrical pillar of gritstone which is part of a Roman milestone of exceptional interest. It was found in June, 1862, in a garden near the Silverlands in higher Buxton, and was purchased by Mr. Beresford Wright, formerly of Aldecar Hall. Mr. Wright presented it to the Derbyshire Archæological Society in 1885, and the society have loaned it to the museum. As the beginning of the inscription is on the lost portion of the stone, it is not possible to say which of the Roman emperors was named thereon; the extant portion of the inscription is:

(TR)IB . POT . COS . I (1)
IP . P . ANA/IONE
MP . X

The letters in brackets are only faintly discernible. We have adopted the reading of the late Mr. Thompson Watkin,* who thus extends it—*Tribunitiæ potestatis Consul ii. Pater Patriæ A Navione, M.P. xii.* This stone, then, marked twelve miles from Buxton to the station of Navio, which Mr. Watkin, with much ingenuity, identified as Brough, between Hope and Hathersage.

With the exception of some cases of electrotypes of Greek and Roman coins the museum contains no other antiquities. In the garden outside are several fragments of an interest-

* *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society*, vol. vii., p. 79. See also *Reliquary*, vol. iii., p. 207, and *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxiii., pp. 49-55.

ing churchyard cross. They were figured in Dr. Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*, having been found at St. Alkmund's Church together with some others of much interest which are now lost. Those which are now outside the museum are described in vol. iv., p. 122, of that work as having formerly been parts of a cross which, when complete, must have stood 12 feet above the ground. These fragments are covered with strange animals with knotted terminations exactly like those seen in Anglo-Saxon MSS. There are also two grotesque gargoyles and a small sculptured stone having two figures, a male and female, upon it, and also an old gravestone slightly coped and coffin-shaped, with a curious cross; these, with a few sections of the basalt columns from Fingal's Cave, conclude the collection.

From the above remarks it will have been gathered that Derby Museum contains little of interest to the archæologist; indeed, it is principally remarkable for its deficiency in this respect. Natural history, both in its flora and fauna, fossil and recent, is fairly well represented. Probably there is no museum in England which is so lacking in anything interesting to the antiquary, and this in a county rich in antiquities; but the obliging curator, Mr. S. Crowther, informs me that the institution is in a receptive condition, so that it is open to public-spirited individuals to supply the deficiency, which, for lack of funds, is not possible to the committee.



Some Queer Names.

By REV. H. BARBER, M.D.



VARIOUS writers have treated the subject of English Surnames in different ways, from Camden and Lower downwards.

Some have produced very amusing articles by grouping the most extraordinary names they could find together, as the names of birds, beasts, flowers, objects in common use, trades, etc.

A few have made some attempt to give the derivations of well-known names according to their own classification, ignoring altogether the possibility of many being traced to extremely ancient sources.

Names which betoken association with territorial possession, Christian names and occupations are not difficult to make out, but the oldest names of all are those which belong to the Norse or Frisian settlers, unless we except such as cannot be explained otherwise than as being of Celtic or British origin.

That many extraordinary and even ridiculous names have been evolved out of the imagination of the Bumbles of a past generation, as Charles Dickens shows us in *Oliver Twist*, there can be little doubt, but many of those which have been a puzzle and a wonder to many for a long time can now be shown to possess a real historical signification. As a proof of the extraordinary corruptions which have occurred in names, it may be as well to remind the reader how Sevenoaks became Snooks; St. Audrey, Tawdry; and St. Olaves' Street, Tooley Street.

It is really interesting to notice the effect produced upon names, which appear in Domesday Book for instance, by the wear and tear of time during the last eight hundred years.

These again can be shown to have suffered considerable modification at that early date from their original Scandinavian or Frisian form.

Thus Semingr becomes Semmens; Sigimar, Seymour; and the old High German form of the word, Sicumar, is found in the personal names of Sycamore and Sicklemore. In like manner Sigmundr is now Simmonds; Sigurdr (a Norse bishop) and its contraction Siggar (a northern king), lives in Sigar. Thorgod, from Thorgautr, develops into Thoroughgood and Toogood. Thorketill changes to Torkel, Thurtell, Turtle, Tuttell and Toot. The Norse Gudlaug, Anglo-Saxon Guthlac, is seen in Goodluck; Ásketill, in Ashkettle; Grimbald, in Grumble; Álfgeirr, in Alfhard and Halfyard; Íngvarr, in Ingobert and Inchboard; Gunnvaldr, in Gumbald and Gunboil.

Again, the names of Winsige, Saxon bishop of Lichfield; Cynsige, Archbishop of York, and Leofsi, Bishop of Worcester, are perpetuated in Winsey, Kinsey and Lovesay, Leasesey, or Livesay.

To string such names together as Honey, Rice, Curry, Bean, Lamb, Veal, Bacon, Game, Cloves, Pepper, Pickles, Ginger, Salt, Beer, Stout and Perry, may be very funny,

but the student of etymology sees in them the old Norse Uni, Hrisi (or perhaps Welsh Ap Rice), Kori, Beini, Lambi, Veili, Bekan, Gamel, Clough (from Gljúfr or Klofi, Dutch Kloof) Papar, Pfk (with the Norman diminutive, Pfkell), Íngvarr, Salt-eyða, Býr, Stoti, all personal names or nicknames, and the French Pierre.

It is astonishing how many names have sprung out of those of the Apostles Peter and Paul, which became very generally adopted after the Christianizing of the Scandinavian nation had been effected. Thus it happens that we have Petarr, Pétr, Pittar, Peters, Peterson, Patterson, Pate, Pett, Pitt, Peet, Peat. Also Páll, Paul, Spaule, Powell, Pull, Pulley, Pullein, Pullen, Pulling, Powley, Pollyn, Poll, Pole, Poole, Pollock.

Who would have supposed that Tubby, and of course Tubman and Tupman, could be derived from the Norse Þorbjörn; yet so it is, and we can trace its development, or rather 'down grade,' in the names of the Saxon tenants of Domesday Book as Thorborn, Torbern, Turbern, Turbin, Tubern, Tubi, Tube. It is, therefore, not a mere vulgar nickname. Coke, Slack, Coal, Coles, have nothing to do with the familiar combustibles so called, but come from Kökkr, Slakki and Kollr, northern names or nicknames. Indeed, it is surprising how many of the common English names are derived from the old Scandinavian patronymics; some, in fact, being very little changed from their ancient form, especially in the pronunciation, although they are often disguised almost beyond recognition by the fanciful variation of their orthography.

It is rather odd to find a hairdresser rejoicing in the name of Kew, but whether it is from the village or the French cue, we can only make a guess; and Suett, a butcher, is a remarkable coincidence to say the least of it. Nevertheless it has a history, for we can see the changes wrought in the Norse name Sighvatr, as it passes through Domesday Book and appears successively as Siuerd, Siward, Sirvat, Seward, Suert, Sueting and Suet. Obadiah Obee is a real name, the possessor of which formerly lived in Norfolk, and its euphonious aliteration is very striking. It may have come down to us from Oddbjörn, and its gradual diminution through Otber, Odbar and Otba to Obee, or it may be a

corruption of Ubbi and its Frisian equivalent Ubbe.

Pope has not necessarily any connection with the Roman Pontiff, but is from the Norse *Papar*, Frisian *Poppo* and *Poppe*, whence come *Poppen*, *Popkin* and *Popping*. *Poppe* was the name of a Duke of Friesland, who was slain in battle by Charles Martel in the year 734.

Reader, Rider, Hunter and Bowler are from *Hreidarr*, *Hundi* and *Bolli* (Fris. *Bôle*), the family or tribal names of the same are *Reading*, *Riding*, *Hunting* and *Bowling*, the suffix indicating the difference.

Much amusement has arisen out of the name of *Bugg*. It gained considerable notoriety especially many years ago, when the Yorkshire publican, who became so dissatisfied with it, changed it to Norfolk-Howard without the least right or reason.

It is known to history in a variety of spellings, as *Buci*, *Bugi*, *Boci*, *Bogge*, *Boge*, *Buggey*, *Bogg*, *Boag*, *Bogue*, *Beucey*, *Bucey*, *Boogie*, *Buggy*, *Buggie*, *Bukie*, *Bouky*, *Bug-gins*, *Boughey*.

It gave the name to a lordship in Normandy of *Bugey*, as was the custom with the Norsemen when they took possession of conquered soil and "called the land after their own names." Henceforward the owner became known as *De Bugey*, and brought the aristocratic addition with him to England after the conquest. It originated, however, in the Old Norse personal name of *Bui*, modern Icelandic *Bogi*, which became modified in the Danish *Boye*, Frisian *Boyo*, *Boye*, *Boy* and German *Böhr*, *Boy*, *Boye*, all proper names. *Bui* means a dweller (*nah-bui*, a neighbour), but ultimately became a family name. From this we get *Bugg*, *Buggins*, *Bugden*, *Bowen*, *Boyce*, *Boyer*, *Boys*, *Bowers*, *Bye*, *Bee*, *Bowes*, *Burr*, *Booer*, *Boow*.

The noble name of *Howard* comes, not from the Saxon *Hogwarden*, as some suppose, but has a much older pedigree. It appears in the Norse name of *Há-varðr*, implying rank and authority. In *Domesday Book* it takes the shape of *Hauuard*, *Hereuuard*, *Hauuart* and *Huard*, which last is found in Leicestershire to this day. Hence *Howard*, *Harvard*, *Howorth* and *Hayward*, which families may therefore lay claim to a longer descent than one derived from the occupation of a Saxon servitor.

It does not follow that adjectives now representing mental or physical attributes called forth such surnames as the following: *Wise* and *Vice* (*Weiss*), *Broad*, *Brade*, *Braid* (*Breidr*), *Stiff* (*Steve*, *Stephen*), *Bold* (*Baldr*), *Tough* (*Tofi*), *Sharp* (*Skarfheðin*), *Blunt* (*Blunðr*), *Jolly* (*Jálfr*), *Fair* (*Fagr*), *Dear* (*Dýri*), *Bonny* (*Bondi*), *Frank* (*Francis*), *Handy* (*Hundi*), *Able* (*Abel*), *Bright* (*Bryti*), *Meek* (*Mikill*), *Hard* (*Hjörð*), *Rough* (*Rodolf*, *Rólf*, *Ruff*), *Cross* (*Crossr*), *Stern* (*Stjörn*, *Germ*, *Stern*), *Vile* (*Veili*), *Just* (*Jósteinn* or *St. Just*), *True* (*Trúðr*), *Strong* (*Strangi*), *Pretty* (*Prúði*), *Plain* (*Blæingr*), *Wild* (*Wildar*, *Wilt*), *Savage* (*Sauvage*), *Good* (*Guð*, *Godi*), *Long* (*Lang*), *Young* (*Ungi*), *Old* (*Alt*), *Heavy* (*Evarr*, *Eve*, *Æve*), *Thin* (*Þyna*), *Strong* (*Strangr*), *Manly*, *Manley* (*Mána-Ljotr*), *Greedy* (*Grettir*), *Crisp* (*St. Crispin*).

The numerous names into which *Good* enters is a large class, as *Goodchild*, *Goodman*, *Goodsir*, *Goodlass*, *Goodfellow*, *Goodlad*, *Goodchap*, *Goodspeed*, *Goodale*, *Goodall*, *Goodwin*, *Goodenough*, *Goodbody*, *Goodwillie*, are all compounds of the Norse *Guð*, *Goð* or *God*, such as *Guð-mund*, *Guð-laugr*, *Guð-Halli*, *Guð-vinnr*, *Guð-boddi*, *Guð-vil*, etc., and *Gotobed* is perhaps a corruption of *Gotefrid* (*Guð-friðr*), or *Gotbert* (*Guð-barðr*).

We must not suppose that because a man bears a name of occupation or servitude it represents that particular trade or calling, and indicates his descent from one of the class. Thus *Butcher* is not a slayer of animals, but is from the German *Böttcher*, a cooper. *Hatter* is not necessarily a hat-maker, but may be the *Atre* of *Domesday* or Norse *Höttr* (*Hattar*); *Lockman* is very likely the old *Lögmaðr*, or *Lagman*, who proclaimed the law as laid down by the *Althing* or *Shiregemot*; *Capper*, the old Norse name *Kappi*, a hero, often used as a nickname; *Carter*, also, is very probably a modern version of the old Norse nickname *Köttr* or *Kattar*, which was in use long before carts or cart-roads were known. *Tanner* may be from *Tanni*, and *Ringer* from *Hringr*.

Rawbones looks somewhat ghastly until we discover a possibility of it being a modern edition of *Rauða-Björn*, and so relieving it of an otherwise senseless character. *Barebones*, too, would be equally ridiculous were it not formerly *Berbeinn*, a cognomen of *King*

Magnus surnamed "barelegged," because he assumed the Highland costume.

Proudfoot wears a different aspect if we look upon it as *Prúði-fótr*, a nickname applied to one because of his stately bearing. Allchin may be Hallkin, or little Halli, and Allbones a corruption of Hallbjörn. Crook (*Kráka*), Hoe, Hose, Howes (*Haugr*), Wheat (*Hvit*), Meal (*Mjöll*), Oats (*Oddr*, *Óttar*, *Germ*, *Otto*), Grain (*Granni*), Bran (*Brandr*), Hay (*Fris*, *Hayo*), Train (*Prain*), Stoker (*Stokkr*), Guard (*Geiröðr*, *Fris*, *Gerhard*, *Gerd*), Danger (*Dengir*), are all capable of being rescued from their seeming obscurity. Again, such names as Kitchen, Sellars, Garret, and Room, come to us from *Kikini*, *Selr*, *Geiröðr* and *Raumr*.

There is little difficulty about the origin of Man, Mann, Manners, Manning, for *Máni* and *Menni* are Norse nicknames, the Frisian form being *Manno*, *Manne*, *Manninga*. Child is the Saxon *Cild* and *Cilt* seen in *Domesday Book*. Brothers, *Broddr* and *Broddi*, Scotch, *Brodie*. Cousins, perhaps from *Kussa*, a Norse nickname (a cow), hence also *Cussing* and *Cushing*. Bride from *Breidr*; Guest from *Gestr*.

Darling is the diminutive of *Dyri*. Day, Mundy, Maundy, Rain, Breeze, Fogg, Hook, Hooker, Root, Ditty, Horn, may be the outcome of *Dagr*, *Mundi*, *Hreinn*, *Bresi*, *Foka*, *Húkr*, *Hrútr*, *Dytta*, *Örn*, all Scandinavian names.

Pine, Pain, Payne, are from *Peini*; Burns and Barnes from *Björn* and its pet name *Barni*; Money from *Munnr*; Askew and Askwith from *Askr* and *Askoiðr*; Whyborn from *Vé-björn*; Livingstone, Snellgrove, Featherstone are local names, the town or farm of *Leofing*, the entrenched settlement of *Snjállr* (Snell) and the town of *Feoda*.

The Norse word *Pfk*, which means a pointed hill, as in the Peak of Derbyshire and Langdale Pike, Scawfell Pike, etc., was also a surname, and gives rise to many modern names. In *Domesday Book* it appears as *Pic*, *Picot*, *Pecoc*, and so we get *Peake*, *Peek*, *Peck*, *Pike*, *Pegg*, *Petch*, *Petchell*, *Peache*, *Peachey*, *Peacock*, *Peckett*, *Pitcher*, *Pickett*, *Pickle*, *Pidgeon*, *Piggin*, *Pigg*, *Pygall*, *Piggott*.

The Germans also have *Picha*, *Pick*, *Piecha*, *Piechocki*, *Pickert*, *Pickel*, *Pietsch*, *Pik*, *Pieschka*, *Pigotta*, *Piksa*.

There is probably no name that has gone

through so many changes as the Norse surname *Falki* (a falcon). It is traceable in *Folk*, *Ffolkes*, *Faulke*, *Foulger*, *Fulcher*, *Felkin*, *Fulcer*, *Faux*, *Forkes*, *Fewkes*, *Fookes*, *Vokes*, *Vaux*, *Fox*.

In the Frisian it presents a similar variety as *Fôlerk*, *Fôlrík*, *Fôlke*, *Folkerd*, *Fôke*, *Fauke*, *Fokko*, *Fokke*, *Fulko*, *Fulke*; while the Germans have *Falk*, *Forche*, *Fox*. In *Domesday Book* it is *Fulcher*, *Fulk*, *Fulghel*, *Fulchran*, *Folcuin*, *Fulco*, *Fulcui*.

As may be supposed, we obtain many of our English names from Frisian, *i.e.*, so-called Saxon sources, and these are met with more especially in the districts west of Watling Street, and in the home counties.

Abbo and its family ending Abben and Abena give us Abbey and Abney; Ade—Adie and Addison; Eisse—Ess and Ison; Alle and Allen—Allen, Allinson and Allison; Alt—the same; Athe and Athen—Hatton, Hatting; Baino—Bain and Baynes; Bela and Bêle—Bell, Bill, Beale, Bale; Bêner and Beninga—Benn, Benson, Benning, Ben-nison; Boko—Bock and Buck; Boele, Bôlen and Bôleke—Bull, Bullein and Bullock; Bonno—Bonner and Bonser; Boys, Boye and Boyen—Boyes, Bowes and Bowen; Diko, Dyko and Diken—Dick, Dykes, Dickens, Dickson and Dickinson; Djure—Jury, Jary; Dodo and Doden—Dodd, Dod-son, Dodding; Ebbe, Eppo, Eben and Eppen—Epps, Epping, Heppingstall; Edo and Eden—Eddowes, Eddy and Eden; Egbert and Ebbert—Hibbert; Eiko and Eike—Eykin, Aitkin and Hake; Eke—Exley and Eckersley; Emo and Eme—Hemming, Hemingway, Emson; Fokke, Fokko—Fawke, Forke, Fox and Foggo; Garrelt—Gerald, Jerrold; Gerd—Guard, Guerth, Garth; Grönfeld, Greenfield; Haddo—Hadden and Hadding; Hayo—Hay, Hey, High, Hayes; Hâro, Hâre, Harringe—Hare, Harry, Harrington, Harston, Herring; Hein—Hine, Haynes, Haines; Hidde and Hidden—Iddon; Hillerd—Hillyard; Igge—Higgs, Higgin, Higson; Iko, Ike—Hicking, Hickling; Ing—Inge; Jelle—Jelly; Jibbo, Jibben—Gibbs, Gibbings, Gibson, Gibbons; Karsten, Karsen, Kassen (from *Kristjon*)—Casson; Klâs (Niklâs)—Close, Clowes; Manne, Manninga—Manners, Manning; Mêne, Menke, Menken—Minniken; Mês—May, Mays, Mace, Moyse; Okke, Okken—

Hockey, Hocken, Hocking; Sikke—Sykes; Tönjes (Antonius)—Tangye, Tingye, Tong, Tonks; Ubbe—Hubbard, Hobart; Ude—Utting; Wilke—Wilkes, Wilkins; Wiet—Waite; Witerd, Withert, Withers—Withard, Withers.

Many of these can, of course, be traced back to Scandinavian sources, but they have been given, out of many examples, to show how the effect produced upon them in transmission, approaches a little nearer to our own times.

We have a group of remarkable names in Hobbs, Cobbs, Dobbs, Mobbs, Nobbs.

HOBBS is from the Frisian *Abo*, a p. n. In Domesday Book it appears as Abò, Obbesune, Hobbesune, also Ape, Appe. The German form is Aber, Haber, Hahbe, Habe, Hobe, Hoben, Hobitz, Hobsa. Among English surnames it is seen in Obee, Opie, Hope, Hopps, Hopper, Hopkin, Hobkin, Hobkirk, Hobgen, Hobbis, also the diminutives Abbott, Ablet.

COBBS is the Norse *Kobbi*, a pet name for Jacob. In Domesday Book Cobbe, Cabe, Copsi. The Germans have Kobas, Kobe, Kober, Kobsch. Hence the English Cobb, Cobbett, Copping, Cope, Coble, Copsey.

DOBBS, from the Norse *Dapi*, a nickname. German, Daber, Dabin, Dabisch, Dober, Dobers, Dobin, Dobsch. Hence Dobbin, Dobbie, Dabb, Dobson, Dobel.

MOBBS, from the British *Mabe*, as in St. Mabe and St. Mabyn, in Cornwall; or it may be from the Norse *Mòd-bjartr*. In Domesday Book Modbert and Motbert, as seen in Mobberley, Cheshire, and Mapperley, Notts. William Mabbe was Mayor of Leicester, *temp.* Elizabeth, and the name occurs several times in the Lichfield Index of Wills, from A.D. 1521.

NOBBS, from the Norse *Knappi*, a nickname. German, Knabe, Knapp, Knappe, Knappick, Knaps, Knobel, Knop, Knopp, Knopping. The English McNab, Nabbs, Napp, Napper, may be compared.

Instances of remarkable or odd surnames could be multiplied to any extent, but the foregoing will suffice, for the present at any rate, and if the writer has succeeded in rescuing from the region of the "wholly unintelligible" to which they have been hitherto consigned, a few names of interest to the general reader he will be very much

gratified and well rewarded for his trouble and research.

Before taking leave, he cannot resist the temptation to include two more queer names in his already long list, their singularity being his excuse—they are, Allfat and Slipper. It seems incredible how the mutations could be accomplished to reduce the Norse surname of Álf-jótr and its Frisian equivalent Eilert, to such a condition as Allfat, yet so it is. In Domesday Book it becomes Adelffete, Alfet, Alvert, Alfied, and exists still as Alflatt in East Anglia.

Slipper is not so difficult to account for. It comes from the Norse nickname Sleppi, and we see it also in the German surname Schleppe.

It has been customary to poke fun at those who attempt to solve etymological riddles, and it is what may be expected where guesswork is the main source of supply; but when much study and years of research have convinced a man that he has still much to learn, he hesitates about giving to the public the results of his labours while he knows them to be incomplete.

Nevertheless the little he has acquired will, he trusts, throw a light on some names hitherto considered obscure, and perhaps help to correct some erroneous impressions already formed. Theodore Hook is said to have derived Gerkin from Jeremiah, in order to make fun of such a book as Lower's *Surnames*. He puts it thus: Jeremiah, Jerry, Jerrykin, Jerkin, Gerkin. The writer trusts that his derivations will not be thought quite so far-fetched.



The Histories of Bolton and Bowling.*



R. WILLIAM CUDWORTH, well known for his various contributions to the local history of Bradford, and more especially for the valuable *Life and Correspondence of Abrahram Sharp*, the Yorkshire mathematician and astronomer, has conceived the happy idea

* *Histories of Bolton and Bowling (townships of Bradford)*, by William Cudworth. Thomas Brear and Co., Bradford, 8vo., pp. vi., 363, twenty plates, and sixteen text-cuts.

of writing a complete history of Bradford on the unique plan of working at accounts of the separate townships until the whole borough is completed. His account of the township of Horton was published in 1886, and now we have the histories of the two townships of Bolton and Bowling in another handsome volume. The plan commends itself to our judgment, and it is much to be hoped that Mr. Cudworth may be spared to bring it to a happy conclusion.

sidered highly improbable that the rural township of Bolton, part of the parish of Calverley, could ever form part of such a town as Bradford, but in July, 1873, it became incorporated with that borough. In the first four chapters the author takes us rapidly but pleasantly over such subjects as the origin of the name Bolton, its condition at the Conquest, the former woods and ancient roadways, the manor, muster-roll of Henry VIII., land-tax of 1704, the old poor-



OLD COTTAGES IN BOLTON LOW FOLD.

The preface states that the subjects are treated in a popular rather than in an archaeological manner, but the archaeology that is introduced is of a careful and reliable character, and is generally sufficient for its purpose. The Public Record Office would undoubtedly yield more early manorial information than appears in these pages, but detailed research of that description is scarcely to be expected or demanded in a work of this description.

Until recently, it would have been con-

law and constable accounts, the pinfold and stocks, early coal-mining and canals, common enclosure, and religious and educational affairs. The fifth chapter gives a topographical survey of Bolton, much of which still retains a rural aspect. It does not seem likely that the pleasant uplands will, at all events for a long time, be covered with streets or contiguous houses, whilst those parts that are the most populous, such as Bolton Low Fold or Low Bolton, still retain not a little of their rural appearance. Several of the

cottages and buildings give obvious proof of their erection in Elizabethan or Stuart days.

At Low Fold the kindly Quaker family of Hustler, so well known in Bradford during last century and the first quarter of this, were resident for many generations, whilst the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., for the first seven years of his Bradford life, resided at Rose Cottage in this part of the township of Bolton.

Careful descriptions are given of the Bartlett, Lister, Hodgson, Atkinson, Jowett,

1780. In dealing with the township of Bowling, Mr. Cudworth again adopts the plan of centring his information chiefly round the principal families; and this is a good idea, for, as he truly says, "it has been the abode of families who have left their mark in the records of time, and has given birth to not a few men who have ranked high in the annals of commercial enterprise, and to others who have done something to leave the world better than they found it." The Bolling family is traced down from the



NEWALL HALL.

Rawson, and other families of more or less local distinction, and of their respective residences, including the picturesque houses of Ivy Hall and Bolton Old Hall, both of early seventeenth-century erection. Quaint local touches and interesting "bits" of family life and family strife redeem this part of the book from dulness.

The history of Bowling occupies nearly two-thirds of the volume. It is a very different township to that of Bolton, being dependent for its prosperity on the extensive coal and ironstone measures beneath the soil, which began to be definitely worked about

twelfth century to the Virginia Bollings, who were descended from the Indian Princess Pocahontas, of romantic fame. A thoroughly interesting account is given of the family of Tempest, of Bracewell, Broughton-in-Craven, Tong, and Bowling, county York, and of Coleby, county Lincoln. A pedigree table gives a full genealogy from Sir Richard Tempest, who was knight of the shire for Lancashire in 1401, and for York in 1403-4, down to the present baronet Sir Charles Henry Tempest. Another chapter gives an account of the Lindley Wood family (Viscount Halifax), the detailed pedigree of

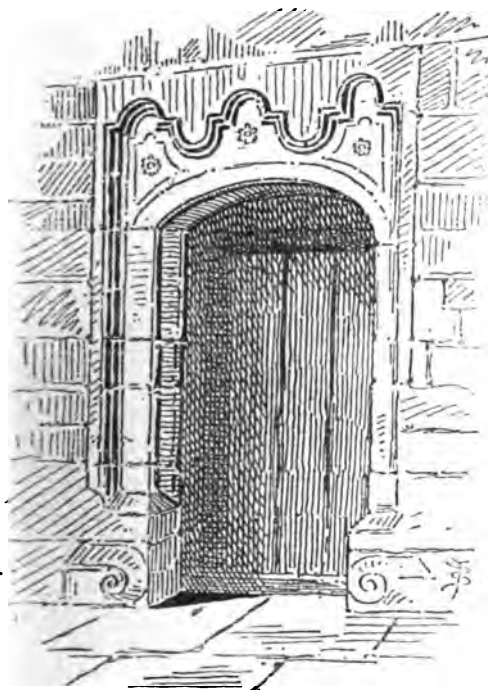
which begins with an Elizabethan ancestor, George Wood of Monk Bretton.

The chapter that gives an account of Bolling Hall, so long the residence of the Bollings, the Tempests, and the Lindley Woods, is full of interest, and pleasantly written. The hall is a fine old building, and a wonderful medley of different styles. The south front has a good Elizabethan centre flanked by towers of far earlier date. In the western bay is the "Ghost Chamber," where the ghost is said to have appeared which

Richard Tempest. A good sketch is given of this chimneypiece.

Within the township of Bowling are various houses or halls of some degree of antiquity and interest still remaining, though secondary in interest to the manorial hall just described. One of the most striking of these is Newall Hall in Rooley Lane. It is built on land which was formerly a grange of Kirkstall Abbey. The Hall is a solid stone structure, consisting of two large wings and a central building. It is a very good but plain specimen of a domestic mansion of the first half of the seventeenth century. It is the style of building to which it would be well if our modern house architects would give more consideration. Over the south entrance-porch, surrounded by much carved work, is a stone inscribed with the initials R. R. and E. R., and the date 1627. These letters refer to the original owners, for whom the Hall was built, Richard Richardson and his wife Elizabeth. There is also a good doorway of unusual character on the east front effectively ornamented, which is well worth illustrating. The Hall now belongs to Sir M. W. Wilson, who inherited the Richardson estates.

There are no pretensions about this volume, and it may not possess any particular attraction for those outside Bradford or unacquainted with the numerous families and celebrities connected with its townships; but it well fulfils its object as a painstaking local history, is clearly printed and thoroughly indexed, and is sure to command a ready sale among the numerous literary and antiquarian circles that abound in Bradford and the neighbourhood.



EAST DOORWAY, NEWALL HALL.

struck terror to the heart of the Earl of Newcastle, the great Royalist commander, and caused him to forego his intention of sacking the town of Bradford. The wainscoted room, with its beautifully-ornamented plaster ceiling, is in much the same condition as it was originally designed. The most striking feature is the carved oak mantelpiece, which reaches to the ceiling; it contains two portraits painted on panels, supposed to be those of Lady Rosamond, the last of the Bollings of Bolling, and her husband, Sir



Burials at the Pories of the Black Friars.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

(Continued from p. 30, vol. xxiv.)

1522. WILLIAM EWSTACE, 7 Nov., 1521. In the Black Friars. A trental of Masses shall be said on the day of burial: 20s. for breaking the ground for the grave. *Pr.* 18 Sept.
1522-3. JOHN BENSON, 16 Aug., 1522. Within the cloister, next to his WIFE.

- The four Orders of Friars shall bring him from the parish-church of St. Magnus to the house of the Black Friars. At his burial shall be eight new torches, and four from the Brotherhood of St. Michael in St. Martin's, and four with the best cloth of the Conception of our Lady kept within the Black Friars. And 20s. shall be spent in the great Hall of the Black Friars, in bread and drink, for such persons as are at his burial. *Pr. 18 Mar.*
1523. NICHOLAS VAUS, knt. Lord Harowden, 11 May. To be buried, if he dies in Northamptonsh., at Haroden; if in London, in the Black Friars; if at Guisnes, in the church there. About his burial shall be bestowed £100, more or less, to priests and clerks and poor people, and in other deeds of charity or necessity, without pomp or glory. *Pr. 3 Jul.*
1524. THOMAS ALEVYN, citizen and skinner, 1 Apr., 1523. In the churchyard of the Black Friars; and they shall have 20s. to bring his body to the place, and for a trental. *Pr. 14 Oct.*
- 1525-6. WILLIAM HARWARD, gent., 3 Jan. In the Black Friars. The two Orders of Black and Gray Friars shall be at the burial, and have for their labour as his executors agree with them. *Pr. 7 Feb.*
- 1526-7. CHRISTOFER MATHEW, *alias* Yarbrowth, *alias* Cooke, of London, cook, 13 Jan., 1523-4. Within the church. *Pr. 3 Jan.*
1527. THOMAS RAYNTON, citizen and marbler, 6 June. Within the cloister, nigh as may be to the grave, where Dr. MORGAN, late Prior, lies buried, if he fortunes to decease within in the city; otherwise, in such place as Almighty God purveyeth for him. *Pr. 24 Jun.*
- 1527-8. JOHN HARBARD, citizen and mercer, 2 Jan., 1525-6. In the body of the conventual church, in the midst, by St. Michael; and a marble stone, with convenient scripture, shall be laid over his grave for a memorial for his soul to be prayed for. *Pr. 11 Feb.*
- 1527-8. AMY WASHINGTON, widow, 2 June, 1527. Within the Black Friars, where her FATHER lies. She gives 4d. to every priest that comes to her burial and says Mass. *Pr. 4 Mar.*
1528. JOHN CLYSTON, parson of Berwyke in Elmette, in the diocese of York, 14 Jan., 1526-7. In the Black Friars, if he dies in London. *Pr. 12 Jun.*
1528. NICHOLAS HALSWELL, priest, 20 June, 1527. In the conventual church, in the place already assigned to him, for which he paid 40s. to F. Morgan, late Prior, and the Convent. *Pr. 31 Jul.*
1530. JOHN BLYSSE, doctor of physick, 10 April. Within the church of the Black Friars, where he dwells, with as little pomp and cost as is thought convenient. A trental of Masses shall be said for him by the Friars at his burying. *Pr. 12 Maii.*
1531. PETER STONE, citizen and tailor (no day), 1531. Within the Friar-Preachers', near the place where his WIVES lie. For the burial he has given 20s. sterling to the Prior that his body shall remain there. *Pr. 20 Oct.*
1531. THOMAS FEREBE, of Fanlinge Craye, Kent, gent., 18 Nov. In the church, in a place to be determined by the Prior. On the day of burial a trental of Masses shall be done, and 20s. be given in alms to poor people. *Pr. 29 Nov.*
1531. DAME MAUD PARR, widow, late wife of Sir Thomas Parr, knt., 20 May, 1529. In the Black Friars' church, where her husband lies, if she dies in London, or within twenty miles of it; otherwise where her executors think most convenient. About her burial 100 marks shall be bestowed, and not under nor above, unless her executors think fit to give more. *Pr. 14 Dec.*
1532. ROBERT JONES, knt., 22 Apr. If he dies in London, or within 22 miles, in the church near the door at the coming in, fast by the wall where he has made a tomb; if beyond that distance, where God shall provide. He bequeaths for the burying and month's mind £20, out of which shall be distributed 10s. at the burial, and 6s. 8d. at the month's mind. His brother, RICHARD JONES, buried here. *Pr. 31 Maii.*
- 1532-3. HENRY GULDEFORD, knt., 18 May, 1532. In the Black Friars, where he has already ordained his tomb, if he dies within forty miles of the place; or else in the parish-church, where God disposeth his last life in this world. *Pr. 10 Feb.*

1533-4. THOMAS LARKE, priest, 20 Apr., 1529. His wretched body to be buried in the south aisle, where his gravestone now lies. He bequeaths £6 13s. 4d. for solemn dirge, Mass of requiem, his grave, and other observances about his burial; and has covenanted with Richard Lynde, the waxchandler, to provide torches, and other necessities, for £3 6s. 8d. *Pr.* 15 Jan.

1534. THOMAS RYCHARDSON, citizen and haberdasher, 11 July. In the cloister of the Black Friars. *Pr.* 12 Aug.

1534. ROBERT SAVAGE, citizen and leather-seller, 19 Mar., 1533-4. In the conventual church of the Black Friars, to whom he gives 20s. for his burial. *Pr.* 21 Aug.

1535. NICHOLAS HURLETON, one of the clerks of the Green Cloth, 27 Nov., 1531. In the conventual church. *Adm.* 28 Jun.

1536. RICHARD WALEYS, Waylles, or Walleys, citizen and salter, 8 Apr., 1529. In the upper cloister of the Black Friars, in the east aisle, before the Salutation of our Lady, where JOAN his first wife lies buried, if he deceases within the city; and he gives 20s. for his *laystowe*. If he deceases out of the city, he is to be buried where it pleaseth God to purvey. *Pr.* 5 July and 28 Feb., 1536-7.

1537. ROBERT GESTELYNG, serving-man, of London, 14 June. At the Black Friars, in the cloister. *Pr.* 6 Jul.

1537-8. RALPH PEKSALL, Esq., 13 July, 1537. In the south side of the church. *Adm.* 18 Feb.

1538. LADY JANE GILFORD, widow, 30 Aug. Within the Black Friars. She gives £20 to the Convent for burial and for prayers for the souls of her two husbands, Sir Thomas Brandon, Sir Henry Gilford, Lord Vaux, and others; and £10 to be distributed at her burial among poor householders and poor people in London. *Pr.* 18 Sept.

Original Will. HENRY BURGH, Esq., 1 Feb., 1528-9. In the church.

NORWICH.

1442-3. SIMON FELBRUGGE, knt., 21 Sept., 1442, at Norwic. In the choir of the church. *Pr.* 20 Feb.

1466-7. WILLIAM BOTELER, of Norwic,

barber, 29 Sept., 1466. In the church. *Pr.* 9 Mar.

1490. JOHN TILLYS, gent., citizen and alderman, 16 Aug. In the church.

1499-1500. THOMAS CARYNTON, gent., 8 Aug., 1499. In the south aisle, before the image of our Blessed Lady. *Pr.* 24 Feb.

1503-4. JOHN SMYTH, citizen, raffman, 10 Sept., 1503. In the church. He bequeaths 30s. for repairing the house and breaking the ground where his body is to rest, and 4d. to every Friar being a priest, and 2d. to every novice who are present at his burying, dirge, and mass of requiem. *Pr.* 19 Mar.

1506-7. JOHN PETIRSON, citizen and beer-brewer, 3 Aug., 1506. Honestly in the church, by KATHERINE, his late wife. *Pr.* 5 Feb.

1510-11. JOHN HEDGE, clerk, parson of Burnham Thorp, 13 Oct., 1510. Before our Lady, in the Black Friars. *Pr.* 17 Feb.

YORK.

1448. AGNES STAPILTON, widow of Brian Stapilton, knt., 27 Mar. To be buried in the church, next her HUSBAND. She bequeaths five marks to the Prior and Brethren to pray for her soul and for her burial; and orders 33s. 4d. to be distributed among the poor on the day of her interment. *Pr.* 1 Apr.

BRISTOL.

1405. JOHN WYTLOFF, rector of Lodiswell, 6 Mar., 1404-5. In the church. *Pr.* 2 Apr.

1413. RALPH LOVELL (clerk, Canon of Sarum), 16 Oct., at Bristoll. In the conventual church. *Pr.* 22 Nov.

1493. THOMAS HAWLEY, of Bristoll, point-maker, 17 Sept. Within the church, before the altar of St. Saviour. He gives £5 to the Friars for his burial and their suffrages. *Pr.* 18 Oct.

1502. JOHN HERTE, of Bristowe, tanner, 6 Mar., 1501-2. Within the house and church. He bequeaths 20s. for his burial, dirge, and mass. *Pr.* 10 Maii.

LADY BERKELEY, wife of Sir William Berkeley, of Stoke Gifford, co. Glouc., and mother of Lady Katharine Berkeley. *See Dartford.*

SHREWSBURY.

- 1385-6. ALYNE LESTRAUNGE, lady of Knokyne, in the manor of Colham, and diocese of London, 4 Nov., 1384. In the choir of the church, next to her most reverend husband, MONS. ROGER LE STRANGE. *Pr. vii. kl. Feb.*

EXETER.

1470. JOHN THOMAS, of the parish of St. Petrocus, 31 May, 1469. In the church. *Pr. 22 Maii.*
1497. JANE, LATE WIFE OF SIR JOHN DYNHAM, knt., 26 Jan., 1496-7. At the Black Friars, by her husband, where their tomb is made. *Pr. 3 Nov.*
1518. JOHN COLSHILL, citizen and merchant, 28 Apr. In the conventual church, before the image of St. George, and next to the tomb of PETER COLSHILL, his brother, if he dies within the city. *Pr. 20 Oct.*

WINCHESTER.

1405. JOHN SUTTON, rector of Tunworth, the Monday after Passion Sunday (6 Apr.), at Wynton. In the church, if he dies in the city; otherwise, in the nearest church wherever the separation of his body and soul takes place, as the Lord disposeth. *Pr. 28 Aug.*

NORTHAMPTON.

1515. EVERARD FELDING, knt., 19 Apr. Before the altar of our Blessed Lady, in the Black Friars. He bequeaths his best horse for his mortuary, and 20s. for his sepulture. *Pr. 30 Apr.*

CAMBRIDGE.

WARBULTON. Richard Warbulton, citizen and ironmonger of London, 4 Mar., 1447-8, bequeaths 3s. 4d. to the Friar-Preachers here, where the body of his father lies buried, to pray for the souls of both of them. *Pr. 1450.*

GLOUCESTER.

1421. THOMAS MORE, burgess and mercer, 17 Apr., leaves his body to be buried in the church, and 6s. 8d. for the grave-pit. *Pr. 6 Oct.*
1503. RICHARD HOKE, of Gloucester, cutler, 14 Dec. In the church, before the image called le Rode of Petye. He bequeaths

2s. 6d. to every house of Friar Preachers, Minors, and Carmelites, to be at his exequies and mass on his burial-day.

BEVERLEY.

1392. JOHN GODARD, 25 Apr. In the choir. *Pr. 13 Mar.*

STAMFORD.

1383. JOHN DE GULDEFORD, painter, citizen of London, 9 Aug., 1382. In the choir here; but if he dies in London, then in the Priory of St. Bartholomew. *Pr. 25 Maii.*
- 1407-8. JOHN STAUMFORD, Esq., of this town, 10 Oct., 1407. In the choir, on the south side at the entrance, and under the lamp hanging there. *Pr. 4 Mar.*



A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 32, vol. xxiv.)

COUNTIES OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

Chantry of John Hatherly.
(*Ex. Q. R. Miscel. Ch. Gds., 4a.*)
Barking Chapel.
Saynt Donstones-in-the-Easte.
St. Michelles in Cornhill.
St. Bartilmewes in Bredstret called Littell
St. Bartilmewes.
St. Dunstones-in-the-Weste.
St. Edmondes in Lomberstrete.
(*Ibid., 4.*)
St. Stevens, Colmanstreet.
(*Ibid., 4.*)
St. Michael in Huggin Lane.
(*Ibid., 4.*)
St. Helens, Bishopsgate.
(*Ibid., 4.*)
Saynte Faithes.
(*Ibid., 4.*)
Name not given.
(*Ibid., 4.*)
St. Swythyns at London Stone.
(*Ibid., 4.*)
St. Pancras.
(*Ibid., 4.*)
St. Olyne Upwell in the Old Juerye.
(*Ibid., 4.*)

COUNTIES OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX
(continued).

Name not given.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Peters, Cornhill.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Saint Botolphes without Bussshops Gate.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Mary Abchurch.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Mary Magdalyn in Olde Fyshestrete.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Gabriels.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Laurence, Pountney.
(Ibid., 4r.) [Broad Street.
 Lyttle Saynt Barthilmewes in the Ward of
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Alhallowes, Steyninge.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Alphedge within Crepulgate.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Mary Wolchurche.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Mildred in Pullebi in the Ward of Chepe.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Mary Buthawe in Wallbrook.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Vedast.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Olave in Hart Street.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Margartes in Colman Strete Ward.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Seynt Botolphes without Aldrychegate.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Sainte Martyn Owrtwich.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Seynt Myghells in Bassieshaw Ward.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Benet, Castell Baynard.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Anne and Agnes.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Peters in West Cheap.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Saynte Kateryn Crystchurch.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Stephens in Colman Street.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Matthew in Fridaye Strete.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Saynt Benedict, Gracechurche.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. John in Wallbrook.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Dunstane in the West.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Saynte Marteyns within Ludgate.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Our Ladye at Bowe in Westchepe.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Mildred in Breadstreet.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Seint Magnus.
(Ibid., 4r.)

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COUNTIES OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX
(continued).

St. Ethelburga within Bisshopsgate.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Saint Edmond in Lombardstrete.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 All Hallose the less in Tems Strette.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 [All Hallows, Honey Lane.]
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Saynt Martyn Pomary in the Ward of Cheap.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Andrew Hubborde within the Ward of
 Byllingagate.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Gyles without Crepulgate.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Christofer in the Ward of Broad Street.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Mary Stanynges.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Goods of churches in Westminster.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Seynt Benytte Fyncke in the Ward of
 Brodestrete.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Alhallowes in Lumberdestrete.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Saint Nycholas Cold Abbey.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Saynt Mighells at the Querne.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Saynt Stephanes Walbrook.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Buttolphes besydes Byllyngagate.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Seynt Margaret Moyses in Friday Street.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Martin Orgar besid Candelwikstret.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Andrews in the [Ward]rjobe.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Saint Nicholas Acon besid Lombardstret.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. John the Evangelystes in Bredstrete
 Warde.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Margaret Pattens.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Mary Axe.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Name not given.
 St. Mary Magdalen in Mylkstret.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 Trinity Parish in Queenhith Ward.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Margaret in New Fishstreet.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Botolph without Aldgate.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Denis Back Church.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Pauls Cathedral.
(Ibid., 4r.)
 St. Albans within Cripplegate.
(Ibid., 4r.)

K

The Congress of Archæological Societies.



THE third annual Congress of archæological societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries was held at Burlington House on Thursday, July 23, Dr. Evans, F.R.S., the President of the Society of Antiquaries, in the chair. The following associations were represented by one or more delegates, so that, as the officers and Council of the Society of Antiquaries were also present, there was a considerable gathering of representative antiquaries: Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, British Archæological Association, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, Huguenot Society of London, Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead, Berkshire Archæological Society, Birmingham and Midland Institute (Archæological Section), Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society, Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Chester Archæological and Historical Society, Royal Institution of Cornwall, Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological and Architectural Society, Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Essex Archæological Society, Hampshire Field Club, Kent Archæological Society, Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, Oxfordshire Archæological Society, Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Surrey Archæological Society, Sussex Archæological Society, Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club (Hereford), and Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association.

The first subject for discussion was the extension of the Ancient Monuments Act. General Pitt-Rivers remarked that he was appointed to the office of Inspector of Ancient Monuments at the time of the passing of the Act in 1882, and after seven years' experience of this permissive Act, the action of the Government became so passive that, as owners were no longer encouraged to put more monuments under control, he offered to resign his position; but eventually he consented to retain it nominally, though drawing no salary. He must confess the Act was not doing, and had not done, a great deal of good, although it had been successful to a certain extent. The best of the owners were persuaded to place their prehistoric monuments under the operations of the Act without much difficulty; but over those who wished to destroy or who were culpably careless he had no control. Then, again, the full penalty of £5 was absurdly inadequate. Whilst recognising the great care taken by most landowners, and anxious not to unduly interfere with the rights of property, he thought the Government should have some power to veto destruction. The Chairman (Dr. Evans) spoke more especially on the subject of Sir John Lubbock's Bill of the present session, whereby he proposes to extend the permissive clauses of the Act of 1882 to

monuments of a later date, and reported that the Society of Antiquaries had supported the principle of the Bill by a resolution in March, 1891. He also stated that in 1872, at the suggestion of the then First Commissioner of Works, the Society of Antiquaries had with much trouble drawn up an elaborate list of sepulchral monuments throughout the kingdom that were specially worthy of national care, but nothing further came of it. General Pitt-Rivers fully agreed that many of our mediæval monuments and remains were quite as worthy (if not more so) of preservation as those that were termed prehistoric, and said that he wished some veto power on destruction could be devised to save the mediæval as well as the early monuments. But he thought that it was only very occasionally that vandalism occurred, and that it would not be fair to the landowners or satisfactory to the taxpayers to attempt to alienate from private estates those portions whereon stood so many historic ruins. The Rev. C. R. Manning instanced Norfolk cases of destruction, and Chancellor Ferguson spoke of the disastrous use of Bewcastle as a quarry for building stones. Rev. Dr. Cox said he was disposed to go further than the Inspector of Ancient Monuments. A power of veto would often be of no good; the remains might be permanently defaced or removed before any authority could be set in motion. If, however, a schedule was drawn up of those monuments which were not to be touched or destroyed under some very heavy penalty, even without the nation acquiring the site, much good might be done. But something ought also to be done with regard to those fine remains the owners of which either wilfully or ignorantly permitted their steady deterioration. He instanced the extensive and famed ruins of Rievaulx Abbey. During the five years he had lived in that neighbourhood he had been a frequent visitor, and although the owner (the Earl of Feversham) now charged one shilling entrance, sad deterioration was noticeable year by year, particularly in the walls of the noble frater. Lord Feversham would doubtless never permit active vandalism; but it was an almost equivalent evil, though the motive was different, to suffer great trees to grow up in the walls, and immense masses of ivy to overhang, so that every gale of wind shook and dislodged the masonry. The only piece of the original stone groining of the roof now remaining would almost certainly perish from this cause before another season. If owners, noble or otherwise, neglected to maintain such historic monuments, the State should step in, take charge, and do the necessary work. The Dean of Winchester said that he thoroughly supported Dr. Cox, for he had smarted much through the neglect and carelessness of those owning historic remains. The right of inspection and the right of registration of all such monuments required much extension. Because anyone had accidentally been born in the possession of, or had afterwards acquired, that which was of ancient historic interest, the fact did not in the slightest degree justify careless or wanton treatment. The State was the true owner, and should preserve them for the people and for the nation at large. He mentioned that the new and excellent Bishop of Winchester, desiring to live closer to his work, was wishing to dispose of a palace that had been King Alfred's, and that possessed various Anglo-Saxon remains. If

it was said it was quite possible that a road would be driven over the site, and this ancient building destroyed. The State ought to have the power instantly to step in and check such action. His views might be, and were to a great extent, socialistic, but it was only by the operation of such views that national monuments could be preserved for the nation. Mr. Garnett, C.B., spoke of instances of gross mistreatment of monuments during church restorations in Wales. Mr. St. John Hope pointed out that one reason why so many ancient monuments had not been placed under the present Act was that the owners could see no appreciable danger or decay in earthwork such as Old Sarum, or in rude-stone monuments such as Stonehenge; but if the principle was extended to the best of mediæval stonework, he felt sure that owners, who regretted the deterioration that they noticed year by year, would be glad to put such buildings under State control and repair. Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., thought that many of the intelligent middle-class were more alive to the value of the remains under discussion than the landowners. Eventually, after further discussion, and after it had been stated that Sir John Lubbock would probably reintroduce a similar measure next session, the two following resolutions were unanimously carried:

"That this Congress, having taken into consideration the draft of a Bill to extend the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882, beg to express to Sir John Lubbock their approval of the principles therein involved.

"That in the opinion of this Congress it is desirable that the Government should have some powers that would enable them to prevent the destruction of ancient monuments by the owners, whether private or corporate."

The next question was Parish Registers and Records. At the last Congress a strong committee was appointed to deal with this question, of which Dr. Freshfield, V.-P.S.A., is chairman, and Mr. Ralph Nevill is hon. secretary. Mr. Nevill read the report and suggestions, and expressed a hope that they would soon be able to issue an alphabet of register characters, and also a list of all the registers that had been printed, which list the societies in union might like to bind up with their respective proceedings. In the discussion that followed, Mr. Green, F.S.A., spoke in favour of the old suggestion of bringing all parish registers to London; but this was promptly opposed by Chancellor Ferguson, who eventually carried most of the Congress with him. Ultimately it was agreed, "That the report of the Parish Registers and Records Committee be received and the committee continued, and that a sum of £5 be placed at their disposal."

It was also agreed that each society in union pay a subscription of one guinea towards the expenses of the Congress.

The continuation of the Archæological Survey of England on the lines laid down by Mr. George Payne in his map of Kent was brought before the meeting. The President announced that the map and index to the archæology of Hertfordshire, which he was preparing, would be issued during the next few months. Chancellor Ferguson reported good progress with regard to the survey of Cumberland and Westmor-

land, the index, covering fifty-two pages, being already in type. It was also stated that the surveys of Berkshire and Surrey were actively progressing. This is one good result that has already ensued from these congresses.

The next subject brought before the Congress was a classified index of archæological papers. Upon this question there was at first considerable divergence of opinion, some being in favour of all the societies contributing an account of their papers year by year to a scientific and archæological year-book of a particular publisher, whilst the majority wished that the work should be entrusted to some known antiquary, and that the result should be sent annually to the different societies. At last, as a compromise, the following resolution was adopted by a considerable majority:

"That this meeting is of opinion that it is desirable that the index as suggested should be prepared under the authority of the Congress, and that the best method of carrying this out be referred to the Standing Committee."

The question of a memorial to the Government for a grant towards constructing models of ancient monuments was, at the suggestion of General Pitt-Rivers, deferred.

The Standing Committee for the Societies in Union for the current year was next elected. It consists of the officers of the Society of Antiquaries, E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., the Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., W. Cunningham, F.G.S., the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., G. L. Gomme, F.S.A., H. Gosselin, Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., George Payne, F.S.A., and Earl Percy, V.-P.S.A.

After an adjournment, the Congress resumed, when the Director of the Society of Antiquaries (Mr. Milman) took the chair, whilst the President, Dr. Evans, delivered an interesting, humorous, and comprehensive address "On the Forgery of Antiquities." He said that it was mainly founded upon a paper on this subject that he read before the Royal Institution twenty-five years ago, and printed in their *Transactions*; but he pleaded that for that very reason it would be sure to be original to his hearers, as that was a sure process of consigning it to oblivion! The economic law of supply equalling the demand was as true of antiquities as of anything else, and it seemed always to be the case that, if there was any keen demand for possession of any particular class of antiques, in due course gentlemen were found who were sufficiently obliging in exercising their talents to ensure all being gratified with that which they coveted. It should be remembered that there were both counterfeits and forgeries. The counterfeit was a reproduction of something genuine, whilst the pure forgery was the invention of a something that had never existed at the time to which it was assigned. Literary forgeries had been numerous: there were the false Gospels, and the inventions of Chatterton and Ireland; whilst quite within their own time there had been the publication of Shakespearian glosses which were certainly not above considerable suspicion. Forged inscriptions were very old ways of attempting to deceive the unwary. Three centuries ago there was a rage for the production of highly imaginative Roman inscriptions, one of the most comical of which was a

memorial of Tarquin to his dearest wife Lucretia. Roman pottery, genuine enough in itself, has often been made the vehicle of inscriptions added to enhance its value, whilst Roman tiles have been punctured with legionary marks added centuries after they were baked in the kiln. Antique gems have long been the subject of most ingenious counterfeits; but some of the really beautiful work in this direction of the seventeenth, sixteenth, and even fifteenth centuries has apparently been done as a reproduction with certain added features, rather than with any intention to deceive. Many examples, too, of genuine classic work have been added to or altered to suit the times—such as the addition of a nimbus to a beautiful female antique cameo bust in order to change it into a representation of the Blessed Virgin. Very few collections of Etruscan and Greek vases can be inspected by the practised eye without the detection of some fraudulent examples, or of those that have been “improved” in modern times. The majolica of Palissy has been so successfully reproduced of late years, that it is difficult to detect sometimes the falsity of examples that claim to be the original ware. Wonderful ingenuity has been expended on china; plain examples, for instance, of genuine Sèvres, incontestably marked, have been scraped, and royal colours and special devices have been applied in fresh paste and successfully fired. Limoges enamels are another fruitful source of fraudulent imitation, whereby a rich harvest has been secured from the unwary. Some exhibited as genuine at the recent Manchester Exhibition were detected. Ancient glass has not often been exposed to the forger’s art; but even here false incrustations have been sometimes skilfully applied to give an appearance of extreme age. Coins, as might be expected, are one of the most fruitful sources of fraud. There are a great variety of ancient base coins, both counterfeit and altered. Some of the early and contemporary counterfeits occasionally possess almost as much interest as the originals, if not more. The gold and silver coins of most of the emperors were reproduced plated on iron or on some heavy base metal; and it is curious to note that prominent amongst these clever forgers were our ancestors the ancient Britons, of whose productions the speaker possessed several examples in his own collection. Some amusingly ingenious coins bore their confutation on the face, save to the most credulous—as, for instance, a head of Priam with a view of Troy on the reverse; and Dr. Evans thought he had seen Dido with the reverse occupied by Carthage! Sovereigns for whose memory there was any popular sentiment were generally well supplied with coinage. Mary, Queen of Scots, was singularly well off in this respect; whilst coins were extant declaring Lady Jane Grey Queen of England, which would, of course, be of surpassing interest, provided they were genuine. Richard Cœur de Lion was a most popular monarch in English estimation, at all events now that centuries removed us from his time. Cabinets of coins lacked any of this reign; but an ingenious forger of the name of Singleton undertook to supply them, only, unfortunately for the success of his scheme, he reproduced details of the pennies of William I. and II., which were too early for the time of Richard. Here, amid much amusement, the President produced a coin that he said would have been that of Richard I. if he had

produced any; it was one that he himself had constructed by using dies that he had specially engraved on a worn fourpenny piece of William IV. The fact is that Richard had no coins of his own, but continued to reproduce those of his father Henry. Coins fairly old in themselves have often been used as the medium of greater reputed age; thus a crown of Elizabeth is extant showing through the lettering an only partially obliterated “Gulielmus Tertius.” Becker, at the end of last century, was the clever engraver of a number of counterfeit Greek and Roman coins. To give the requisite surface of worn age to his reproductions, it was his ingenious method to enclose his specimens in a box containing a number of iron filings, and then to take the box out for a drive or two on the jolting roads of his day! After Becker had supplied so large a number of his counterfeits as almost to glut the market, he coolly turned round and confessed, and turned an honest penny by producing sets of his dies, so that now there are few of our large collections that do not possess specimens of Becker’s dies. Another style of prevalent deceit is the finding of coins in special localities. This is peculiarly the case with London, where there is hardly ever an excavation for foundations but coins—often of the most absurdly unlikely description, such as Greek or Alexandrian, and sometimes of quite a modern date—are “found” by clever workmen, sometimes at fabulous depths. Some thirty years ago there was a large manufactory of “old” lead and pewter articles, said to be found during the construction of the docks at Shadwell. Reliquaries and impossible heart-shaped vessels were turned out, on which a date was generally stamped of the eleventh or twelfth century; but they blundered in giving the year in Arabic numerals two or three centuries before such numerals were in use. These forgeries were sown almost everywhere, and, notwithstanding their clumsiness (several examples were produced for the benefit of the Congress), evidently commanded a good market. The President said that he had even had these things of “cock metal” sent over to him from the diamond fields of South Africa, where it was alleged that they had been disinterred at the depth of three feet from the surface. Mr. Reed some years ago laid a trap for these gentlemen. He inquired of some of the workmen in London who were in the habit of producing these things if it was true that they had found one with the figure of a bishop upon it. No, they had seen nothing of it. Then, producing paper and pencil, he drew the kind of thing he meant with lettering below. Ah, yes, they believed one of their mates had turned up something a bit like it, and they would try to find him. Accordingly, in a day or two, a corroded quasi-reliquary was produced to Mr. Reed with the effigy of a bishop thereon, and, lo! below the figure they had put his own lettering of “Sanctus Fabricatus”! This trade in leaden forgeries seems now to have dropped out, and fabrications in brass have taken its place. An ancient dagger was produced of recent manufacture, and several members of the Congress testified to having seen or had offered to them like examples. Carvings in ivory, both of ecclesiastical and classical designs, are not uncommon modern forgeries. As an example of the latter class Dr. Evans produced a small long-toothed comb, on the handle portion of which was a wolf and Romulus and

Remus cleverly carved in a sunk medallion. This, he said, was a modern forgery from the Rhine district. The forged ecclesiastical ivories are produced in the south of France. Seals have been sometimes forged, particularly those of a rare kind, such as those engraved on jet. The operations of "Flint Jack" and other less skilful followers of his trade are well known in their imitations of flint and stone implements. Perhaps the cleverest work ever accomplished by Flint Jack was the working of a fossil alleged to be taken out of the chalk. Of late a school of forgers have been at work in the neighbourhood of Epping, producing polished stone hatchets, of which some examples were exhibited. They can, however, be detected without much trouble by the practised eye, because they are produced on revolving grindstones, whilst the original were patiently polished and worked on flat stones. Flint arrow-heads were a specialty of the notorious Flint Jack; but the President was able to produce two such perfect examples of his own forging that they were calculated to deceive even the most experienced. They had been worked by him as experiments; one of them was the result of pressure applied from pieces of stag's horn, and the other was formed by means of stone tools. Palæolithic weapons and implements from the gravel drift have also been made largely in modern days. They can usually be detected by the absence of (1) lime incrustations and the discoloration thereby produced; of (2) dendritic markings that look like tracings of twigs, but are caused by manganese; or of (3) bright spots where they have been brought into contact with other flints. At Amiens, however, the workmen who dispose of these palæolithic implements have discovered an ingenious way of producing the action of water as a solvent on the freshly chipped edges of their counterfeits. Their plan is to let these stones lie for months in the boilers by the side of their stoves before offering them for sale. The favourite reproduction of the bronze age is the socketed celt; but one of the simplest ways of detecting the counterfeits is through their being made of too heavy metal. At the conclusion of this address, which was obviously much appreciated, a brief discussion took place, Mr. Milman noticing some of the forgeries in connection with old plate and plate marks, Chancellor Ferguson pointing out that sometimes, without any fraudulent intent, old inscriptions had been renewed on later plate, and Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., expressing a hope that illustrations of the more common modern frauds might be circulated among the different societies.

The last question was "Field Names," upon which Dr. Cox (the chief originator of these congresses) read a brief paper, adding certain extemporary remarks and suggestions. The chief value of the paper lay in the information it gave as to the whereabouts of the old award or enclosure maps as well as the later tithe commutation maps, showing where duplicate copies are or ought to be kept in case those that should be in the parish chest are missing or stolen. He showed how often and how entirely illegally these maps find their way to solicitors' offices or to the agents of big estates. He recommended that the different county societies should take up the highly important and most valuable question of field names, marking them on the larger sheets of the Ordnance Survey. At the conclusion of Dr. Cox's paper and remarks, he was

asked by Mr. Seth Smith and others to publish that which he had stated, a course which it seems desirable should be followed. It was considered that the subject should be taken up specially at some future congress, when more progress had been made with the archaeological surveys. Dr. Cox promised to produce next year maps of his own parish and of adjoining districts filled up in the way that he thought was desirable.

In the evening most of the members of the Congress dined together at the Holborn Restaurant.—[By permission from the *Athenæum*.]



Proceedings and Publications of Archaeological Societies.

[Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.]

WE reserve our account of special features of the Edinburgh Congress of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (August 11 to August 18), and of the York Congress of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (August 17 to August 24), until the issue of the October number.

The third number of the thirteenth volume of the second series of the Proceedings of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES gives an account of the sessions of the society from November 27, 1890, to April 9, 1891. At pp. 198-200 there is an account of the desecration of the tomb of Edward IV. at Windsor in 1789, when most of the long brown hair was stolen by the workmen. A lock of this hair is in the society's collection at Burlington House, and two other locks are traced, one being that lately described in the *Antiquary* at the Brighton Museum. We are able to mention the existence of another lock not here named, namely, one that is in the possession of Lord Kenyon at Gredington Hall. There is a good illustration of a remarkable fourteenth-century earthenware candlestick found at Revesby, Lincolnshire, described by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. A curious little inscribed leaden vessel, dug up at Wilsford, Wilts, exhibited on January 29 by Mr. Nightingale, F.S.A., is here described and illustrated. Mr. Franks believed it to be a mediæval inkpot. Another illustration gives a full-size drawing of a silver wait's collar and badge pertaining to the City of Bristol; it is one of four exhibited by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

The last quarterly issue of the Journal of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (vol. xlviii., No. 190) contains an interesting paper on "Some Tombs in Crete of the Age of Mycenæ," by Rev. J. Hirst. To this succeeds a brief paper from Mr. Peacock, F.S.A., on "Our Lady of Pity," wherein he enumerates various representations of the Blessed Virgin with the dead Christ in her lap. Of the most remarkable extant English example a photographic plate is given.

This is the alabaster Pieta found under the floor of Breadsall Church, Derbyshire, in 1877. It is an exquisite piece of alabaster sculpture. Mr. Peacock refers to the account and sketch given of it in the journal of the Archaeological Association for 1878, but it was first described with a good deal of detail, and illustrated by Rev. Dr. Cox, in the third volume of *Derbyshire Churches*, which was going through the press at the time of the discovery. Mr. Peacock gives a useful list of examples of Pietas that he has met with in the course of his readings; it might be considerably extended. Thus, in Cox and Hope's *Chronicles of All Saints, Derby*, "Verges before the Mary of Pity" occurs in the churchwarden accounts for 1486; in the church of Stogursey, Somerset, there was a painting of Our Lady of Pity (Bishop Hobhouse's *Churchwarden Accounts*); there were also Pietas at the cathedral churches of Lichfield and York, and they are named in the inventories of several English abbeys. The third paper is the first part of "Arsenals and Armouries in Southern Germany and Austria," by that great authority on all that pertains to armour, the Baron de Cosson, F.S.A. Mr. Bunnell Lewis, F.S.A., contributes an article on "The Roman Antiquities of Augsburg and Ratisbon;" Mr. James Hilton, F.S.A., gives "Further Remarks on Jade;" whilst Mr. Emanuel Green, F.S.A., writes "Notes on Bath as a Roman City." Several shorter articles and notes of interest complete an unusually good number of the Institute Journal.

The July excursion of the archaeological section of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE was made by rail to Kingswood. Mr. Cossins (hon. sec.) was the leader, and explained the features of the buildings visited which required special attention. On leaving Kingswood Station the party walked across the fields to Lapworth. There they saw the picturesque church, built in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, on the site of the earlier Norman building. Of this a specimen has survived in a small window, which has been left above the north arcade of the nave, and gives rise to many conjectures as to the cause of its being left. Were there archaeologists in those days, who desired that their remote successors should see something of that which they were "restoring," by a process too familiar to-day, namely, pulling it down, and putting something entirely different in its place? The south wall of the nave is the old Norman wall, raised by the addition of thirteenth-century windows, its Norman windows having been unceremoniously decapitated, and in other places traces can be seen of the earlier building. There are signs of several altars, and over the western porch a chapel exists presenting curious features. After visiting the rectory gardens, and admiring the church and its battlements, rising picturesquely, tier upon tier, with the tower and a spire in the background, in their unusual position at the end of the north transept, the members walked to Packwood House, the beauties of whose half-timbered front are now shrouded by a coat of rough-cast, and admired the quaint old garden, with its Portugal laurel hedges, and its corkscrew walk through a labyrinth of box to the top of the mound beyond it. After noticing the many sundials which ornament the house and outbuildings, and the fine

stables and the Jacobean woodwork of the stalls, the members proceeded to the church, where the Rev. P. E. Wilson courteously showed the interior, the remains of the diapering here and there, and the entry in the register of the marriage of Dr. Johnson's father and mother. Close by, within its moat, is Packwood Hall, an interesting example of the domestic architecture of our ancestors, its tiny hall, with staircase leading to the private rooms, being based on the same ideas as the majestic Westminster Hall.

The thirty-sixth volume of Proceedings has just been issued to members of the SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, and, as usual, it is full of more than local interest. The forty-second annual general meeting of the society was held at Castle Cary on Wednesday, August 27, 1890, and following days, and much interest was shown in the recent excavations, by which the site of the ancient Castle of Cary was for the first time discovered. After the reports of the council and of the Somerset Record Society had been read, the president, Mr. Henry Hobhouse, M.P., gave an excellent address, which will be found in Part I. of the Proceedings, in which he warmly advocated a *New History of the County*, to be undertaken by the society, by means of local and district committees. This project was well supported, and a tentative scheme has already been issued. Part II. contains some very valuable papers, of which the following is a list: "Camelot," by the late Rev. J. A. Bennett, F.S.A.; "The Barony of Beauchamp of Somerset," by John Batten, F.S.A.; "Castle Cary Churchwardens' Accounts, 1628-99," by the Rev. Preb. Grafton; "Early Sculptured Stone at West Camel Church," by the Rev. Professor Browne; "Inscribed Stone on Winsford Hill," by J. Ll. Warden Page; "Distribution of the Palaeozoic Strata," by W. A. E. Ussher; "Heraldry in the Manor House and Church of North Cadbury," by A. J. Jewers, F.S.A.; "The Site of Cary Castle," by R. R. C. Gregory; "The Forest-trees of Somerset," by E. Chisholm Batten; "In Memoriam—Rev. J. A. Bennett (late secretary), F. H. Dickinson, F.S.A., and Rev. H. M. Scarth." The volume is exceedingly well illustrated, and is issued to non-members at 10s. 6d. A meeting of the society was held at Crewkerne on August 17, of which an account will be given in our next issue.

The annual meeting of the WILTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was held at Wilton on July 29, 30, and 31. At the opening meeting, under the presidency of Lieut.-Gen. Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A., the annual report was read, showing that the society was in a flourishing condition, having 378 members at present, as against 369 last year. Reference was made to the great loss the society had sustained by the death of Canon Jackson, F.S.A., who had been so intimately connected with its fortunes from the very first, and a resolution was adopted to collect subscriptions at once towards enlarging the society's museum at Devizes as a memorial to his memory. A discussion followed on what Wiltshire antiquaries consider the unfortunate fact that the Society of Antiquaries of London has become possessed of a large collection of the late canon's papers and notes of

county history which they thought would have been far more profitably placed in the Wiltshire Society's Library at Devizes. The members then proceeded to visit the different objects of interest in the town. The Hospital of St. John the Baptist, founded in 1190, for a prior and certain poor men and women, still retains its fifteenth-century chapel and a part of its fourteenth-century buildings, and both the poor inmates and the prior who retains his title benefit still by the old foundation. The old parish church, now an ivy-covered ruin, shows remains of good Perpendicular work, whilst the gorgeous new church, containing exceedingly interesting remains of thirteenth-century French glass and Italian cosmati mosaic work of the same date, which once formed a shrine in St. Maria Maggiore at Rome. A visit to the carpet factory of Messrs. Yates and Co., where the famous Axminster carpets are still made, as the president pointed out, by hand labour, and with precisely the same tools as those used in prehistoric days, and a reception at the house of the mayor, Mr. Pardoe Yates, brought the afternoon to a close. The annual dinner followed, with a *conversazione* in the evening, at which General Pitt-Rivers gave a most interesting account of the results of his diggings in Wans Dyke last year, exhibiting the few objects found there—some small bits of Samian pottery, a few iron nails, and a knife-blade, and the iron cleat of a sandal. No coins had been found in the work, so that the date could not be exactly fixed, but the whole evidence went to prove that the Wans Dyke was either Roman or post-Roman, and not pre-Roman as had been formerly supposed. The date of Bokerly Dyke had been fixed by the number of coins found in it as *not earlier* than the time of Honorius, and it was probable that Wans Dyke may have been thrown up at a period not very remote from that of the Southern Dyke. General Pitt-Rivers relied a good deal upon the iron sandal cleat as proving this, many precisely similar cleats having been found in Bokerly Dyke. The second paper of the evening was an interesting one by the Rev. W. R. Andrews, on the "Geology of the Vale of Wardour. On the 30th the party started in brakes for a long day's excursion to Bokerly, Farnham, and Rushmore. The first stoppage was made at Bokerly Dyke, where the president described the excavations he had made in the dyke itself and the neighbouring settlement. At Farnham a considerable time was spent in inspecting the deeply-interesting museum of agricultural implements and peasant industries which General Pitt-Rivers has formed here for the advantage of the people of the neighbourhood. Here are deposited the marvellously accurate models to scale of the excavations he has made in the Romano-British villages of Rotherley, and wood-cuts in Bokerly Dyke, Winklebury, and other places, together with the objects discovered in them, and in addition a very large collection gathered from all parts of the world, of everything bearing on agriculture and peasant life, peasant dresses, jewellery, and ornaments from Brittany, Roumania, and Hungary; pottery, iron, and brass-work, wood-carvings, flint, bronze, and iron implements and weapons; a series of traps for catching everything from men to otters, and numberless other things all arranged, classified, and marked with explanatory labels, in the careful way that distinguishes the whole of the General's collec-

tions. This museum, which is probably unique of its kind in England, is alone worth a long journey; but time pressed, and the party went on, by the grounds of the "Larmer-tree," to King John's House, at Tollard Royal. This, which until the last few years was a farmhouse, was apparently of Tudor date, but on stripping the walls of plaster it was discovered that a great part of it was of thirteenth-century date, retaining several of its original windows. It was then carefully restored by General Pitt-Rivers, and thrown open to the public as a picture gallery containing original examples illustrating the progress of art from the mummy portraits of the Fayoum in the second century through the Byzantines, and Margaritone d'Arezzo to the Italian and Flemish masters, and so down to modern times. Thence the party drove to Rushmore, where they were most hospitably entertained at lunch by General and Mrs. Pitt-Rivers in a room adorned with magnificent portraits by Gainsborough, of the first Lord Rivers and Lady Ligonier. After lunch the treasures of the house were inspected. Bronze, iron, and gold implements, arms, armour, and ornaments; Greek, Roman, Celtic, Hungarian, etc.; indeed, a great deal more than the time at their disposal allowed the members to see before they had to hurry off to catch the train to Wilton. In the evening, in the absence of the president, the Bishop of Salisbury took the chair, and two valuable papers were read, one on "Wilts Bibliography," by Rev. C. W. Holgate, in which he unfolded a proposal to deal with this interesting subject, and one by Rev. Pardoe Yates on the "Wilton Carpet Industry," in which he traced the history of the manufacture from the beginning, at the end of the seventeenth century, to the present time. On the 31st a smaller party of members started to visit the churches of the Chalke Valley. Combe Bissett, with interesting twelfth-century arcades, and good fifteenth-century additions; Stratford Tony, with curious thirteenth-century font and remarkable Jacobean woodwork, were successively visited; and then the party came to Bishopstone, with its very rich and beautiful fourteenth-century chancel and transepts. Here they lingered a long while, admiring the singularly fine effect of the exterior, speculating on the meaning of the curious coeval building attached to the outside of the south transept, which has hitherto defied explanation, and inspecting the rich sedilia and other details of the interior, and the valuable specimens of wood-carving, chiefly foreign, of which there is so much in the pulpit, reading-desk, and choir-stalls. Thence they proceeded to Broad Chalke, a remarkable building chiefly of late fourteenth-century date, with an abnormally wide nave and no aisles. Here the vicar gave much interesting information on the history of the parish, the features of the building itself being pointed out and explained, as were those of all the buildings visited throughout the excursion, by the society's invaluable architectural guide, Rev. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A. The afternoon was spent in a visit to Wilton House—Lord and Lady Pembroke very kindly receiving the party and showing them over the house with its interesting architectural features, the entrance-gate and bridge, the old part of the east side, the Inigo Jones building on the south side, and the exceedingly lovely grounds with the Holbein porch outside, and the splendid Vandykes indoors, ending with tea in the hall. This brought

the visit to Wilton to a close. It was a most enjoyable time, in spite of the weather, the inhabitants of that ancient borough having received and entertained the visitors with the greatest possible kindness, the mayor, Mr. Pardoe Yates, setting the example by his great hospitality.

The Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., hon. sec. of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, has just issued a general index to the first ten volumes of *Norfolk Archaeology*, together with an index to the illustrations in the same volumes, and a list of the excursions of the society and the places visited from 1846 to 1890. These indexes make a well-printed volume of 200 8vo. pages. Mr. Manning has evidently done his work with much care, and in a comprehensive spirit; by this conscientious labour he has added immensely to the value and use of the society's publications.

The report for 1890 of the OXFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY has recently reached us; it makes a pamphlet of 34 pages. In addition to the rules, list of members, and brief report, it contains a short paper on the interesting discovery in 1887 of an exchequer receipt of 1350 in a chink in one of the north piers of Wardington Church. There is also an account of the church plate of the Deanery of Witney. As the society only numbers seventy-two members, perhaps more could not be expected of it; but surely some energetic action should be taken to increase the membership, so that such a county as Oxford need not be so very far behind the majority of shires in the extent of her archæological publications and antiquarian research.

The first number of the third volume of the *Journal of the GYPSY LORE SOCIETY* makes a good book, with 64 royal 8vo. pages. It opens with a sketch and portrait of the great Slavonic scholar Franz von Miklovish, of Vienna, who died on March 7, 1891. He wrote much on gipsy folk-tales and songs, as well as on the various Romani dialects. Dr. Fearon Ranking contributes a paper on "The Language of the Gypsies in Russia;" Professor Anton Herkmann discourses on "Hungarian and Wallachian Gypsy Rhymes;" Mr. John Sampson gives "Two Shelta Stories," the one called the "Red Man of the Boyne," and the other "Two Tinker Priests;" Mr. David MacRitchie writes most pleasantly on his Romani adventures at Belgrade, under the title of "A Glance at the Servian Gypsies." Dr. H. von Wlislöcki gives some interesting statements with regard to "The Witches of the Gypsies;" under the title "Italian Zingaresche," Mr. J. Pincherle reproduces some popular Italian ballads which deal with the gypsies; and the "Vocabulary of the Slovak-Gypsy Dialect" is continued. There are also several curious "bits" in the small-print "Notes and Queries" at the end of the number.

The KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY's annual congress was held at West Malling on July 27 and 28, the Earl Stanhope presiding. Notwithstanding heavy hunderstorms on the morning of the 27th, a large

number of members and their friends attended. After the business meeting, the ruins of Malling Abbey were inspected under the guidance of Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., the history being illustrated by the Rev. J. H. Timins and the Rev. C. H. Fielding. The Abbey Gatehouse is in good repair, and the old Almonry Chapel (in and adjacent to the Gatehouse), having been well restored several years ago, is daily used by members of the Malling Nursing Institute and others for Divine service. The western tower of the Abbey Church remains, showing the work of Bishop Gundulf, enriched with external arcading of fifty years later date. Upon the square Norman base a hexagonal tower was added about the time of Richard II. or Edward III. The nave and aisle of the Abbey Church are quite gone, but the Norman south transept still stands. It has been formed into a separate building, like a square tower, by filling up the huge Norman arch by which the transept opened into the nave, and by inserting some small late windows. West of, but close to, this southern transept, the blocked-up Norman arch, through which the nuns entered the church from their cloisters, was pointed out by Mr. Brock. He led the way into the present kitchen of the residence, where Mrs. Akers, mother of the Right Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, died in July last, and said that he believed it occupied the site of the old Chapter House. It was restored in the Gothic style of Horace Walpole during last century. Mr. Brock then conducted the company through that part of the house which is within the southern alley of the ancient cloisters. This alley had a large number of small Early English arches as its external boundary. The arches were trefoiled, and the caps of their slender columns were well carved with the stiff foliage of the Early English style. About A.D. 1360 buttresses were added, and wherever a buttress was inserted the Early English shafts were removed. Therefore Mr. Brock, at first sight, assigned the whole cloister to the date of its repair. This he corrected later on. The ancient Norman keep, called St. Leonard's Tower, was next inspected under Mr. Brock's guidance. It is believed to be the earliest work in England of Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, who subsequently erected the White Tower in the Tower of London. East Malling Church was then visited. Mr. Brock stated that in it he ascribes to Saxon architects the erection of the tower and chancel. The annual dinner was served at five o'clock; the Earl Stanhope (Lord Lieutenant of Kent) presided, and the toasts were proposed or responded to by his lordship, Colonel Luck, Canon Scott Robertson, Colonel E. Hughes, M.P., Dr. Adam, Mr. Levy (barrister-at-law), Rev. C. H. Fielding, Colonel Hartley, and the hon. secretary (George Payne, Esq., F.S.A.). An evening meeting for the reading of papers by Mr. Fielding and Mr. George Payne was presided over by Earl Stanhope, and thanks to the readers of papers were carried at the suggestion of Canon Scott Robertson and Colonel Luck. On Tuesday, July 28, Miss Twisden's seat, Bradbourne Park, was the first place visited. The handsome Queen Anne house, with its carved furniture and its glorious collection of pictures, was described by the Rev. J. Francis Twisden and his daughter. The ruins of Leybourne Castle were described in a paper written by the Rev. I. H.

Timins. In Leybourne Church the Rev. C. C. Hawley described the chief features of the edifice, and explained that the non-appearance of the celebrated heart-shrine was caused by the erection of the new organ. Several members squeezed themselves between the wall and the organ to see the shrine. Canon Scott Robertson drew attention to the blocked Norman windows in the nave's south wall, and also to an Early English arch which formerly opened into a southern chantry, now destroyed. At Trottescliffe Church the early nature of the masonry in the chancel was noticed by Canon Scott Robertson, who believes that a Saxon church stood here, but that Bishop Gundulf erected the existing chancel. Its wide-jointed masonry, and the tufa blocks with which all the Norman window-arches and jambs are formed, proved the early date of the work. Roman tiles, with old mortar on them, are seen in the walls. Coldrum megalithic monuments were described by Mr. George Payne. Less known than Kils Coty House, this monument is much finer. Offham Church was described by Canon Scott Robertson, who pointed out traces of the Norman windows and chancel-arch. He said the chancel was Early English, and that a south aisle to the nave had existed of that style. It was pulled down in the fourteenth century, when the south porch was built against one of the blocked-up Early English arches. Time failed for a visit to Addington Church, which had been intended; but it was stated that the church was of Norman origin, and has brasses of the fourteenth century. Its fifteenth-century origin is a myth.

The NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES held a country meeting on August 3, the place chosen for inspection being Brinkburn Priory, in the Vale of Coquet. The members proceeded in carriages to Longhorsley, where the old tower, which is supposed to be of late fifteenth-century date, and to have been used as a peel tower, was inspected. The carriage journey was then resumed, and continued to the Priory. On arrival, the visitors were met by Mr. Cadogan, the owner, and Mr. R. Blair, secretary to the society. The various features of interest in the grounds were pointed out by Mr. Cadogan. Inside the Priory Mr. D. D. Dixon read an able paper descriptive of the structure, which he said was by far the most interesting relic of the monastic age to be found, not only in Coquetdale, but throughout the county of Northumberland. After a reference to the pious care and true antiquarian spirit in which the late respected owner (Mr. C. H. Cadogan) had restored and preserved the edifice, he said Brinkburn Priory was founded early in the twelfth century (during the reign of Henry I.), for the use of Canons Regular of St. Augustine, by Wm. Bertram, known as William the Fair, second Baron of Mitford. In 1503 the then prior and his armed retainers formed part of the escort of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., when passing through Northumberland on her way to Scotland, to whose king, James IV., she was then affianced. Again, in November, 1515, after twelve eventful years, the Priory was the resting-place of the same unfortunate Margaret, widow of James IV. and wife of Angus, with her infant daughter. This little princess, born at Harbottle Castle on October 15, 1515, became the wife of Lennox, the mother of Darnley,

and the grandmother of our James I. As far as his (Mr. Dixon's) researches went, he had only been able to find the names of five priors of Brinkburn. At the dissolution of the lesser monasteries (those not possessing £200 a year) there were ten Canons of Brinkburn, who, with their prior, were ruthlessly expelled from their ancient home. Its annual revenue at that time (1536) was £68 19s. 1d., according to Dugdale, or £77 according to Speed. Mr. Dixon then traced the later history of the Priory, and concluded by describing its architectural features.

The second part of Vol. II. of the *Quarterly Journal* of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, edited by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., gives the important information that the unique collection of Roman antiquities which have been discovered during the recent excavations at Silchester (and we suppose also that may yet be found during the works still in progress) will be deposited at Reading, on the condition that suitable accommodation is found for them. The Corporation of Reading seem fully alive to the great value of the gift proposed by the Duke of Wellington, at the advice, we believe, of the Society of Antiquaries, and hope to provide the required space in connection with the present museum. In addition to a considerable and good variety of notes, queries, replies, reviews, and accounts of excursions, this number contains accounts of Hurley, by Rev. F. J. Wethered, and of Berwick Church, by Rev. J. E. Field, and also the continuation of the history of Swallowfield and its owners, by Lady Russell.

The DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY held an expedition to Codnor Castle and Pentrich on August 12. Pentrich Church was described by the vicar, Rev. W. J. Ledward. The church was given to the abbey of Derby in the reign of Henry II., by Ralph Fitz Stephen. After luncheon the members drove to Codnor Castle, where Rev. Charles Kerry read a paper on the history of the building, of which there are now but few remains.

We give a hearty welcome to the two first parts (July and August) of the journal of the EX LIBRIS SOCIETY, which is published for the society by Messrs. A. and C. Black, and edited by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, F.R.H.S. The chairman of the council, Mr. Leighton, F.S.A., gives a good general paper on "Book-plates, Ancient and Modern," with illustrated examples. In the second number Mr. Arthur Vickers, F.S.A., writes on "Library Interior Book-Plates," and Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., on "Book-Plates engraved by Cork Artists." The printing and engraving is all that could be desired. Probably the council know their own business best, but we should have thought that a rather larger quarterly issue, instead of a monthly number, would have been best for a society following up a single branch of bibliography.

The general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at Killarney on August 11, when the following papers were read: "The Island Monasteries of Wales and Ireland," by

Rev. Professor Stokes; "Celtic Art in Wales and Ireland compared," by J. Romilly Allen; "The Great Earl of Desmond," by Rev. Denis Murphy; "The Voyages and Adventures of St. Brendon, the Navigator," by Rev. T. Olden; "Ballynoe Stone Circle, co. Down, and a notice of the Neglected Condition of the supposed Grave of St. Patrick, at Downpatrick," by William Gray; "Description of an Ancient Celtic Shrine, circa A.D. 800, found in Loch Erne during the present year," by Thomas Plunkett; "The Ogam Cave of Dunloe, near Killarney," by the Right Rev. Dr. Graves; "Notice of an Ancient Wooden Trap, probably used for catching Otters," by Rev. Geo. R. Buick; "Two rare Stone Implements, found at Lough Gur, co. Limerick," by Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench; "Mor, Sister of St. David of Meneria," by Rev. Denis O'Donoghue; and "Methods of Construction employed at Kilmalkedar and the Oratory of Gallerus," by Arthur Hill. The society was joined this year in the excursions by the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, who held their annual meeting at Killarney on the evening of August 12, when the president, Professor John Rhys, delivered the opening address. The following were the excellently-arranged series of excursions in connection with the meetings of these two societies: August 11—Excursion in the afternoon to Ross Castle (through Lord Kenmare's demesne), Innisfallen, and Muckross Abbey. 12—excursion by cars from Killarney to Aghadoe. The Ogam Cave of Dunloe was visited by invitation of Dr. Stoker, Dunloe Castle. 13—Excursion to Dingle by train, calling *en route* to view the remains of old church, Cloghans, etc., at Kilelton; also the Ogams at Ballintaggart, near Dingle. In the afternoon by cars from Dingle to Gallerus, Temple Gael, Kilmalkedar, and St. Brendon's Oratory. 14—Some of the members visited the Skellig, or St. Michael's Rock. The Rear-Admiral Commanding courteously acceded to the application of the council to place one of H.M.'s gunboats at the disposal of the society for this trip, and the Commissioners of Irish Lights also allowed the services of one of their steam-vessels for this somewhat dangerous excursion. Those members who remained on land proceeded by car to Ardfer, and visited the ruins there, and other places of interest in the neighbourhood. 15—The members left Tralee by train, arriving at Kilmallock at 12.10, where the ruins of the Dominican Abbey (now being preserved by the society) were visited, where the tomb of the White Knights, and, in the Friary Church, the tombs of the Fitzgeralds, Verdons, Blakenys, and Coppingers were inspected. In the afternoon the members proceeded by train to Limerick. 17—Excursion down the river Shannon to Scatterry Island, where the remains of the sixth-century monastery of St. Senan were visited, the round tower, and the ruins of "the Seven Churches." 18—Quin Abbey, co. Clare, the ruins of a fortified religious house, were visited; also the raths near Newmarket and Bunratty Castle. 19—An excursion by special train was made to Askeaton—anciently a walled town of the Desmonds—containing the remains of a Franciscan abbey (1420); Adare (the seat of Lord Dunraven) was visited on the return journey. Here are the remains of an old castle of the Geraldines (1226). The ancient Abbey of "the Trinitarians" now forms part of the Roman Catholic Church, and the interesting Augus-

tinian Abbey is incorporated with the Parish Church. There are also remains of a Franciscan abbey, founded in 1464. 20—The members left Limerick by train at 9.35, arriving at Goold's Cross 10.51, where cars were in waiting to convey them to the Rock of Cashel. They returned by Holycross Abbey, in time to catch the evening train from Goold's Cross, Dublin.

On July 29 the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, in conjunction with the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, had an excursion to the ruins of Jervaulx Abbey and Middleham Castle. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, of the Court of Antiquaries, acted as cicerone, and admirably described the ruins of the abbey, which were illustrated by a plan especially prepared for the occasion. The final foundation, in 1150, of this Cistercian abbey, was due to a colony of monks from Byland. Whitaker says about the ruins: "No monastic ruin in the kingdom is preserved in the same state; none have been retrieved from a condition so nearly approaching utter demolition to one so gratifying and satisfactory as that of Jervaulx. Yet there are many houses now buried in their own rubbish which, by management equally judicious, might, after the elevation had been destroyed for ever, be made to exhibit a perfect ground-plan, and disclose the tombs, altars, and other remains on the original surface." There were twenty-three abbots, and the last, Adam Sadbars, was executed for taking part in the Pilgrimage of Grace. Commencing in the cloister court, Mr. Hope led the antiquaries through the church, the chapter-house, and the numerous conventual buildings, pointing out each object of interest, and the use for which each room was intended. At the conclusion the company adjourned to a marquee, where a luncheon was provided by Lord Masham, who presided. From Jervaulx the party drove to Middleham Castle, which consists of an outwork fortified with four towers enclosing a keep. Whitaker, speaking of Middleham, says: "Some interesting scenes of English history have taken place in and around the castle. Hence the Earl of Salisbury marched through Craven at the head of 4,000 Richmondshire men to the battle of Bloreheath. Here, too, according to Stow, the bastard Falconbridge was beheaded in 1471, on a neighbouring plain. Edward IV., having been committed to the care of Archbishop Neville at Middleham, was indulged with the privilege of hunting, and having probably bribed his keepers, escaped on a fleet horse to York and thence to Lancaster, where he resumed the government. Here Edward, son of Richard III., was born. Near the entrance-gate Mr. Hope stood on a mound, and, with the aid of an excellent map, pointed out the rooms in the keep and outworks. The castle was the great stronghold of the Nevilles, and especially of Warwick the King-maker.

On August 3 the fifth excursion for the season of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY took place to York, when about 140 ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the cathedral city. With the Rev. Canon Raine as cicerone, who is one of the most ardent and painstaking of antiquaries, a promise was made of a most

interesting and instructive day. The visitors first made their way to the Manor House, which was once a royal palace and is now used as a blind asylum. Here the attention of the visitors was called to the Strafford arms, which were mentioned in Wentworth's indictment, and to the beautiful fire-places and cornices. By a private door they were then let into the charming grounds of St. Mary's Abbey, where the windows of the ruined nave show how noble a structure it must once have been. The outline of the transepts and choir is all that is left of that part of the church. The curator showed the members over the Roman and general museums, pointing out all objects of special interest. At 2.30 the society assembled in the south transept of the Cathedral, when Canon Raine gave a most admirable outlined history of the minster from its foundation in the seventh century to the present time. He led the party round the sacred structure, pointing out the beauties of the Early English transepts, the Decorated nave, and chapter-house, the Perpendicular choir and the Norman crypt. A large portion of the company then climbed the Clifford Tower at the Castle.



The members of the DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ART, paid their second visit to Tiverton on June 27, the previous occasion having been in 1866. On the afternoon of that day they were welcomed in due form by the Mayor and Corporation in the Town Hall, and a general meeting was held, under the presidency of the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, when a number of new members were elected. In the evening the president, Mr. R. N. Worth, F.G.S., delivered his address. The subject, which was treated very exhaustively, was Roman Devon and Cornwall. Five hours on Wednesday were given up to the reading of reports and papers, and discussions thereupon; the reports of the Scientific Memoranda Committee, of the Barrow Committee, of the committee on Devonshire provincialisms, of the committee on the climate of Devon, and the committee on Devonshire records. Mr. H. M. Rankilior read a paper on "The History of Blundell's School"; and papers were also contributed on "Matthew Suttcliffe, Dean of Exeter from 1588 to 1629," by Mrs. Rose Troup; on "The Font in Dolton Church, North Devon," by Mr. Winslow Jones; on "The Parish of East Budleigh," by Sir John B. Phear, M.A., F.G.S.; on "The Land Family of Woodbeare Court, Plymtree," by the Rev. A. Mozley; and on "The Brother and Sister of St. Waillibald," by Canon Brownlow. After this, various places of interest in the town, including St. Peter's Church, the Castle, the Almshouses, and Old Blundell's were visited. In the evening the annual dinner was held at the Palmerston Hotel. On Thursday, Dr. T. N. Brushford read a paper on "The Church of All Saints, East Budleigh," which he illustrated by drawings of its principal architectural features. Dr. A. B. Prowse followed, with a paper entitled "The Ancient Metropolis of Dartmoor." Other contributions were: "Some Devonshire Merchants' Marks," by the President; "Recent Discoveries at the Castle, Exeter," by Sir J. B. Phear; and "Devon Collemula and Thy-sanura," by Mr. E. Parfitt. Mr. F. T. Elworthy had

prepared a most interesting paper, part of which he read, on "Crying the Neck; a Devonshire Custom"; and Mr. J. Phillips, of Abbotskerwell, introduced the subject of technical education. The remaining papers were: "The Progress of Devonshire Bibliography," by Mr. W. H. K. Wright; "The Potteries of North Devon," by Mr. H. W. Strong; "The Ornithology of Devonshire," by Mr. W. E. Pidsley (read by Mr. Rowe); "Notes on some North Devon Rocks," by the President; and "The Dialect of Hartland," by Mr. R. Pearse Chope, B.A. (communicated by Mr. F. T. Elworthy). A posthumous paper by the late G. Wareing Ormerod, M.A., F.G.S., on "The Postal Service of Devonshire from 1784 to 1890" (communicated by the Rev. W. Harpley, M.A.) was taken as read. On Thursday afternoon a garden-party was given at Knightshayes in honour of the visit of the association by Lady Heathcote Amory; and in the evening a large number of members accepted Mrs. Francis's invitation to a conversazione at Blundell's School. On Friday, excursions were arranged to Bampton and Dulverton. With these concluded what many members have declared one of the most agreeable gatherings they have ever attended.



LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. The members of this society had a summer meeting in the Ribble Valley on August 8, under the leadership of Mr. George C. Yates, F.S.A., the hon. sec. Clitheroe, with its fine old castle-keep perched upon a grassy hill in a bold and commanding position, was visited, and afterwards Sawley Abbey, founded in 1147 by William Baron Percy, grandson of the William de Perci who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and obtained from him large possessions in Craven. Mr. Yates said, in describing the ruins, that few similar institutions have suffered more at the hands of the destroyer than Sawley Abbey, the straggling village having been built out of its spoils, and the stones having been carried away as far as Gisburn. The members afterwards visited Mytton Church, which is a plain structure of the age of Edward III., with a low square tower and a porch on the south side. The Sherburne Chapel, built by Sir Richard Sherburne in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, contains some interesting family monuments. In the chancel are several chained books. In the churchyard are an ancient Gothic cross, a stone coffin, and several curious tombstones. Whalley Abbey and Church were also visited; the three runic crosses in the churchyard, so ably described and figured by Dr. Browne in vol. v. of the Society's Transactions, were examined with much interest.



Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

ACCORDING to permission granted by the Greek Government, Dr. Wolters, second secretary of the German Institute in Athens, and Dr. Graef, of Berlin, are compiling a list of the fragments of vases found

upon the Acropolis. The uncertain fragments are being put together by them in order to make the most likely composition possible.

The topographical reliefs are being executed of *Eleusis*, *Phyle*, *Megalovouni*, and of the island of *Salamina*, by Captain Winterberger and Lieutenant Dencke, for early publication in the *Karten von Attika*, edited by Curtius and Kaupert.

The German Institute is publishing a work on the Greek sepulchral reliefs of Southern Russia. The editor is M. Kieseritzky.

Professor Robert, of Halle, is preparing for publication the third volume of his work, *Die Antiken Sarkophag-Reliefs*, which will contain representations of isolated myths, and will be composed of two or three parts containing abundant materials concerning altogether some 450 monuments.

Herr Richard Bohn has undertaken the editing of the architectural designs of the deceased Sergius Iwanoff, which will be published by the German Archæological Institute according to the terms of the will of the author. The work will be divided into three parts: (1) Designs of monuments in Greece; (2) designs from Pompeii; (3) designs from the baths of Caracalla, in Rome.

The German Institute will publish shortly, in a special edition, all the ornamentation of the Roman house near the Farnesina in Rome, of which the stuccoes and frescoes have already appeared in plates in the *Monumenti Inediti* of the Lincei.

In the next fasciculus of the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* will be published the "Hermes" discovered by the French School of Athens at Troezen. In the same number will be given a view of Athens made in 1674, at the time of the arrival of the French ambassador, Mointel, at Athens. The original of this picture is in the Museum at Chartres.

Monsieur Héron de Villefosse communicated at one of the last sittings of the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* of Paris the discovery of a very fine Roman mosaic made at Saint-Romain-en-Gal (Rhône), representing the four seasons of the year in a kind of illustrated or figured calendar, analogous to those found on mediæval church-doors in France. The four seasons appear under form of four allegorical personages, and have around them twenty-eight representations of figures, of which nineteen have been preserved. Amongst the small pictures of separate subjects are delineated the agricultural operations of autumn and of winter.

Monsieur Geffroy, director of the French School at Rome, has communicated to the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, of Paris, that the researches of M. Toutain, at Bou Kourneïn, near Tunis, have recently brought to light a sanctuary of Baal which had been Romanized. The Phœnician god is called "Saturnus Balcarensis Augustus Dominus Deus Magnus." More than 500 fragments of *stèle* and of inscriptions have come to light, many of which are of very great interest.

Amongst the latter is a series of uninjured and complete texts, with many new consular dates. The results of these excavations will be given in a publication of the French School at Rome.

Professor Mau, of the German Institute, will probably not publish this year his usual annual account of the excavations at Pompeii, but will give the two years together next year.

The Rev. W. F. Creeny, F.S.A., has in the press a book of facsimiles of *Incised Slabs on the Continent of Europe*. Those who know Mr. Creeny's noble work on the *Monumental Brasses of the Continent*, will look forward with much interest and expectation to his new volume. This book of slabs will contain between about seventy illustrations 15 inches by 11 inches, with descriptive notes of each. We have had the advantage of seeing several specimens of the plate, and have not the least hesitation in saying that they will make a grand volume, which will prove of the highest importance to all students of the architecture, costumes, and iconography of the Middle Ages. The price of each copy will be only a guinea to subscribers; after publication (which will probably be early in October) the price will be raised to £1 11s. 6d. Mr. Creeny's work on *Brasses* can now only be obtained at £3 3s. Our readers may be absolutely sure of being delighted with this volume. Subscribers' names should be sent direct to Rev. W. F. Creeny, St. Michael-at-Thorn, Norwich.

An important work will very shortly be published by Mr. W. H. Goodyear, M.A., of Yale University, under the title of *The Grammar of the Lotus*. It will be a new history of classic ornament, and will include observations on the "bronze culture" of prehistoric Europe as derived from Egypt. It is to be issued by Messrs. Sampson Low and Marston in royal 4to., and will comprise about 300 pages of letterpress, 67 page plates, and 200 text-cuts. The subscription price is £3 3s.

The Rev. W. K. Riland Bedford, who published that useful book, *The Blazon of Episcopacy*, in 1858, is about to reissue the work in an amended and more complete form. It will also include the Scottish and Irish Episcopacy. The volume will be published in demy 8vo. by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co., at a subscription price of £1 4s.

A guide to the fine old parish church of St. Oswald, Ashbourne, is now in the press from the capable pen of the Rev. F. Jourdain, the vicar. As the author is a sound ecclesiologist, we can safely anticipate that the book will be valued by archæologists.

It is intended (if sufficient encouragement be offered) to publish a copy of the first register of the Parish Church of Fillongley, which begins in the year 1538, and covering a period of over one hundred years. Mr. W. Henry Robinson, of Walsall, has undertaken the responsibility of publishing, if the vicar is able to guarantee to him subscriptions for not less than thirty-eight copies. The volume will also contain a short account of the parish and church compiled from authentic sources. Fifty copies *only* will be printed,

and the price to subscribers, whose names should be sent to Rev. A. B. Stevenson, Fillongley Vicarage, Coventry, will be one guinea.

* * *

Mr. William Andrews, secretary of the Hull Literary Club, has in the press a new volume under the title of *Bygone Northamptonshire*. The Bishop of Peterborough, in a paper in a popular periodical, says that Northamptonshire "is one of the most interesting of English counties." It may be safely asserted that the county is second to none for the importance of its history, folk-lore, curious customs, and for being the birthplace of many eminent and eccentric sons and daughters. In the pages of *Bygone Northamptonshire* will be presented in a readable, but at the same time in a scholar-like style, papers, profusely illustrated, bearing on the foregoing subjects. Many leading authors have kindly undertaken to contribute to this book. It will be similar in style to *Bygone Lincolnshire*, recently reviewed in our columns.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

ARISTOTLE ON THE ATHENIAN CONSTITUTION.
Translated, with introduction and notes, by F. G. Kenyon, M.A. *Bell and Sons*. 8vo., pp. xlii., 126.

ARISTOTLE ON THE CONSTITUTION OF ATHENS.
Translated by E. Poste, M.A. *Macmillan and Co.* 8vo., pp. x., 101.

It is a proof of the great interest taken in the recent remarkable discovery of an Aristotelian text in the British Museum, that two independent English translations have been issued almost simultaneously from the press. The reappearance of this treatise on the Constitution of Athens has been not unfairly described as "the most striking event in the history of classical literature for perhaps the last three centuries." The story of its discovery on a papyrus-roll in the British Museum has already been often told, but it is well and interestingly set forth, together with an account of the work itself, in the introduction to Mr. Kenyon's edition. Such a work as this description of the Constitutions of Athens ought to be of interest to others besides scholars and specialists, and there are probably not a few of even the readers of the *Antiquary* whose Greek may be sufficiently rusty to make them glad of an opportunity of perusing the book in the vulgar tongue. Both of these translations are by good classical scholars, each of the authors being fellows of their respective colleges; but we are glad to find that we can recommend Mr. Kenyon's book by preference, as it is only right that the better translation should come from the gentleman to whom the literary world is chiefly indebted for the original. Not only does the good introduction and the facsimile plate of a portion of the original make Mr. Kenyon's book the more acceptable, but, in our opinion, he is more

correct in his rendering than Mr. Poste, who indulges in too much paraphrase. In one case, however, Mr. Poste sticks closer to his text, for he gives a prose rendering of the poetical quotations, whilst Mr. Kenyon rather happily versifies the translation. Here are two passages from the twelfth chapter giving different renderings of an extract from a poem of Solon's:

Mr. Poste:

"I made the commons strong enough to be safe from oppression. Office I neither wrested from them nor put into their hands. The powerful and rich I also fenced against spoliation. Over both orders I threw an ample shield, nor suffered either to trample on the other's right."

Mr. Kenyon:

"I gave to the mass of the people such rank as befitted their need,
I took not away their honour, and I granted nought to their greed;
But those who were rich in power, who in wealth were glorious and great,
I bethought me that nought should befall them unworthy their splendour and state;
And I stood with my shield outstretched, and both were safe in its sight,
And I would not that either should triumph when the triumph was not with right."

The following translation of the fiftieth and fifty-first chapters gives a fair idea of the interesting character of this revelation of the domestic government of this renowned city four centuries before the Christian era:

"There are ten Commissioners for Repairs of Temples, elected by lot, who receive a sum of thirty minas from the Receivers-General, and therewith carry out the most necessary repairs in the temples.

"There are also ten City Commissioners (*Astynōmi*), of whom five hold office in Piræus, and five in the city. Their duty is to see that female flute- and harp- and lute-players are not hired at more than two drachmas, and if more than one person is anxious to hire the same girl, they cast lots, and hire her out to the person to whom the lot falls. They also provide that no collector of sewage shall shoot any of his sewage within ten stadia of the walls; they prevent people from blocking up the streets by building, or stretching barriers across them, or making drain-pipes in mid-air so as to pour their contents into the street, or having doors which open outwards; and they remove the corpses of those who die in the streets, for which purpose they have a body of state slaves assigned to them.

"Market Commissioners (*Agoranōmi*) are elected by lot, five by Piræus, five for the city. The duty assigned to them by law is to see that all articles offered for sale in the market are pure and unadulterated.

"Commissioners of Weights and Measures (*Metronōmi*) are elected by lot, five for the city and five for Piræus. They see that sellers use fair weights and measures.

"Formerly there were five corn commissioners (*Sitophylāces*), elected by lot, for Piræus, and five for the city; but now there are twenty for the city and fifteen for Piræus. Their duties are, first, to see that the unprepared corn in the market is offered for sale at

reasonable prices, and, secondly, to see that the millers sell barley-meal at a price proportionate to that of barley, and that the bakers sell their loaves at a price proportionate to that of wheat, and of such weight as the commissioners may appoint; for the law requires them to fix the standard weight.

"There are ten Superintendents of the Mart, elected by lot, whose duty is to superintend the mart, and to compel merchants to bring up into the city two-thirds of the corn which is brought by sea to the Corn Mart."



A CALENDAR OF THE HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS COLLECTION OF SHAKESPEAREAN RARITIES. 2nd edition, enlarged. Edited by Ernest E. Baker, F.S.A. *Longmans, Green, and Co.* 8vo., pp. xviii., 170. Price 10s. 6d.

The first edition of this calendar, which was printed only for private circulation, was issued in 1887 by the owner of this wonderful collection of literary rarities, Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, F.R.S. On his death, two years later, it was found that his will directed this collection to be offered to the Corporation of Birmingham at £7,000, but that in case the Corporation did not accept this offer, that the collection was to be deposited at the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit until it can be sold for £10,000, or more. To their discredit, the municipal representatives of Birmingham declined the offer, and the collection now awaits a purchaser at the higher sum. Mr. Baker has done well in issuing this new edition of the calendar. It is materially improved by the addition of further notes descriptive of the various items. Many of the books contain memoranda written by their late owner, pointing out their special Shakespearian interest, and Mr. Baker has acted wisely in copying these in full.

This volume contains Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps' interesting preface to the first edition, a full calendar of the 805 items of the collection, and a good index. It is almost needless to state that this volume is quite indispensable to the Shakespeare collector. As we turn over page after page of this calendar, it is indeed passing strange that Birmingham should have so far blundered as to let the golden opportunity slip from its grasp. This inaction of the newest of our cities will probably bring general discredit on our English nation, as it is now exceedingly likely that this collection will eventually cross the Atlantic. In addition to the early engraved portraits of Shakespeare, a few authentic personal relics, and various documentary evidences respecting his estates, there are no less than twenty-one volumes of engravings and original drawings illustrative of the houses and places associated with the name and fame of the immortal poet.

Among the many printed books some are most remarkable, and nearly unique. There are two editions (1567, 1568) of Lily's *Shorte Introduction of Grammar*, one or both of which were used in Stratford school when Shakespeare was learning his "small Latin and less Greek." A curious proof of this is afforded by Shakespeare quoting a line of Terence from this grammar and not from the classic direct. Another classic then used in grammar schools is found here, the rare Ovid of 1567, several passages from which are quoted in the *Tempest*. Others of the printed books are very rare, and of much value. Such are the *Palladis Tamia*, 1598, with the first list of

Shakespeare's plays; *Love's Labours Lost*, 1598, the first work with Shakespeare's name; *King Lear*, "as plaid before the Kings Majesty at White Hall upon S. Stephen's Night in Christmas hollidaies, 1608; Laneham's black-letter account of Kenilworth, 1575; Heywood's *Apology*, 1612; and Nashe's *Pierce Penniless*, 1592.



THE COUCHER BOOK OF SELBY, Vol. I. Edited by Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A. Printed for the Record Series of the *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association*. 8vo., pp. xx., 408. Five plates.

We noticed the receipt of this the tenth volume of the Yorkshire Record Series two months ago, but its importance demands further attention.

The formal forced surrender of the great Benedictine Abbey of Selby was made by Abbot Robert Selby, *alias* Rogers, on December 6, 1539. The Coucher-Book, or Chartulary, remained in the possession of the last abbot until July 27, 1543, when it was delivered up to someone whose name does not appear, but who was probably Sir Leonard Beckwith. From Sir Leonard Beckwith the abbey lands and evidences, including this book, passed from Roger Beckwith to Earl Shrewsbury, and thence to Sir Thomas Walmsley. From the Walmsleys the property passed through an heiress to the seventh Lord Petre. This MS. was bought by Messrs. Boone, of Bond Street, in 1867, from the then Lord Petre. It was then offered to the British Museum, but refused; and in May, 1868, it was purchased by Mr. Thomas Brooke, F.S.A., of Armitage Bridge, to whose munificence we are indebted for the present edition, which is issued at his sole charge. The Coucher-Book is written on vellum, and occupies 222 leaves, 13 in. by 9 in. The body of the MS. is in an early fourteenth-century hand, but various later additions have been made. The latest date in the MS. is 1434. The Rev. J. T. Fowler has edited the chartulary with characteristic and painstaking ability, and has appended a few brief notes by way of explanation or introduction. The legendary *Historia* of the abbey, but which certainly contains very much that is historical, is prefixed to the chartulary; whilst an historical introduction gives by far the best summary of the erection and gradual progress of the fabric of the great abbey that has yet been printed. The platinotype illustrations are excellently done by Mr. C. E. Hodges, of Hexham, who has won such repute as the illustrator and historian of the ancient church of Hexham. Two of these plates give views of the abbey, whilst three plates are devoted to various impressions of different abbots' seals. The index is thorough and exhaustive. We have nothing but praise for the way in which Mr. Fowler has accomplished his task.



RUSH-BEARING. By Alfred Barton. *Brook and Chrystal*, Manchester. 4to., pp. x., 189. Forty-six plates, and ten text illustrations. Price 12s. 6d.

This is a well-printed and thoroughly illustrated book on the curious question of rushes, and their various uses by our forefathers. The title is somewhat of a misnomer, for the book treats of rush-strewing in houses, of rush-strewing in churches, of garlands in churches, of morris-dances, of the wakes, and of

rushlights, rushlight-holders, rush-bottomed chairs, rush-rings, etc., as well as of the custom of the formal bearing of rushes to the church at stated seasons, and of the carts in which they were carried. The rush-bearing once common to the whole of our country villages now lingers only in one or two isolated places, and has lost its real meaning. Where the custom does remain, as at Saddleworth, which is described in great detail in these pages, the beer sipping and other vulgar accompaniments make it desirable that the practice should be allowed to die out, now that all our churches are properly paved or floored, both in pews and aisles. We should think that everything pertaining to rushes is gathered together within these covers, with the result of supplying those interested in old customs and expiring uses with an entertaining volume.

SHORT NOTICES.

EXCAVATIONS AT BURSCOUGH PRIORY. By James Brumley. *Thomas Brakell*, Liverpool, 8vo., pp. 27. Eleven plates.

This is a reprint from the last volume of the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. We are sure that many will be glad to have this well-illustrated and lucid account in a separate form.

ANCIENT CAMPS ON THE MALVERN HILLS. By the late H. H. Lines. *E. G. Humphreys*, Worcester. Price 6d.

This is an interesting historical account and most careful survey of the ancient camps on the Malvern Hills, by the late Mr. Lines, and edited by his daughter, at the request of the members of the Malvern Field Club. The plans here given of the Midsummer Hill and Herefordshire Beacon camps are from surveys made by Lines in 1869-70. Readers of the *Antiquary* who have the advantage of seeing from time to time posthumous papers of Mr. Lines', through the courtesy of his daughter, will not require any special recommendation of this pamphlet. It should be in the hands of every intelligent visitor to Malvern.

HADDON AND CHATSWORTH. By Edward Bradbury. *C. F. Wardley*, Buxton. Pp. 73. Price 6d.

This is an unusually good guide-book. Mr. Bradbury is a well-known graphic, and withal accurate, writer on Derbyshire and Derbyshire scenery. He has produced an unconventional and informal, but most useful, little book. Authorities are always acknowledged. It has our cordial recommendation.

THE COUNTY SEATS OF SHROPSHIRE. *Eddowes Journal Office*, Shrewsbury. Part xv., pp. 299-322.

The seats described and illustrated in this part are: The Isle of Rossall, Orleton, Lilleshall Hall, and Lilleshall House. There are also two plates of Stoke-new Castle and Stokesay Court omitted from a former number.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES, vol. v., parts 1 and 2.

This illustrated quarterly magazine, devoted to the history and antiquities of the county of Gloucester, since the lamented death of its editor and originator, Rev. H. B. Blacker, is now under the able editorship of the industrious Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore. These new parts seem to fully sustain its well-earned reputation.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN, vol. xiii., No. 3. Edited by Rev. Stephen D. Peet, Mendon, Illinois.

This excellent illustrated magazine (bi-monthly, four dollars per annum) continues to be full of interest. In addition to a variety of archaeological notes, reviews, and correspondence, this number contains articles on "The Migrations of the Mound-Builders," "The Higher Civilization of the Earlier Mound-Builders," "The Indian Messiah and the Ghost-Dance," and "The Story of the Moosewood Man." Our only quarrel is with its name; we wish the editor would learn to be grammatical, and alter the title to *The American Antiquary*.

THE ANTIQUARIAN, vol. i., No. 1. Edited and published by G. L. Howe, Albany, Oregon. Price per year, 50 cents.

This is a wholly discreditable little issue of 16 pages, with blunders and misspellings on every page. Surely this will be the last as well as the first number. It is difficult to imagine the existence of any readers for such a periodical. Certainly none could be found in England, though the editor kindly states the subscription price for foreign countries in the postal union.

RETROSPECTIONS, SOCIAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL. By Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A. Vol. iii. Edited by J. G. Waller, F.S.A. *George Bell and Sons*. 8vo., pp. x., 296. Price not stated.

One hundred and eighty-four pages of this volume were printed off, when death removed the well-known kindly antiquary, on August 2, 1890, at the age of eighty-two. His oldest antiquarian friend, Mr. Waller, who speaks touchingly in a brief introduction of fifty-three years of unbroken friendship, has appropriately finished the third volume of Mr. Roach Smith's retrospection. These pages are for the most part pleasant and chatty reading, though they jump with startling rapidity from Roman remains and archaeological congresses to the modern drama or operatic tenors, from French excursions to the walls of Chester, or from Shakespeare to Waterloo. The references to numerous living and recently-deceased archaeologists are interesting and always good-natured. The volume will be valued by Mr. Roach-Smith's numerous friends, and possesses some attractions for other antiquaries.

NOTES AND QUERIES FOR SOMERSET AND DORSET. Edited by Rev. F. W. Weaver and Rev. C. H. Mayo. *Sherborne*.

Part xiv. of vol. ii. opens with a plate of value and interest to heraldic readers. Nine examples of the armorial bearings of the Salter family are given in colours. They are exceptionally good examples of "differencing," or the modifications of the original arms of a house. These coats are well explained by Mr. S. J. A. Salter, F.R.S. The number is in other respects a good one. This quarterly magazine is of much value to all West-country antiquaries.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES. Edited by Christopher A. Markham, F.S.A. *Taylor and Sons*, Northampton. Part xxix. of vol. iv.

A glove of Mary Queen of Scots, given by her to Marmaduke Dayrell on the morning of her execution forms a frontispiece to this number. The interesting glimpses of Old Northampton are continued. Another good note is one on the Fairfax Family of Deeping Gate, based on a Book of Hours, of 1464 (curiously misnamed), that used to belong to the family.

THE SITWELL PEDIGREE, 1280-1667. By Sir George R. Sitwell, Bart.

This is a most charmingly-printed and beautifully-arranged pedigree from the author's press at Scarborough, compiled from the Eckington Court Rolls and other original documents. The pedigree is illustrated by facsimiles of various autographs of the family. With the pedigree is bound up a catalogue of the Sitwell letters at Renishand from 1529 to 1796. We are greatly indebted to Sir George Sitwell for forwarding us copies of these attractive and valuable brochures, as there are only twenty.

We continue to receive and appreciate the current numbers of *Minerva*, *Rassegna Internazionale*, Rome; *Building World*; *Printing Times and Lithographer*; *Western Antiquary*; *East Anglian Notes and Queries*; *Middlesex Notebook*; etc.



Correspondence.

RUBBINGS OF INSCRIBED STONES.

IN your April number, N. asks for the best way of taking the rubbing of inscribed ornamented stones, which desire Mr. J. Romilly Allen kindly answered in a later number by giving very detailed directions. I was, however, lately taught a much better and simpler way by the President of the Archaeological Society of Oxon. It is this: provide a sheet of woolly paper, such as grocers use, damp it thoroughly and lay it on the surface to be copied; then beat it all over with a common hair-brush, with the bristles of course downwards. When the process is completed, take the paper off and let it dry; the result will leave nothing to be desired. In fact, it is often easier to study and decipher than the original, which may be in a dark recess; whereas the copy can be brought into the fullest light and turned about so as to cast varying shadows, which are of great aid.

NEMO.

[We are glad to insert this receipt for a cheap and ready way of taking a cast of an ornamented stone, but it certainly is not a "rubbing." Our correspondent is probably not aware that Mr. J. Romilly Allen has had greater experience than anyone else in the rubbing and depicting of early ornamental stones, and we do not think his method can be improved upon.—ED.]

THE LIGHTS OF A MEDIAEVAL CHURCH.

(Vol. xxiii. p. 247; vol. xxiv. p. 39.)

Mr. F. W. Weaver, in his very learned and interesting letter concerning "The Lights of a Mediaeval Church," assumes that there could be no altar in a church-porch. One instance occurs to me, however, of an arrangement of this kind. In Mr. Richard Welford's *History of Newcastle and Gateshead in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries*, we find the following under the year 1324:

"Alan of Gateshead, priest, custodian of the altar of the blessed Mary, in the north porch of the church of Gateshead, with the consent and assent of all the commonalty of the vill, grants to

Roger Redesdale of Newcastle all that tenement, with appurtenances, in Gateshead, as the same is situate in Akelwelgate" (p. 61).

Is it possible that by altar in the porch an altar in a chamber over the porch can be meant?

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

ST. WEONARD.

There is in the county of Hereford a parish called St. Weonard, with a church dedicated to the same saint. Just outside the churchyard is a barrow of considerable size, perhaps 30 feet in height, known as "St. Weonard's Tump" (tump being a Herefordshire word for a mound). The barrow has been cut half-way through to the ground level, for the purpose, I presume, of finding antiquities. Can any of your readers tell me when this was done and by whom? also where I can find any account of the life of St. Weonard?

F. T. MARSH.

69, Everton Brow, Liverpool.

[It has been supposed that St. Weonard is a corruption of St. Leonard.—ED.]

PAINTED CROSSES AT TONG CHURCH.

The parish church of Tong, Salop (fifteenth century), is undergoing restoration. Over the westernmost miserere, on the north and south sides of the chancel, is a Maltese cross in a circle painted in red on the stonework of the wall. These crosses have been hidden till now by panelling of oak, apparently the same date as the misereres, and the same date as the church itself, so that they could not have been intended to be seen. I shall be glad of any information as to the meaning of these crosses.

F. C. E. GRIFFIN.

Gorsty Hayes Manor, Tettenhall.

[In all probability consecration crosses.—ED.]

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Lancaster College, Shorcham, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.



The Antiquary.



OCTOBER, 1891.

Notes of the Month.

THE important correspondence in the *Times* on the subject of County Museums, originated by Sir Harry Verney, and continued by Professor Flower, Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A., and others, ought to be of material use in bringing about a revolution in the control and arrangement of the majority of our provincial museums, which are decidedly inferior to those of France and other parts of the Continent. It is interesting to know that this correspondence has been caused by the articles on "Archæology in Provincial Museums," which are now appearing in the columns of the *Antiquary*, and which it is proposed to continue regularly month by month.



The ninth International Congress of Orientalists, which began its London session at the hall of the Inner Temple on September 1, met under somewhat disadvantageous circumstances. Both Lord Dufferin, who was to have delivered the opening address, and the Lord Chancellor, who was to have presided at some of the meetings, were absent. Although Dr. Taylor, the learned Master of St. John's, Cambridge, made a good president, and although the Italian Ambassador, the Greek Minister, and Dr. Leitner took part in the proceedings, there was an air of depression and unreality about the congress which subsequent meetings did not altogether dissipate. Although we are assured that the representatives of thirty-

seven distinct nationalities were attending the congress, the gentlemen of the daily press unkindly let out the fact that at the opening of the second session there were sixteen gentlemen and fourteen ladies present, and even at half past eight the whole congregation — "audience, officials, and reporters, all told, numbered thirty-five souls, just sufficient for two rows of chairs across the hall of the Inner Temple." No doubt this is to a great extent to be accounted for, as the readers of some of our learned journals are aware, by irritating disputes and unfortunate misunderstandings as to this particular meeting of the congress. On this subject we have received several communications, into the merits of which we are not able to enter.



Notwithstanding, however, these drawbacks, the Oriental Congress has been of much interest, and has drawn out various learned papers and addresses, as well as some that were of little or no credit. Mr. Leland, so well known as a humourist under the *nom de plume* of Hans Breitmann, appeared in the congress as a grave and learned philologist, and read a valuable paper on the "Worship of the Saligrama Stone and Cognate Cults." Among the lighter papers may be mentioned one by Mr. Pigott on the "Music of Japan," in which he explained the peculiarities of the thirteen-stringed koto, which is as much the national instrument of Japan as are the bagpipes of Scotland. Another interesting paper was that by Mr. G. R. Halliburton on "Dwarf Races and Dwarf Worship." Sir Andrew Clark made a strong appeal for further investigation of the Malayan Peninsula, which was once the seat of an advanced civilization. Perhaps the most interesting sitting to Englishmen was the one devoted to Afghan Ethnology, of which Dr. H. W. Bellew was the chief expounder, and the well-travelled and able Hon. G. Curzon, M.P., the chairman. The excursion to Woking, with its inspection of the mosque by those who consented to enter in stocking feet, and the enjoyment by all of the noble collection that Dr. Leitner has there gathered together of Græco-Buddhist sculptures, with a wealth of varied Oriental subjects, will

probably be the most memorable incident of the ninth congress. At the invitation of the Spanish Government, the tenth congress is to be held in Spain.



We beg to congratulate the Archbishop of York on the first exercise that he has made of the large patronage now in his hands. Honorary canonries should be reserved for distinguished and hard-working clergy, a rule that is often forgotten by episcopal patrons. For forty-five years Rev. J. C. Atkinson has laboured assiduously with the best of results in a very wide and retired moorland parish of Cleveland at a miserable stipend; and has also for the last twenty-five years gained much distinction in the world of letters. In 1868 he published his "Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect"; in 1874 a "History of Cleveland"; in 1882 a "Handbook of Ancient Whitby"; in 1880-82 he edited the "Whitby Chartulary" (2 vols.); and in 1888 the "Rievaulx Chartulary" for the Surtees Society; in 1886-87, he edited the "Furness Coucher Book" (3 vols.) for the Cheetham Society; and in 1891 he won a remarkable and well-deserved success with his "Forty Years in a Moorland Parish." Under the old régime, Rev. Dr. Atkinson (he obtained an honorary Durham D.C.L., in 1887), would have gone on to the end of his days without any diocesan recognition, but the very first official act by Archbishop Maclagan has been to confer a York Canonry on this excellent parish priest and able antiquary, whom we are pleased to now style Rev. Canon Atkinson; and has, by so doing, removed a reproach from the See over which he presides.



In our report of the Congress of Archaeological Societies, recently held at Burlington House, we mentioned that good progress was being made by Chancellor Ferguson with the archæological survey of Cumberland and Westmorland, on the model of that of Kent by Mr. G. Payne, F.S.A. The Chancellor gives us a few hints, which may be useful to others who take up the work. It is essential that, after every place named in the index, its position on the 6-inch Ordnance survey

should be given thus: Black Comb, 83 N.W.; Blackford, 80 S.W.; Black Hall, 80 S.W. If this is not done the places must be described at great length, or a searcher would waste hours in finding them on the Ordnance sheets, and would probably have to consult a county directory. Its utility in cases where the various places bear the same name is obvious—thus: Kirkland, 51 S.W.; and Kirkland, 15 N.W., need nothing more. But the making such an index is laborious work; the constant turning over of 90 or 100 (in this case over 150) 6-inch sheets is hard work. The sheets are only numbered at the right-hand upper corner; the compiler will make his work easier by conspicuously numbering them before he begins on both lower corners. He should also rule cross-lines dividing the sheets into quarters, N.E., N.W., S.E., and S.W. Both these dodges will save him time, labour, and temper.



On June 21, 1888, a fine and typical series of no less than 130 maces pertaining to English Corporations was exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, on the occasion of the President's reception. The oldest and most interesting of these historic civic maces was the example from Hedon, Yorks. On account of its age, and other remarkable characteristics, the Hedon mace was selected for full and handsome illustration in the fifty-first volume of the *Archæologia*, where it was also textually described by our best authority on civic plate, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. The mace is of silver-gilt, and measures 25 inches in length. The conical mace-head is of great beauty, and rises out of a coronet of strawberry leaves. On the flat surface of the head is engraved a shield of the royal arms of France and England quarterly. The head is now surmounted by a singular crown of four crocketed arches. The crown is considered by Mr. Hope to be of Elizabethan date, but the mace itself is of early fifteenth-century work, and probably dates from 1413, when Henry V. granted an important charter to the town.



We should have thought that the peculiar honour of possessing the oldest mace in

England would have been keenly appreciated by the educated inhabitants and representative officials of this ancient little town of Holderness, which sent its two representatives to the House of Commons uninterruptedly from the days of Edward I., to 1832. But, alas! for the credit of modern Yorkshire burghers, the knowledge of the antiquity and rare beauty of this noteworthy relic of their former civic importance seems only to have awakened the cupidity of its degenerate modern custodians. It will scarcely be credited that at the last quarterly meeting of the Corporation of Hedon, the Mayor (Councillor White) presiding, Mr. Soutter moved, "That the ancient mace belonging to the corporation be sold for not less than £600, and the proceeds be used in extinguishing the debt of the borough." Mr. Gibson seconded the motion, and the resolution was carried by six to two, Messrs. Beal, Johnson, Gibson, Soutter, Watson, and Carrick voting for it, and Messrs. White and Marshall against it. At the same meeting a portrait of the late Dr. Kirk, presented by the family, was accepted by the Corporation, and ordered to be hung in the Council Chamber. But according to the precedent set by the previous resolution, the family of Dr. Kirk have no warrant but that the Council will shortly desire to sell this portrait in order to further reduce the debt. We notice that the two principal landowners of Hedon are those wealthy magnates, Mr. W. H. Harrison Broadley, and Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P. If these gentlemen and other educated residents are content to submit to the sordid dealings of the representatives of the town, they will incur a considerable share of the disgrace. If money must be raised, could not the Council be content with placing their mace for a season in the hands of the local pawnbroker?

A singular feature in Roman road-making—and one which we think has not been the occasion of much remark elsewhere—has lately been observed in a portion of the military way passing up Annandale into Upper Clydesdale. West of Moffat, this ancient road takes to the hills and runs for

over three miles along the ridge dividing the Annan from the Evan water. About three and a half miles from Moffat the modern Edinburgh Road coalesces with it, and further north the old Glasgow Road follows very nearly the same line. For the three miles first mentioned, however, the roadway has not been in use during recent times, and there is, therefore, no palimpsest (if we may venture on a doubtful metaphor) of modern road metal on the antique roughly-laid way, which consists of a base of irregular unhewn large stones, with a superstratum of small "cobblestones" and pebbly material. The remarkable thing, however, is that at close intervals all along on both sides of the track, which is grown over with rank grass and rushes, there are surface pits of various sizes. These are always on the wayside; they are not promiscuous over the hill, but follow very faithfully the line of the road between them; and they cannot be referred to any other purpose than that of having served as the quarries from which the Roman soldiers got their material when making this *iter*. It will be of interest to learn further details, and to hear of analogous examples in other places.



The Rev. Canon Grainger, of Broughshane, the well-known Irish antiquary and collector, has just made a most valuable gift to Belfast, the city of his birth. He has committed to the guardianship of the people of Belfast the collections of a life-time, and we feel confident that so generous and varied a bequest will be much appreciated, carefully housed, and well displayed. Many of the leading specimens of these Irish antiquities have been described by the owner and others in the pages of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, or in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Irish Academy, or Society of Antiquaries. They include the rude altar-stone of Connor, an altar vessel of enamel work, a handbell of the early Irish church, and a variety of Celtic bronze swords and spears. The flint arrowheads are upwards of a thousand in number, whilst the stone implements of different epochs form a large and most varied array. It is with sincere regret that we learn of the ill-health of this accomplished scholar, but

trust that Canon Grainger may be spared to fully understand the gratitude of those who he is benefiting, and to superintend the arrangement in their new home, not only of the antiquities, but also of the zoological, botanical, and geological collections which were comprised in the Broughshane museum.



The work of concreting the floor of the choir of the cathedral church of Peterborough—from the eastern arch of the lantern to the commencement of the apse—is now finished. Before the concreting could proceed it was necessary, in order to guard against subsidence, that the vaults should be filled up. In the course of these operations Queen Catherine's tomb was opened on the north side of the choir. It was found to be a vault over 8 feet long, by 3 feet 11 inches wide. In the interior was a stone, on which was inscribed the fact that the tomb was opened in 1790. The remains of the Queen were enclosed in a large leaden shell, from which all traces of the wood coffin had long ago disappeared. It lay about three feet from the surface. The necessary opening of the tomb was kept private, save from the officials, and we are glad to learn that Canon Clayton resisted the proposal to open the leaden shell.



When the members of the British Archaeological Association visited Rievaulx Abbey on August 21, not only the unkempt and uncared-for aspect of the ruins was the subject of much comment, but the obvious recent decay of certain parts, and the jeopardy of more from the weight of overhanging ivy and the growth of great trees and bushes, were universally regretted. Rev. Dr. Cox, who described the church and conventual buildings, gave full credit to the Earl of Feversham for much that he had caused to be done in the past, particularly in the removal of the ivy from the east end of the choir, and of the trees from the summit of its walls, but stated that all this work had now for some years been suspended, and that recent damage was grievous. Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., on behalf of the association, undertook that the matter should be brought be-

fore the first meeting of the council, in order that a proper communication might be forwarded to his lordship.

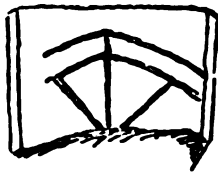
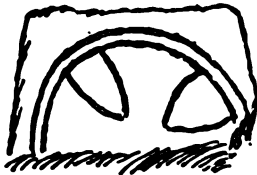
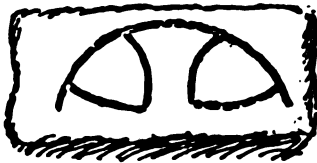
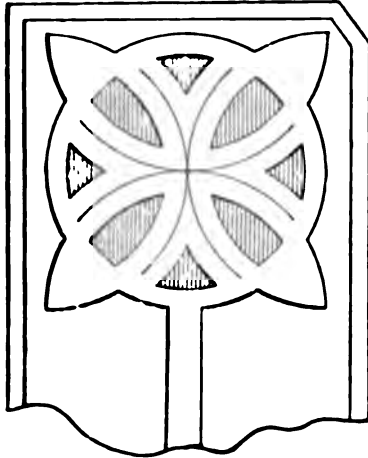


With regard to these most noble and now most unfortunate ruins, we have received a letter from Mr. H. A. Rye, who was at one time clerk of the works on the Duncombe Park estates, for which we have gladly found room in our correspondence columns. Those who knew Rievaulx in Mr. Rye's days are well aware that his discreet zeal led him to accomplish all that was in his power, and at the time of the visit of the Association acknowledgment was made of this, which does not, however, seem to have reached the daily press. The *Antiquary* desires to express regret for the non-recognition of the work done and expense incurred by Lord Feversham in former days in the notes of last month; but the reason why an intelligent public (we receive many complaints from eminent archæologists) feel specially aggrieved about Rievaulx, for the last few years, is that one shilling admittance is charged, whilst nothing is being done, and the noble buildings slowly but surely perishing. Mr. Rye, in another communication, says that there is no reason for any anxiety with regard to the groined roof over the north transept chapel, for although now covered with ivy and briars, it was grouted with cement during certain repairs that were done under Sir Gilbert Scott. In this opinion we do not in the least agree, and believe that if the ivy, briars, and trees continue there for another season or two, the fall of this only bit of groining that is left is an absolute certainty. The cement has yet to be discovered that can offer effectual resistance to growing roots when once they obtain entrance. Since last Easter the ivy has forced its way right through this Gilbert Scott cemented roof in two places, and a network of other roots are steadily at work in the upper interstices.



In some repairs that are being done to the old church of St. Peter's, Derby, several fragments of early grave-stones have been found in the foundations of the buttresses on the south side. There are five heads or

parts of heads of crosses. The largest and most elaborate of these is of a somewhat unusual pattern; the shaded parts in the



drawing are slightly sunk. We believe it to be of early thirteenth century date. Another head pretty nearly resembles the one just

depicted. The other three fragments are very rudely carved, and may possibly pertain, as has been suggested, to the old Saxon church that formerly stood on this site. We are indebted to Mr. Bailey for these sketches.



We have received, with urgent invitation to notice, a "Synopsis of the Lives of Victoria Claflin Woodhull (now Mrs. John Biddulph Martin) and Tennessee Claflin (now Lady Cook), the two first lady bankers and reformers of America." The synopsis is only the forerunner of a big biography of these two ladies, by a Mr. G. S. Darewin. It is urged that the *Antiquary* is a fitting medium for exploiting the forthcoming "large work," because the two daughters of the late Mr. R. C. Claflin have so remarkable and ancient a pedigree. We cannot, however, do more than give the following amusingly-comprehensive statement from the analysis of a genealogical chart, wherein it is shown that "Victoria Claflin Woodhull-Martin and Tennessee Claflin, who are descended on their father's side from the Kings of Scotland and England, and on their mother's side from the Hummels and Moyers of Germany, who also were of Royal blood, are related to the famous American legislator, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Hamilton (whose statue adorns the Central Park, New York City); and they are connected by marriage with the family of Washington himself." It would be cruel to send us the book; the synopsis has taken away our breath.



An old lady in the almshouses at Wantage is the possessor of a small circular box of brass-gilt, the gilt of which is nearly worn away. The box, which has been forwarded to us for inspection, is an inch deep and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. It is effectively finished, and has been lined with a red enamel, of which but little remains. On the lid is a bust in relief, with the inscription round the edge: "Admiral Lord Nelson. Born 29 Sep^r 1758." At the bottom of the box, between two sprays of acorned oak, is: "Conqueror at Aboukir 1 Aug^r 1798,

Copenhagen 2 April 1801, Trafalgar 21 Oct. 1805, where he gloriously fell." It has been suggested that the box may have been intended to contain an officer's medals, but we regard it rather as a convenient memorial of our great naval hero, and of his last triumphant engagement. There is no box of this description among the Nelson relics and memorials at the Royal Naval Exhibition. Can any of our correspondents tell us of similar examples in local museums or private collections?



A committee was recently formed to take into consideration in what way the county of Wilts could best commemorate the name and works of the late Canon Jackson, of Leigh Delamere, the first editor of the magazine of the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society, one of the first two honorary secretaries, a most diligent collector of material for Wiltshire History, and one whose topographical papers—delivered with inimitable address at almost every annual meeting of the society—will always be remembered with pleasure by those whose privilege it has been to hear them. Suggestions have been made for brass tablets and stained-glass windows, as well as for undertaking the publication of some of his works, but none of them meet with general approval, and it was recently decided at the Wilton meeting that the best thing that can be done is to carry out a plan for a much-needed extension of the society's museum and library at Devizes. Archæological collections are constantly accumulating there, and many interesting objects are not exhibited for want of space. Canon Jackson showed his interest in the place by frequent contributions to it, and he has bequeathed a very valuable collection of fossils made by himself before he limited the sphere of his researches chiefly to topography. A considerable sum will be required to carry out this plan, and subscriptions are asked for from all interested in the history of the county, and will be received by either of the honorary secretaries, Mr. Henry E. Medlicott, Potterne or Devizes, Rev. Edward H. Goddard, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

Notes of the Month (Foreign).

BETWEEN Tozeur and Gafsa, in Tunis, there has been discovered a Roman inscription dated 97 A.D., when Nerva was emperor. Monsieur Héron de Villefosse, to whom it was communicated, has declared its singular importance at one of the last sittings of the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*. It gives us the name of a castle or fortified town, *castellum Thigensium*, placed on an important road connecting the regions of the oases and the province of proconsular Africa, and proves that the region of the Sahara to the south of the proconsular province was placed under the authority of the *legatus imperialis* of Numidia. Here also occurs the name of the consul *suffectus*, Quintus Fabius Barbarus, which is read in a consular diploma of the museum of St. Germain-en-Laye, and we observe that this personage had besides the *prenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen*, the three other cognomens—*Valerius*, *Magnus*, and *Julianus*. He was stationed in Numidia in quality of legate of the province, where he had as successor Lucius Numatius Gallus, the founder of Thamugadi (Timgâd).



News from Carrara report that some private excavations have been made on the site of ancient *Luni*, with the result that objects have been found illustrative of ancient art and history.



From Epirus we learn that near Delvino a tomb of enormous proportions has been found, having within a skeleton of colossal size. The sarcophagus is said to be of artistic value, but details are still wanting.



We hear from Athens that during the month of September will begin the expropriation of the houses and fields of the village of *Kastri*, in order to allow the excavations of Delphi to proceed.



At Athens the project is entertained of extending the second or new railway-line from

the Piræus to Athens, as far as the square of the constitution near the royal palace, running parallel to the stream of Ilissus. Several buildings of the ancient city were near this rivulet, and it is to be hoped that the works will reveal much of archæological interest, as was the case in the similar prolongation of the railway from the old Piræus station in Athens.

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From Russia we learn that near the village of Bogodar, in the district of Jekaterinoslaw, they have excavated a *tumulus* of the Bronze Age, within which was found the tomb of a woman, whose skeleton, perfectly preserved, lay in the midst of various kinds of objects, which formed the funereal deposit; as well as considerable remains of eatables, probably belonging to the funereal banquet, or else to the burial offerings. Amongst the grave-goods are a cup or vessel for liquids, an ear-ring of bronze, many precious stones, amber, ornamental beads, and a gold button with beautiful open ornamental work.

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The director of the excavations in Sicily will begin soon to clear out and restore the *Epipola* of the ancient city.

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In Greece the heats of summer have interrupted almost all excavations, save those of Rhamnus, Epidaurus, and at Eretria.

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Some more *cippi* on the banks of the Tiber have been found, one to record the boundaries made by Augustus in the year of Rome 747; and two of those established the year before by the consuls C. Asinius Gallus, C. Marcius, and C. Censorinus. The name of C. Asinius Gallus in the other titles of the series having been defaced, was recut on the stone in ancient times.

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At Mignano, in Campania, at 3 kilomètres from the village, remains of ancient buildings have been discovered, in which were found two large *dolii*.

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At Pozzuoli, near the porta Erculea, pieces of a marble slab were unearthed, bearing

inscriptions in Greek and Latin of the age of Domitian, in which, according to Professor Halbherr, the date was expressed in accordance with the Tyrian and Roman calendars.

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In Rome, near the porta Salaria, a bit of ancient road was brought to light, as also two funereal inscriptions in Latin.

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In the district of Albano Laziale, called *Colonnelle*, were discovered the walls of an ancient building. Ruins of a villa, as it would seem, together with some fragments of Latin inscriptions, were unearthed in Civita Lavinia.

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In the territory of Canosa (Regione II.) was found a bowl with red figures, having represented on it Bacchic scenes.

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At Pæstum (Regione III.), not far from the temple of Neptune, a tomb was explored, in which were found a fictile lamp, and seven ivory hairpins. A bust of Adrian and fragments of inscriptions were recovered at Palmi, near the supposed site of Tauriano.

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Earthenware objects with makers' marks were found at the farm of Cunzato, near Terranova Pausania, in the Agro Olbiense.

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At Barete, in the territory of Amiternino, a funereal Latin inscription was found. Tombs of the Roman period were found at Pratola Peligna, and at Roccacasale in the Sulmonese; a pavement in mosaic (white and black) on the site of ancient *Corfinium* in Pentina; and some Latin inscriptions in the territory of Pettorano, in constructing the railway from Sulmona to Isernia.

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At Brindisi also Latin inscriptions belonging to seven tombs came to light in Conoce, or Mannarini, when a few years before other tombs were examined.

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Outside the walls of Rome, between Porta Salara and Porta Pinciana, there has been found

quite recently a fine half-size statue of Hygeia, the duplicate deity of health with Æsculapius, whose daughter she was. Her drapery leaves bare the right shoulder and arm, round which twines the mystic serpent, lucklessly decapitated. This statue is of Carrara marble, and of moderately good sculpture. The torso is headless, and the left hand is also wanting. Near the same place has also been discovered a large sarcophagus in excellent preservation, and still containing the bones of two persons, probably of a husband and wife, mixed with the earth which, owing to the absence of a cover, has filled up the interior. The principal front of this sarcophagus is adorned with a central circular field or shield, upon which are merely blocked out the heads of the married pair destined to be finished into portraits at the time of death. But the symbolic and decorative portions of the front are carefully chiselled. Under the shield is a pastoral scene. A shepherd is sitting upon a basket which he has turned upside down, and is milking two goats, while a second stands before him playing the pipe. At the right corner of the sarcophagus is a bearded man with long hair of the Greek type; to the left is a female draped figure, also Greek, holding up her mantle with her right hand. The rest of the front is filled with a sculptured wave ornament; while at one end is the figure of a man like a Greek philosopher; at the other a woman with *chiton* and *heimation*. The two lesser faces show griffins in very low relief. This sarcophagus is of Pentelic marble, and probably was sculptured in Greece during the third century of our era.

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In the same plot of ground, 4 mètres deep, a very beautiful ancient Roman poniard was also found. The handle is massive bronze, of octangular form, ending in a boar's head finely chiselled in high relief. The blade is two-edged, 24 centimètres long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It is assigned to the age of the Antonines, and Signor Castellani considers that it must have been a weapon used in the chase—possibly to despatch the wild boar.

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At Rimini, in laying down water-pipes for the new military barracks, under the Via

Parecchi, some remarkable remains of Roman mosaic pavements have been found, and a large piece of exquisite design in white and black, beneath which was found another pavement, simpler and poorer, formed of small stones of various colours. The fragments have been placed in the town museum. It is to be hoped that the Italian Government will help the municipality to extract the other pavements known to exist under the modern houses, and excavate on a large scale the buried Roman amphitheatre.

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At Rome many tools belonging to his art have been found collected together, which were formerly used by an artist by name Æmilius Faustus, who worked metals *au repoussé*. The name of the artist and owner of these instruments and utensils is cut in letters of a late period of the republic, and they are made of very hard bronze, and enclosed in a case or box.

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At Ornavasso, in the valley of the Ossola, an important discovery of Roman republican coins has been made.

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The *cippus* dedicated to Minerva existing on the hill of Campovecchio, near Grottaferrata (in the province of Rome), and published in the fourteenth volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, has been acquired for the collection of local antiquities in the abbey of Grottaferrata.

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During some excavations made in the island of Lavret in the Bay of St. Brieux, in France, the walls of an ancient monastery of the Merovingian age, together with remnants of ruins of an edifice of Roman times, have been brought to light. Divers objects of the Merovingian epoch were recovered at the same time, amongst which were arms of offence and some ornaments of bone.

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At Trier (Trèves), in Germany, there was discovered a short time ago a slab of marble with a votive inscription to the Celtic divinity

Icovellauna, erected by a Roman of the name of M. Primius Alpicus.

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Amongst recent discoveries in Germany deserve to be mentioned a series of Latin inscriptions come to light in Cologne, which belong to a family sepulture, in which are found names of both Romans and foreigners. Two of the defunct called Bienus and Gatus are Gauls of the tribe or people of the Viromandui, known to Julius Cæsar as dwelling in Belgium. Another Roman inscription, also sepulchral, but fragmentary and not easily intelligible, has likewise come to light in the same town, together with others in the museum called Wallraf-Richartz.

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Upon a hill near Mayschoss an der Ahr, in Germany, have been lately discovered some important Roman tombs, part of them formed of bricks or stone slabs, and part consisting of a simple trench in the earth. The corpse was buried according to the rite of cremation, and together with the ashes were found various objects. In one tomb glass vessels artistically made were found deposited; in another a colossal wine-cup, around which were collected fifteen smaller vessels, cups or phials; as also a singular oil-lamp made in the shape of two human feet joined together, with underneath the name of the maker.

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Near Lubiana, in Austria, has been discovered in the turf, at more than 7 yards depth, a prehistoric boat formed out of a gigantic trunk of oak, 8·60 mètres long by 1·60 wide.

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From Roumania it is announced that a man of science is undertaking excavations in the Island of Serpents at the mouth of the Danube, for the discovery of a prehistoric tomb supposed to be there.

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At Athens the statue of the boxer lately discovered in the island of Melos has been safely deposited in the National Museum. Other recent acquisitions include some

reliefs, either fragmentary or entire, of which one is Roman in the form of a small temple with *parastades* and *aëtoma*, having in the middle two figures of a man and one of a woman with an inscription; also a small *hydria* of good Grecian period, found near the new railway-station at Athens, bearing in relief two figures, viz., a matron seated and a girl standing, with an inscription giving the name of the principal figure Euklea.

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Amongst other antiquities recently brought into the National Museum at Athens, and coming either from private sources or from the latest excavations at Athens, Vari, Thorikos, etc., are several vases and terracottas of more than ordinary importance. One of the vases from the tombs at Vari, in the form of a *lekythos*, with black figures, bears a rare and interesting representation, referring, as it would appear, to the myth of Minotaur, in which is seen a monster, half man and half bull, struggling with a hero who has taken him by the horns and is brandishing over him a sword. Near the figures stands a funereal *stèle*, and behind this is seen Minerva in full armour taking part in the fray.

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From Thorikos, besides various vases and fragments of vases, come some archaic terracottas, amongst which are eight heads or busts, a small figure of a woman, seated on a throne, of common type, and a fragment of relief, of rare type, of rude archaic make, representing an undraped woman.

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The Theseion in Athens is represented by two marble heads of natural size recently found in the vicinity of that temple, and by a marble funereal vase with the representation of two men who are shaking hands in the act of bidding farewell, near which are to be seen their names inscribed, Apollodoros and Pistodoros of the deme in Attica called Eroiadia.

* * *

Other discoveries made not far from the Theseion, during the works for continuing

the existing Piræus railway-line into the centre of Athens, are some dedicatory inscriptions and several important decrees of proxenia, as well as some bearing the date of the Archons Heliodoros, Archelaos and Phanarkides, which throw some light on the mutual relations between Athens and Crete and Athens and Cyprus existing at this period; while they determine the position of the Athenian sanctuary of Demos and Charites, as it was in this place that the decrees were deposited, as appears from the context.

* * *

Signor Stavros Andropulos, one of the Areopagites, has made a handsome gift to the National Museum, consisting of a collection of vases, terra cottas, and bronzes already in part known and published, and coming from various parts of Greece. Amongst others is the well-known vase with red figures representing the struggle of Heracles with Busiris from Thespiæ and published by Dumont; other figured vases from Boeotia and from Locris, and an important relief in terra cotta perhaps from Corinth, bearing the representation of a Homeric scene taken from the "Odyssey," in which is seen, within a building of the Ionic order, Ulysses seated with Areta and Telemachos. But this ceramic object is only a fragment. Amongst the bronzes are rings, brooches, a strigil (well preserved), and some Greek and Roman coins.

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The Archæological Museum of the Ducal Palace of Venice has been lately enriched by some noteworthy acquisitions from the private collection left by the late Signor Lorenzo Seguso of that city. They consist of a Greek sepulchral *cippus*, with reliefs and inscriptions which once formed part of the well-known Museo Nani; of two *plutei* of the ninth century, ornamented with twisted osier twigs and other designs from the vegetable or animal kingdom, coming from the ancient churches of the Venetian islets; and in fifteen paintings in tempera, on wooden boards, the work of the painter Domenico Campagnola, and representing figures of prophets and saints from the school of the "Beata Vergine del Parto," in Padua.

The collection of prehistoric antiquities of the museum of the Collegio Romano, called Kirkeriano, after having been enriched during the past months by the gift of two private collections from Upper Italy, has still more recently been presented, by the learned palæthnologist Herr Moritz Wosinsky, of Apar, in Hungary, with a precious collection of Hungarian primitive antiquities, amongst which is a magnificent *cista* in bronze, from the famous hoard discovered at Kurd. The collection given by the engineer, Signor J. B. Traverso, consists of several hundred stone arms and implements from Alba, in the province of Cuneo, made during a course of twenty years. The museum was hitherto destitute of neolithic objects found in Piedmont.

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In our last number Dr. Halbherr is made to say, through a printer's error, at the end of his article on Pompeii, that the two inscriptions of names are on one amphora—"the same jar," for "the other jar," etc.



Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

No. V.—LICHFIELD.

By J. WARD.

IT is meet that this museum should stand next to that of Derby in the present series of reports on provincial museums, for the connections of Lichfield with Derbyshire have been many and close. Its cathedral is the fairest and perhaps eldest daughter of the Derbyshire Repton, now a pleasant rural seat of learning, but once the royal city of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia, the "mausoleum," as Ingulphus has it, "of her kings," the cradle of her Christianity, and the see of her bishopric. The latter glory of Repton was transferred to Lichfield on the consecration of the fourth bishop, the saintly Ceadda, and for more than a thousand years Derbyshire

owned the ecclesiastical supremacy of the daughter. Then turning to modern times, Lichfield's chief celebrity, Dr. Johnson, the great lexicographer, sprang of Derbyshire parentage; while of Derbyshire worthies, two—Dr. Erasmus Darwin, "physician, philosopher, and poet," whose speculations, successfully solved by his grandson, have made the name eternally famous, and Anna Seward, the gentle poetess—found here a temporary residence; and a third, Chief Justice Wilmot, was educated at the Free School, which claims amongst its distinguished alumni Addison, Ashmole the antiquary, King the herald, Garrick, Johnson, and Day, author of *Sandford and Merton*—names that Lichfield is, and has reason to be, proud of.

When commissioned by the editor to report upon the present museum, my first impulse was to include the architectural gems, the sixteenth-century Flemish glass, the encaustic tiles, and the crowning glory, the Saxon Gospels, attributed to St. Chad, of the glorious old cathedral, "moated Lichfield's lofty pile." But consult a guide-book or a policeman: they concur that the City Museum is one thing and the Cathedral church is another—two quite different things, and the text of my commission confines me to the former. The museum is about a six-minutes' walk from the City (how these small cathedral towns, and those which have only recently been raised to the dignity—like Birmingham—insist at every turn that they *are* cities!) Railway Station. On leaving the train the eye is first attracted to the quaint outside chimneys of St. John's Hospital, a sixteenth-century brick building; then comes an insipid clock-tower, so ecclesiastical in appearance that every visitor instinctively looks for the church; opposite is Minors' Hall, a fine Jacobean brick structure, formerly a school. The museum is further ahead, but we will make a detour by Bore Street, noting, *en route*, some old timbered houses, the chapel-like Guild Hall and Street's expressive spire of St. Mary's, and quaff coffee in the house where Dr. Johnson was born, in the Market Place. There is an old-world look about this city, thoroughly English at every turn—staid, sober, and plodding. It savours of Georgian respectability rather than of mediæval antiquity, like Chester. This predominance of eighteenth-century

buildings, and their solidity and goodness, seem to indicate that as the halcyon period of Lichfield's prosperity.

Our next is a somewhat retrograde move towards the museum, which, like Lichfield itself, is small and unobtrusive, yet withal pleasing. It is situated in the prettiest part of the city, at the head of the Minster Pool, over which the three graceful spires of the Cathedral—the "Ladies of the Vale"—keep watch and ward, and at the angle of a pleasant square of greensward with fountain and shady walks, called the Museum Green. The interior is less happy: the reading-room, which, with the free library, forms the lower story, lacks dignity, and the spiral staircase to the museum is awkward. The latter is contained in an irregularly-shaped room of very moderate proportions, but which for convenience may be regarded as divided into a large and a small room. These rooms are devoid of architectural features, but are well and equably lighted from the roof, and there are no dark corners. The institution is supported out of the rates, and is open to all comers. It was founded, and the present building erected, in 1859, the late Captain Dyott, aided by Rev. Chancellor Law (whose portrait in oil occupies the post of honour in the museum), Dr. Rowley, and Mr. Lomax, being the chief promoters.

The collection is small, and very miscellaneous in character; it is, I regret to say, of little use to the student, whether archæological or otherwise. This is not so much due to the small intrinsic worth of the exhibits, as to lack of arrangement and bad labelling—I might almost say, want of labels. The glass cases are antiquated, and are not adapted for many of the objects shown therein; and the want of shallow wall cases is at once noticed. Lichfield, like Derby, has thrown away her opportunities of having a really good museum. Without going so far back as Ashmole's rare collection now at Oxford, there have been within the last century three private museums in this city, all of which finally came to the hammer. The chief of these was that of Mr. Greene, an apothecary of last century. To judge from the catalogues, one containing sixty-four and another ninety-four pages, it was of some magnitude and value. Boswell, in his *Life of Johnson*,

describes it as "a truly wonderful collection of antiquities, natural curiosities, and ingenious works of art. He had all the articles accurately arranged with their names upon labels, printed at his own little press; and on the staircase leading to it was a board with names of contributors in gold letters. A printed catalogue of the collection was to be had at a bookseller's. Johnson expressed his admiration of the activity and diligence and good fortune of Mr. Greene in getting together, in his situation, so great a variety of things." Mr. Greene died in 1793, and a few years later his son sold a part of the collection, and the residue was disposed of by public sale at the Guild Hall in 1821, by his grandson.

The first glass case that I examined was one containing coins, the first on the right-hand side of the large room, near where usually sits the custodian reading a newspaper: on this occasion his good dame was in charge. Numismatics is not one of my attainments, but obviously this little collection is very good. There are numerous Roman, French, Italian, Venetian, etc., coins, but the more interesting is a goodly array of mediæval and modern English specimens. Those of the earlier Henrys and Edwards are lumped together without the reigns being specified. There are a fine noble of Edward III., some excellent silver of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and gold broad-pieces of Elizabeth and James I. Charles I. is sparingly represented in both gold and silver. There are a gold and several good silver coins of the Commonwealth, and a plentiful array of 1d., 2d., and 4d. pieces of Charles II., and particularly so of Queen Anne shillings and silver of lower value. George I. is poorly represented, but his successor is the reverse, there being of his sixpences alone no less than ten. The subsequent reigns, as might be expected, are copiously and well represented. Very stupidly, where there are several examples of a sort, they are carefully laid so as to show one side only; for instance, all the Queen Anne shillings and George II. sixpences have their obverses only exposed. I remarked this to the attendant, suggesting the advisability of getting some redundant coins exchanged; the rather curt reply was, "Indeed, I think

we shouldn't, for we would not get any better; as long as I am here things shall remain as they are!" Besides the above, there is an interesting collection of tokens, some local, medals of various sorts, and paper money.

The next case contains an assortment so varied as a small Egyptian figure, a lamp from Syracuse, "an ancient British celt" (polished stone), "an ancient hammer (iron) from a lead-mine," cannon-balls, an oyster-shell from the wreck of the *Royal George*, a fragment of human jaw "said to have been found in the coffin of Godfrey, Earl of Flanders," flint locks, old keys (two very elaborate, apparently of Flemish manufacture), a gritstone quern, a piece of music picked up at Waterloo, etc.

The third case is of some local interest, containing objects found during an excavation in 1859, on the site of the Roman station (Etocetum) at Wall, nearly two miles south of Lichfield—a site well worth systematic investigation. These comprise fragments of pottery—chiefly black—glass, tiles, bricks, and plaster, with colouring adhering; stones of quern; and three brass coins—one illegible; another, a Constantine; and a third, probably a Nero. A newspaper letter, describing the excavation and its results, lies in the case.

The Johnsonian relics of the fourth case are, of course, of peculiar local interest, but remain about as scanty as when the late Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt described them in the *Art Journal*, 1872. They consist, as then, of two silver shoe-buckles, a snuff-box, a cribbage-board, a pair of china salt-cellars and saucer, and an embroidered white satin pocket-book, which the Doctor gave to Miss Dyott in 1760; and in addition (unless Mr. Jewitt omitted them), a drinking-cup, and a letter to "Mrs. Lucy Porter, in Lichfield," dated 1759.

Cases 5, 6, 7 and 8 contain a multifarious assortment, such as Oriental slippers, fans, etc., a Burmese book, an opium-pipe, emu's eggs, a seaweed basket, objects from the great fire at Cotton's Wharf in 1861.

In the end case on this side is another and larger collection of Roman remains from Wall, presented by Mrs. Bagnall in 1888. Conspicuous amongst these are several large bricks impressed with "P. S.," a consider-

able number of much-rusted iron objects, some large curved ones being vaguely labelled "bath scrapers," and a heap of Samian ware potsherds, all apparently plain. A bronze saucer-like vessel is termed a pastry-mould. In both this and the first-mentioned case of Roman objects, are sundry mediæval encaustic tiles of patterns like some in the Cathedral church. On a former visit I called the custodian's attention to them: at first he would not allow that they were not Roman, but when he "came to" he promised to remove them. They, however, remain where they were, classed as Roman.

The cases on the opposite side of the room are of less antiquarian interest, and of even more diversified character than the above. In the first case are a series of casts of seals of Staffordshire religious houses, etc., in neighbourly contact with some dilapidated and unnamed beetles and butterflies. The second case rejoices in zoological odds and ends: a few skulls, an elephant's tooth, some tropical bird's-nests, the skin of a penguin, fin of a shark, etc. Next comes a pretty collection of unmounted marine shells, all unlabelled; then more odds and ends, followed by another case of badly-mounted marine shells, some only of which are named—in pencil. The remaining cases are devoted to more odds and ends: there are a Chinese dress of state, the dressing-gown of an emperor of China, casts of cameos and seals, mementoes of the siege of Paris, samples of cotton, a few minerals, and the original vote of condolence passed by the city of Lichfield on the death of the Princess Charlotte in 1817.

The central cases contain a fairly good collection of minerals, but they require rearrangement.

On the walls are hung portraits of various Lichfield celebrities, conspicuous amongst whom are Elias Ashmole, Dr. Johnson, and Dr. Erasmus Darwin, of the latter of whom the attendant assured me that "he used to keep a botanical garden in this city, and if his grandson was as fine-looking as he, he did not deserve to be." I concluded from this that she was of anti-Evolutionist views. Also hanging on the walls are a series of rubbings of monumental brasses, some not labelled at all, others in writing too small to

be read, unless mounted on steps. Between these portraits and rubbings are all sorts of objects, hung without any apparent order: engravings, pictures, animal and human skulls—one of the latter remarkably dolichocephalic, but unlabelled—etc.

Amongst the objects of the small room are a model of the Parthenon; a few busts and statues, as the Venus de Medicis, an Apollo, and Canova's Hebe; some good examples of sixteenth-century armour, which are annually borrowed for the Whitsuntide procession of the Court of Array; regimental colours; and three much-broken British sepulchral urns, one with the usual zig-zag ornamentation, found at Oakley Farm, near Croxall, but no hint is given whether there is any published account of the discovery.* If it is true that "no English museum would consider itself respectable without at least one mummy from the Land of the Pharaohs," this museum is decidedly lacking in this quality, for all that it possesses is the gruesome arm of a mummy! Near it, however, are two very interesting relics of the past, "branks," or scolds' bridles, one of which formed part of Greene's collection: both are engraved in Jewitt's *Art Journal* article.

From the above it will be readily seen that this museum stands in need of a thorough overhauling. Not a few of its contents, as the dilapidated beetles and butterflies, might with advantage be transferred to the rubbish-box, and others, duly labelled, be consigned to the darkness of some cupboard. The statues should be so placed in the museum and reading-rooms and the entrance lobby as to belong rather to the architectural embellishments of the structure, than to the exhibits, as at present. It cannot be too much insisted upon that the scientific value of a provincial museum is proportionate mainly to the extent to which it is representative of its district. Apply this rule archæologically to the present museum. As Lichfield is in the vicinity of an important Roman station, was the native place of Dr. Johnson, and is the head of a diocese, are we not justified in saying that in regard to these its museum should be especially representative? The Wall relics are neither extensive nor made the most of; those of

* See Usher's *History of Croxall* (Ed.).

Johnson are surprisingly few; while the ecclesiology of the diocese is not represented at all. How much more interesting would it be, if instead of the present selection of rubbings of brasses from anywhere, the walls were adorned with those of the diocese only!



Ancient Remains around Conway: Dwygyfylchi, Meini Hirion, Maen y Campiau, etc.

By THE LATE H. H. LINES.

THE principal object of my visit to Conway in the summer of 1871 was to ascertain by actual research if there remained any vestiges of the old Celtic times which could be identified with the writings of the later Welsh bards and historians. In prosecuting this research I was led to the secluded vale of Dwygyfylchi and its neighbourhood, between Conway mountain and Penmaenmawr. Here I expected to find at least some slight evidence that certain remains mentioned in a song by Prince Hywel, the son of Owen Gwynedd in the twelfth century, were yet in existence. Many writers have associated certain long stones on Meini Hirion, near Penmaenmawr, with the "proud-wrought Caer" of Prince Hywel. But the circle in question was certainly not a temple, there being neither altar nor lustration basin. It is one of those circles set apart for the purpose of burial by some one of the ruling chiefs who in former times held sway in the neighbourhood. Near this circle there is another enclosure of an oval form, 60 feet long, but neither of these places appeared to me to bear out the description of the "proud-wrought Caer," and both being well known, I will not enter into any description of them.

Prince Hywel, the reputed author of several short Welsh poems, appears to have aspired to the honours of bardism, the initiation into which consisted of his passing through certain ceremonies, characterized by the

adoption of some remnants of the ancient pagan superstitions, in which two mystic personages, Ceridwen and Llywy, were supposed to exercise considerable influence and impart inspiration to their votaries.

We will now examine the poem in question, and note whether it bears out what I take to be its more correct application. Prince Hywel says:

I love in the summer season, the prancing steed of the smiling chief, in the presence of the gallant lord, who rules the foam-covered, nimbly moving wave. But another has worn the token of the Apple-spray; my shield remains white upon my shoulder; the wished-for achievement have I not obtained, though great was my desire.

This conveys a confession by Hywel that he had been "plucked" on a previous occasion. He then proceeds to apostrophize and supplicate the supposed genius of inspiration under the emblem of the new moon:

Ceridwen, lofty and fair—slow and delicate in her descending course,—her complexion is formed of the mild light in the evening hour,—the splendid, graceful, bright, and gentle lady of the mystic song,—so small, so delicate, so feebly descending! Even in bending a rush she would totter.

Thus he describes the setting of the young May moon, and proceeds:

Attend thou my worship in the mystical grove; and whilst I adore thee, maintain thine own jurisdiction.

I love the Caer of the Illustrious Lady, near the pleasant shore; and to the place where the modest fair one loves to behold the Sea-mew, I would gladly go: fair is she as the snow which the cold has polished upon the lofty peak.

For the severe discipline which I experienced in the hall of the mysterious God, I have obtained her promise, a treasure of high privilege.

I shall long for the proud-wrought Caer of the Gyfylchi till my exulting person has gained admittance. Renowned and enterprising is the man who enters there.

It is the chosen place of Llywy, with her splendid endowments. Bright gleaming, she ascends from the margin of the sea, and the Lady shines this present year in the desert of Arvon in Eryri.

After reading this highly-poetic and graphic effusion, I would point out the improbability of the 80 feet stone circle of Meini Hirion mentioned by Camden and adopted by Davies, being the "proud-wrought Caer" of the poem. Its limited size, 80 feet diameter,

would give but small space for the required ceremonial. Also its distance from Dwygyfylchi of two miles is against the idea. But within the village itself, and less than half a mile from the church, are found some remains to which the title of the "proud-wrought Caer" is really applicable, consisting in the first place of a nameless fortress standing high above the village and guarding the only pass anciently leading into its secluded recesses; while the sea laves its western shore, Penmaen Bycan cuts it off from the outer world on the north, and Penmaenmawr is its gigantic barrier on the south. In the Ordinance map the fort is simply named Ddinas, which signifies an ancient British fortified town. From this lofty Ddinas hanging over the deep defile of Sychnaut, and overlooking the sheltered vale at its base, we obtain a wide range of outlook over the estuary and bay of Conway, the great Orme, and the Isle of Anglesey, with Penmaenmawr and the serrated peaks of Arvon closing the panorama.

The Ddinas rises about 900 feet above the beach at Dwygyfylchi; its escarp next the bay, and more especially where it overhangs the pass, is so steep as to be considered inaccessible on those sides, and here its rampart is of no account as a defence work. On the east the scarp is about 100 feet on a moderate slope, with a single rampart of earth and loose stones. On the north the rampart is stronger, with a foss on its outside of 25 feet in width. There is also on this side the basement of the old wall of dry stonework, retaining its original facing in some places to a height of 3 feet 9 inches, showing the courses of the stonework very plainly. The space within the ramparts is 440 feet on the north, 300 feet on the west, its entire circumference being 1,200 feet. There are two entrances; one on the north-east corner shows arrangements for a permanent guard of some strength. The other entrance is on the west, from which is a rugged path leading down the steep scarp to the village of Dwygyfylchi. In its area the Ddinas consists of three successive terrace ranges, one above the other; the lowest, upon which the north-east gate opens, is about 100 feet long. From this we ascend to a second terrace of 300 feet by 200. A third slope terminated

in a level plateau of about 100 feet across, and which is entirely covered over by foundations of small circular forms, in the centre being a ring of stones just above the level of the ground of 28 feet in diameter, probably marking the site of a building of those dimensions. In the centre of this ring the Ordinance surveyors have placed their usual mark, a pyramidal carn. The water supply for the Ddinas was from a pool of about 100 yards across at the base of the scarp outside the north-east gate.

It was probably upon the terraces of this Ddinas that some of the ceremonies, especially those of revelry and feasting, were enacted as parts of the mythic celebrations so much desired by Prince Hywel. Here there would be ample space, combined with security against the mediæval iconoclasts, and by appropriate decoration and adornment the Ddinas might be converted into the "proud-wrought Caer." We should remember that Hywel, in using this high and aspiring designation, had never seen anything like the present grand old castles of his country—Caernarvon, Conway, Harlech; they were not even the dreams of his age, though they were the realities of his successors 115 years afterwards. But where are they now, with all their pride and pomp of the most chivalric period of our history? They are dismantled, ruined, and crumbling to dust; all-conquering time reduces them to the same level with Prince Hywel's "proud-wrought Caer," where they may serve to "point a moral and adorn a tale."

This poem of Hywel points with remarkable clearness to a certain locality within which there was then practised some of the ancient British rites in connection, or rather combined with the bardic institutions as common at the time; and within that locality, not half a mile from the church of the Gyfylchi, and protected by the ramparts of the Ddinas, we find a strange group of rough megalithic remains which were most probably the especial portion of the "proud-wrought Caer," in which its more mysterious and pagan ceremonies were performed. It was probably in Prince Hywel's time so ancient a structure that its history went too far back to be traced. Since that period 700 years have been added to its age, and it may safely

be regarded as among the most ancient monuments in Britain. The marks of its pride are no longer to be traced; it has assumed so much the look of nature that only the prying eyes of those who look after such things could discover it.

The group is a mere remnant of what was probably a much more extensive structure. The whole now covers a diameter of 180 feet, but fortunately it contains just those stones intact which serve to show the character of the entire group. In the centre, around which all else is subordinated, is a mass of rock which I cannot say positively is *in situ*, but that does not in the least affect what we find surrounding this immense mass. This rock is divided by two fissures into three distinct blocks, presenting a vertical face in front of 20 feet wide and 11 feet high in the centre. At the back of two of these blocks the earth has been removed, so as to form two semicircular hollows, as though to give space for some enactments requiring seclusion from the unprivileged eyes of the uninitiated.

I believe these great blocks to have been among those which come under the interdiction of certain councils held at Nantes in 658, at Toledo in 681 and 692, also at Rouen about the same time, and at Aix-la-Chapelle in 780. Likewise in the time of Canute the Great there was a statute forbidding the barbarous adoration of the sun, the moon, fire, fountains, stones, and all kinds of trees. These interdictions show that the practice of nature-worship must have been most prevalent at the end of the eighth century, but that any remnant of these idolatrous practices should have lingered even in the secluded wilds of Wales to so recent a period as that of the twelfth century only shows with what reluctance they were abandoned. They had become blended with the institution of bardism, as a means whereby the coveted gift of poetic inspiration was obtained. There was a fascination in the mystic ceremonies beneath the supposed influence of the young May moon, which Hywel so beautifully symbolizes as the emblem of Ceridwen in her descending courses.

Which of the ancient Celtic gods or deities of Britain these great blocks were supposed to be the types we can only con-

jecture. We find three blocks of rock, but since there are only two of them with the small curved enclosure behind, these two may have personified Ceridwen and Llywy, while the remaining block, which is the smallest of the three, most probably marked the place occupied by an officiating party, especially as it stands within that space marked off in front of the group—the adytum.

In immediate connection with the adoration stones as typical of Ceridwen and Llywy, we find at a distance of 25 feet south-south-east an altar-slab 3 feet thick, 7 feet long, and 5 feet broad, with a place for the augur to sit or stand beside the altar; also a path giving access from the altar to the back of the largest of the two idol stones, which measures 11 feet high and 9 broad. This arrangement stands upon a terrace 5 feet wide and about 3 feet higher than the stones lying in front. Immediately before the two great blocks is placed a large pointed stone, 6 feet high from its base to its pointed apex, and 10 feet long. This is also a symbolic stone, as in front of it, and upon the edge of the terrace, is another stone 5 feet 4 inches high and 10 feet long, with a small circle of stones placed before it. The purpose to which these large stones were devoted must remain a matter of conjecture. One of them bears the look of a stone used for purposes of divination, while the other, the pointed one, would be symbolic of the sun.

It may be objected that I am creating an imaginary pantheon, but this state of things was not at all uncommon in Celtic superstitions; a plurality of gods was the rule which was rarely deviated from. I have met with instances which I believe are not generally known, especially in Merionethshire and Caernarvonshire, where two or more altars are found, two cromlechi, two lustration stones, and two idol stones, all within one group. I believe I can mention three instances in which I have found such groups with the addition of heaped *carneddau* and numerous small stone rings.

Again, it may be thought by some that granting this place to be that mentioned by Prince Hywel, the placing of the stones was the work of the twelfth century. In reply, we have no record or tradition of such places

having been constructed at so recent a period ; on the contrary, it was a time when they were notoriously destroyed. It is far more probable that this nameless structure was, in fact, a very ancient pagan sanctuary in the twelfth century, and on that account, and also from its peculiarly secluded locality, it was the appointed place in Arvon for the mystic celebrations so much coveted by Prince Hywel.

This interesting group, though only 150 feet in diameter, was no doubt at one time of greater extent ; its largest and most noteworthy stones remain as nearly as possible in the places to which they were originally assigned. This is proved by the smaller stones, and the manner in which they connect the various portions of the whole arrangement. We can detect no displacement except in the case of some of the outer circles, where the smaller boundary stones have been trodden out of place by cattle. The larger masses, those which I point out as altars, still retain the smaller stones with which they were at first blocked up into position. Of three great symbolic stones, I cannot speak as to their being blocked with certainty. The spade could only decide that point. But whether they were blocked or not does not alter the conditions of their mutual relations to every portion of this singular group, nor the conclusions arrived at. Yet I will give one more possible objection which may be advanced against these conclusions, namely, the place may have been an ancient burial-place, the circles and larger blocks marking places where bodies had been deposited. But we find the general construction and arrangements as now left for our observation are not those adopted in burial circles. These, where cistvaens or stones are found, whether oval or circular, are characterized by exclusiveness : each circle or oval is complete in itself, and frequently without apparent entrance. In the group under notice every circle, however small, has a place of entrance or portal stones ; the circles also have intercommunication one with another, indicating something like progression from one station to another, terminating at the principal altar, the adytum and the stones of adoration.

These old-world structures are those which
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James Fergusson describes under the designation megalithic or rough unhewn stones. It is a fruitless task to inquire when these things of the past were first placed ; they are as old as the human race, and show that in the beginning men acknowledged some great existence, controlling and influencing their own actions, the natural consequence being that they would make and set apart a place especially consecrated to some of the many supposed existences it was proposed to worship. It was in far-back ages thought to be derogatory to these gods to worship them between four walls and beneath a roof, as though a god could be confined within a roofed building, and boundary stones were alone used to enclose places set apart and consecrated to their worship. We have only to take up the *Œdipus Coloneus* of Sophocles to find that the blind King Œdipus had strayed into a place wherein it was not pious to set foot. He seated himself upon an unpolished stone, which had never been defiled by the work of man ; he inquires to which of the gods the place is dedicated, and is told that "it is not to be touched nor dwelt in, for the awful goddesses possess it, daughters of earth and darkness." Here we find an open enclosure, upon one of the rough untooled stones of which the blind king had seated himself, in the classic land of Greece, where also the celebrated Court of Judicature, the Court of the Areopagites, was roofless likewise. Indeed, were not all the most ancient temples roofless, as also the amphitheatres and places of amusement ?

Among the older Welsh bards we find occasional mention of sacred enclosures of stones, over which it was considered a sacrilegious intrusion to cross. Merddin, late in the sixth century, alludes to a sacred enclosure, which he calls the raised circle, several examples of which I have found not only in Caernarvonshire, but also in Merionethshire and Anglesey.

To return to Dwygyfylchi, I found the upland covered for two miles or more with stone circles in various states of preservation, or rather of destruction. They are located close round the borders of the turbaries, and sometimes into them. Dispersed among these are to be seen vestiges of *carneddau*,

of which great numbers were remaining fifty years back ; but they have been the quarries from which miles of stone boundary walls have been erected. I observed one carned which had not been entirely destroyed by its avaricious owner, though he had carted away about one-half of it to build a wall which unluckily passes near. This carned still covers a circumference of 204 feet, with a diameter at the top of 20 feet, and 6 feet high ; it has a shallow foss of 5 feet wide, with an exterior low mound of 10 feet wide. It has been opened to a depth of 6 feet in the centre.

Another remarkable monument illustrative of Celtic customs stands at a quarter of a mile east of the Meini Herion ; it is a huge boulder 6 feet 6 inches high, 7 feet 6 inches long, and 5 feet thick, called Maen y Campiau, or Stone of the Games. It marks the spot where the wrestlers, runners, leapers, archers, swordsmen, and horsemen contended for the prizes of honour in the public games of the ancient Britons. I knew this stone was in existence somewhere on the mountain uplands, but of its exact *locale* I was ignorant, till I suddenly found myself on the angle of a wall, in front of a shapeless smooth block. Its singular appearance, standing alone on the green sward, impressed me that this was the Maen y Campiau. However, on approaching, I was convinced, for the surface was covered and scribbled all over with the names of the illustrious snobs who had honoured it with a visit. This great stone is smoothed, and all but polished by the lounging backs and shoulders of forgotten generations as they thronged to the festival of friendly contention. It is without fracture, and, thanks to its unwieldy size and shape, has escaped the hungry grasp of the wall builders. There are slight vestiges of an encircling mound on its east side, 15 feet wide.

A question suggests itself, Were any of the circles which are so profusely scattered over this district, with its turbary and swampy sheep-walks, the enclosures of habitations, or were they pagan sanctuaries or sepulchral enclosures ? Mr. Petrie, a great authority on these subjects, considers them all of sepulchral origin, and at a meeting in 1838 of the Royal Irish Academy, at Sligo, says :

'That their investigation will form an important accessory to history.' But the Celts used the circle for other purposes besides interment. They adopted it for everything connected with their social existence, and we have only to examine the remains of their towns and villages to find this the case. The extraordinary prevalence of this characteristic form cannot have been exclusively devoted to the dead. The living population required structures for their daily exigencies, and it surely cannot appear strange that they should adopt a similar form for their sepulchres, to that in which were conducted the ceremonies of their worship, or to that in which they constructed their primitive Bods, or abodes. The character of stone circles, simple as the elementary form really is, differs considerably. Many, I believe, were for purposes of worship ; but where did the multitude live who thronged to the games and to the fascinating ceremonies of the votaries of Ceridwen and the fire-worshippers ? On the bare heath, protected by morass extending to the Tal y fan mountains, are unnumbered remains, chiefly remnants of stone circles, measuring from 20 to 25 feet across. I cannot imagine these to have been of a religious nature, nor even sepulchral, seeing that the dead were placed in carned-dan. They may have been the demarcations of detached abodes of the old race. Again, along the steep banks of two streams, the Nant Gwrach and the Nant Daeor Llwynog, both of which rise at the base of the Tal y fan, uniting their waters before they reach Dwygyfylchi, we find the old Britons had chiefly located themselves. They found these banks strewed with great boulders, accumulations from the glacial age, which they dragged into a certain kind of arrangement, forming their rude dwelling-places, where they made themselves at home, and doubtless enjoyed the rippling music of the rushing, glittering stream, as it rolled among the stones towards Dwygyfylchi, quite as much as those heroes of Dublin stout, who scatter their broken bottles on its sunny banks, and write themselves snobs on Maen y Campiau. But here the old tribes lived, and with little observation we may trace out the boundaries of their primeval habitations in considerable numbers ; and it was from

here that they crowded to the games, to the sanctuary of Ceridwen and the mystic Llywy, whose name still floats down the stream Nant Llywynog, while the spectres of the forgotten tribes may yet linger along the banks of Nant Gwrach, the Stream of the Ghosts, as it meanders among the lonely habitations of Old Gyfylchi.

These two streams, flowing through and irrigating this ancient Celtic community, are named in the Ordnance Survey respectively what I have called them, Nant Gwrach and Nant Daeor Llwynog. The meaning of Nant is brook or stream. Gwrach is found in the name of a frightful skeleton spectre (Gwrach y ribin), a Welsh bogus of which the natives of the present day have a superstitious dread. Daeor means ground or land, and in the appellation Nant Daeor Llwynog we appear to have the meaning in the Stream of the Land of Llywy. I know this is trenching on the slippery ice of etymology, but it is singular that the modern names of these two streams should be significantly applicable to the old ruined town through which they flow, and assuming that they may have been handed down by tradition, they invest the place with a romantic interest in the olden times, when the Britons were devotees to Llywy, and peopled the banks of these streams.

One more remark I have to make on this frightful appellation Gwrach: One of the mystic characters of Ceridwen was that of a hideous old hag or fury, and in the initiatory mysteries which were indispensable to novitiates, she was named Ceridwen Wrach, the Goddess of Death. Is it within the bounds of credibility that the names of the two streams are purely accidental, and unconnected with the legends of the olden times? If so, the coincidence of the names with the character of the land through which the streams flow is more than surprising.



Some Notes on the Visit of the Royal Archaeological Institute to Edinburgh.

By REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

THE annual meeting of the Institute at Edinburgh from August 16 to August 18 was a decided success, and apparently in every way a source of gratification to the members and their friends. The chronicle of each day's doings was well reported by those enterprising Scottish dailies—the *Scotsman*, the *Leader*, and the *Glasgow Herald*; whilst literary journals, such as the *Athenæum*, have published long and critical accounts. Under these circumstances it is merely proposed in these jottings to make mention of a few of the leading points of the visit, more particularly of those which have so far escaped much attention.

The reception by the distinguished Society of Antiquaries of Scotland was all that could be desired, whilst the rooms of the new Scottish National Portrait Gallery Buildings lent themselves admirably to all the purposes of the meetings, and were particularly well suited for the brilliant conversazione, so successfully arranged by Dr. Munro, of Lake-dwellings fame, on the evening of August 13. The addresses of the president of the meeting, Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., and of the sectional presidents, Dr. Evans, F.R.S., Dr. Hodgkin, and the Bishop of Carlisle were admitted on all sides to be of exceptional ability, the result of exceptional thought on deep subjects. The Scottish National Museum of Antiquities, recently removed to the east wing of the National Portrait Buildings, has now sufficient well-planned space wherein to display its rare and admirably selected wealth of specimens. Too much praise cannot be given to Dr. Joseph Anderson for the careful and original arrangement here so happily carried out, and it was an honour to the Institute that the formal opening of this museum was reserved for the night of the conversazione, when the Cameron pipers filled every cranny with their truly national strains. A most noteworthy and valuable temporary feature of the reception in the Queen Street buildings was a collection of

RUBBINGS FROM ANCIENT SCULPTURED STONES

that completely covered the walls of two of the largest rooms. These rubbings, from various parts of Scotland, and amounting to upwards of 400, the largest of which is 10 feet square, are actually all the work of one enterprising lady, Miss MacLagan, of Ravenscroft, Stirling.

The list of places visited ranges from Farr, in the north of Sutherland, to Whithorn, in the south of Wigtonshire, and from Aberdeenshire on the east to some of the remoter islands of the Outer Hebrides on the west. There are no fewer than fifty-four rubbings from the monuments of Iona; Rodill, in Harris, supplies seven; the island of Mull, ten; Inchkenneth, five; Tiree, twelve; Oronsay, four; and Islay, thirty-five. The ancient graveyards of Argyleshire furnished many examples—Kilmorie, in Knapdale, furnishing sixteen; Kilmichael, Glassary, seventeen; Saddell, Kilmartin, Strachin, and Kiels, in Morven, about a dozen each; Ardchattan, Dalmally, and Innishail, about a dozen and a half among them; and half a dozen other places from three to six apiece.

Miss MacLagan's collection shows strikingly, as pointed out in an able descriptive article in the *Scotsman*, "that there were two great divisions or periods in the monumental art of Scotland which may be roughly stated as reaching from, say, the seventh century to the twelfth on the eastern side of Scotland, and from the twelfth or thirteenth century to the Reformation on the western or Highland side. The characteristics of the earlier art, though chiefly found on the east, are present in the west also, as on St. Martin's cross, and on fragments of earlier crosses at Iona, on the Kildalton cross in Islay, and the crosses at Ardchattan and Kilkerran, and on some isolated fragments scattered through the Hebrides. The earlier phase of the art is thus demonstrated to have pervaded Scotland, and, for that matter, Northumbria as well; but the later phase, which is distinguished by the dominance of foliage in the scroll-like designs, is unknown on the eastern side of the country."

The stones of the earlier group stand erect, are of great size, and for the most part shaped like headstones; whilst those of the later style

are oblong slabs which covered the grave. The crosses of the two periods also differ much both in form and ornament, the former being massive and chiefly of interlaced or divergent spiral pattern; the latter more slim in shape, and mainly ornamented in the foliageous devices. Among the more interesting of the later examples are: (1) A monumental slab in Iona erected to the memory of four persons, the last of whom died in 1500; (2) an elaborate monumental slab in the churchyard of Innishail, one of the beautiful islands of Loch Awe, in which are combined a border of small quatrefoils, a sixteenth century inscription in the upper panel, a chalice and other ornaments in the centre, and a band of interlaced work flanked by bold foliageous scrolls in the lower panel; and (3) the tomb at Rodill, in Harris, which was erected by Alaster Crotach to his father, William Macleod of Dunvegan, in 1528. The canvas on which this last-named "rubbing" is mounted is 10 feet square, and the number of figures in the composition is about thirty. "The effigy of the chief," says the writer in the *Scotsman*, "in plate armour lies under a semicircular canopy, the back of which is filled with figures, while the fronts of the voussiors of the arch are also decorated with a series of sculptures in nine panels, making it the most remarkable monument of its kind in Scotland, and raising in every mind the inquiry, how was it possible in the early part of the sixteenth century to erect in that remote part of the wild Highlands a work of monumental sculpture that would be famous in any country of cultured Europe?"

These "rubblings" also comprise two interesting examples of early "hog-backed" or coped tombs, one of them having wattled or interlaced work, and the other semicircular arcading on the sides.

THE HERALDIC EXHIBITION,

in the rooms of the National Portrait Gallery, which was brought together in honour of the visit of the Royal Archæological Institute, was meritorious in its conception, and admirably carried out. It is much to be hoped that some such an exhibition may ere long be arranged in London. The only sorrow felt by members of the Institute was that the exigencies of time prevented so large a

number doing anything like justice to the collection; but not a few of them seemed to think that a visit to Edinburgh would have been amply repaid if it had only been rewarded by an inspection of this thoroughly interesting and instructive array of heraldic and contingent subjects. Mention must here be made of certain items that excited more particular attention.

In the first room was the Royal Standard taken at the Battle of Worcester, 1650, and retaken by the ancestor of Mr. Hay, of Duns Castle (the exhibitor); it is made of silk, and bears the royal arms heavily embroidered. Here, too, was the Cavers Banner or Percy Pennon, so termed. It is a banner of thin sage-green silk, 12 feet long by 3 feet 1 inch broad, narrowing considerably to the end. At the staff end is a saltire with a heart gules between its lower extremities, and another above on its sinister side, the corresponding dexter portion of the flag having been torn away; next a lion passant, armed and langued gules; then a tau cross (that puzzle of the herald and antiquary) beneath a mullet; and finally the motto "Jamais Areyre" in old English letters. "This," says the catalogue, "was the banner of James II., Earl of Douglas and Mar, and was carried by his son, Archibald Douglas, of Cavers, at the Battle of Otterburn, 1388." The committee did not, however, make themselves responsible for the descriptions furnished by those who kindly sent private objects to the exhibition, otherwise we conceive this description would scarcely have stood. The banner is of great interest, but the pedigree is certainly faulty and assigns a too early date; one of the best informed members of the Institute pronounced it not earlier than the last half of the sixteenth century. Then again, though it is rather an ungracious task to continue these animadversions, the "Percy Gauntlets," which hang near the banner, and which it is said were attached to Hotspur's lance, which Douglas took from him when he overthrew him in single combat before the walls of Newcastle, 1388, are certainly wrongly dated. They are of white satin, and beautifully embroidered in silk with the lion of the Percys in pearls in the centre; but we conceive that the earliest date to which they can be assigned is a century later than that of tradition.

Among the personal royal relics, about which there are no anachronisms to justify a doubt, and which all bear heraldic embellishments to justify admission within this collection, were an ivory coffer of Cardinal York, beautifully carved; leading strings of James VI., worked by Mary Queen of Scots for her little son while learning to walk, and wrought with the text—

Angelus suis Deus mandavit de te
Ut custodiant te in omnibus viis suis;

a noble set of tilting armour of Henry, Prince of Wales, supposed to be the work of William Pickering, master armourer, 1608-09; and a sporran of sealskin, mounted in silver, worn by Prince Charles Edward.

The armorials were of much interest and variety, and many of them had not been previously exhibited. The Scotch examples are not, however, so beautiful or early as those of England and various continental countries. The oldest is that of Sir David Lindsay, Lyon king, supposed to have been completed in the year 1542; but there was a considerable number shown of the time of Queen Mary and James VI. One of the earliest and best of the armorials of this type was an example lent from the Advocates' Library. The latest of the sovereigns depicted therein is Queen Mary. First she appears in company with Francis, a youthful figure with the golden lilies of France on his azure surcoat; but on the next page the king's place is pathetically vacant, Mary stands alone, the sceptre in her left hand, the thistle in her right, whilst beneath is written the following doggerel:

Ovr soverane lady yt nov rings
At yis hour ye mighty Lord be evir
Hir protectour, and mak hir mariage
As he thinkis best that ye hir
Legis may ring (long ?) in peace rest.

The foreign armorials included some excellent specimens from Switzerland, France, Germany, and Italy.

Of printed books, this remarkable collection included everything of heraldic fame ever published in Scotland. The most interesting and rarest printed work shown was Rendle Holmes' *Academy of Armory*, of which less than fifty copies are now extant. Among the manuscript works were several *Books of Hours*. A lovely *Hours*, known as the Murthly Manuscript, now the property of

the Marquess of Bute, is full of beauty and interest. It is of the latter part of the thirteenth century, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 5, but has been much cut down when it received its present binding of oaken boards covered with leather. The calendar contains the following obits: "vj. Kal. Maij [26 April] obitus domini Johannis Stewart militis, domini de Lorn, anno Domini m.cccc.xxj." and "xij. Kal. Jan. [21 December] Obitus domine Isabelle domine de Lorne, anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo}. xxxix." Alexander, the fourth son of the above Sir John Stewart ("the Black Knight of Lorne") and his wife, the heiress of Lorne, was ancestor of the Stewarts of Grandtully. Within the same boards, but having no connection with the *Book of Hours*, and of a date approximating 1220, are twenty-three full-page miniatures of Scripture subjects by two different hands, fourteen by one, and nine by the other. The sixteenth in order represents the Roman soldiers watching the tomb of our Lord, and is a remarkably early instance of precise heraldry. They are four in number, in knightly armour—apparently banded—and three of their shields bear the following charges, viz.: (1) Gules, two chevronels or; (2) azure, a fess between three besants; (3) gules, a chevron between three besants.

Another item of the exhibition that attracted much attention, though the seals were mostly too small and worn to be clearly deciphered, was the historic Protest by the Nobles of Bohemia addressed to the Council of Constance in September, 1415, in reference to the burning of John Huss and Jerome of Prague, the reformers. This document, which is signed by one hundred nobles, but bears only ninety-nine seals, was bequeathed in 1657 to the University of Edinburgh by Dr. William Guild, principal of King's College, Aberdeen.

The collection of seals was noticed in the September issue of the *Antiquary*. There were a few examples of panels of painted glass, the most interesting of which was lent by Mr. Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A., the learned editor of the Institute Journal. It represented a traditional event in the life of Sir Alexander Stewart, encircled with a genealogical tree of the family. According to tradition, Sir Alexander Stewart, in the

presence of Charles VI. of France, 1380-1422, encountered a lion with his sword; the sword breaking, he seized a part of a tree and with it slew the animal. The king, to commemorate the action, gave him, as an honourable augmentation to his arms on an escutcheon of pretence, argent, "a lion gules offended by a ragged staff bend-wise." The border, which is older than the rest of the glass, is dated 1574.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, LINLITHGOW, is a good example of Scotch architecture of the fifteenth century. It has a wide nave and aisles, with choir and aisles of the same width. The choir terminates in a shallow and rather poor apse. From each of the most eastern bays of the nave projects a small transept, and there is a good tower, with entrance-porch and fine divided doorway beneath it, at the west end. The old church suffered severely from fire in 1424, and no part of the present building appears to be anterior to that event. The tower and nave are the best part of the building, and are undoubtedly of fifteenth-century date; but extant covenants with masons show that considerable works were in progress even as late as 1535, to which date we assign the apse. It was a little surprising to some of the English visitors to see nothing of the Perpendicular style on the north side of the border. Scotland's architectural history was, however, almost identical with England up to the wars of the Edwards, but afterwards Northern Britain was thrown into constant contact with France, with the result that continental Flamboyant and weak survivals of Decorated took the place of the later English developments. This is much to be noticed at Linlithgow, where both west and east ends are thoroughly French. The south porch has a delightful little oriel window to its parvise. Over the south transept is another apartment with fireplace, and evidently occupied for a long time, although the only access was up a narrow turret-staircase of the porch, and then along the narrow lead gutter of the nave roof. Mr. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., detected an anchorhold at the west end of the south aisle of the nave. A square opening into the church, splayed inward, is now blocked up; it is usually explained as a place through which

parish doles of bread used to be handed out, but that is an obviously wrong interpretation, as the outer walls show a line of corbels (not coeval with the building) immediately below the west window, proving that here stood some small after-adjunct to the fabric. It was objected that the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century was too late a period for the seclusion of an anchorite in any single building; but those who raised such an objection showed their ignorance of the subject, for the early sixteenth-century printed copies of the Manuals of the Uses of both Sarum and York, as well as the Pontifical of Archbishop Bainbridge (York, 1508-14) give elaborate offices for the blessing of a recluse and of the tiny house to which henceforth the anchorite (male or female) was to be confined.*

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY ROOD, STIRLING, is another good example of Scottish church architecture of the fifteenth century, which was visited by members of the Institute on the same day as Linlithgow. It is now mutilated by being divided up into two separate buildings for two Presbyterian congregations, one of which faces west, and the other east. The massive cylindrical piers of the nave, though usually assumed to be of fifteenth-century date by Scotch architects and ecclesiologists, belong, we feel sure, to the earlier church, which was burnt down in 1413. A strange peculiarity of this church is that a very large number of the stones, both outside and inside the nave, are punctured with an arrangement of five minute circles that form a cross, thus :



These crosses vary in size, from 1½ inches to 1 inch. They are too well-finished to be accepted as mere "mason's marks," and seem to have been incised after the stones were placed in position. Can they have any reference to the Holy Rood or Holy Cross to which the church is dedicated? A curiosity of a much later period—at least it seemed a curiosity to the English visitors—were the entries on the burial fee-board on

* Ordo famulos vel famulas Dei includendi; Servitium includendorum; Ordo includendi famulam Dei.

the outside of the tower of the church of Stirling, which was dated February 21, 1888. The following is a transcript :

CHARGES OF THE OLD CHURCHYARD.

	s.	d.
Grave for a Person 12 years of age and upwards in 2-Horse Hearse and Shoulder High	12	0
Grave for a Person 12 years of age and upwards in 1-Horse Hearse	8	0
Grave for a Person 12 years of age and upwards upon Spokes	6	0
Grave for a Child above 2 and under 12 years of age in Hearse or Carriage	7	0
Grave for a Child above 2 and under 12 years of age if on Spokes	3	6
Grave for a Child under 2 years of age if in Hearse or Carriage	5	0
Grave for a Child under 2 years of age if Carried	2	6
Note that the sums of 6s. and 12s. include a Bag for Bones.		
Graves dug beyond 6 feet, per foot	1	6

The remarkable reference to a "Bag for Bones" was explained to mean a bag in which the sexton placed bones of previous interments that were disturbed whilst digging the grave! If this is so, it is surely a strong argument for cremation!

ST. SALVATOR'S COLLEGE

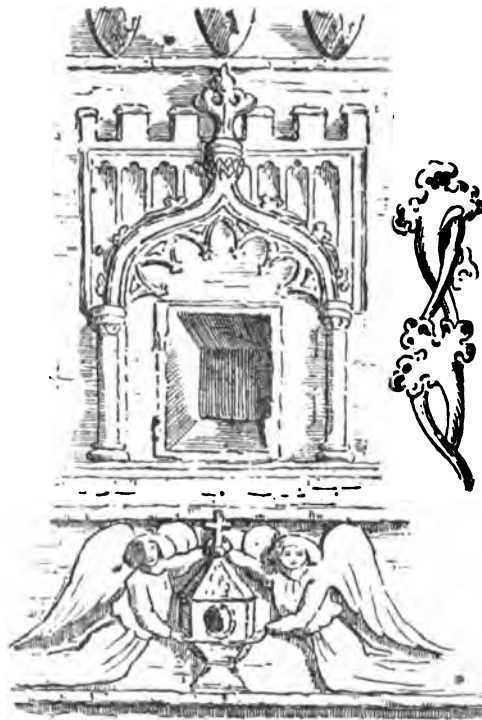
is the only part of the wonderfully interesting city of St. Andrew's to which we have space to allude. Blackfriars Chapel, the Town Church, with the pathetic monument to murdered Archbishop Sharp (whom the guide with questionable taste abused), St. Mary's College and Library, St. Leonard's Chapel, the fine ruins of the cathedral church, the remarkable tower and chapel of St. Rule (undoubtedly late Saxon), Kirkhill, and the castle were all visited; but some of the chief interest of a charming day's excursion centred round the college of St. Salvator, founded by good Bishop Kennedy about the middle of the fifteenth century. The chapel of the college had a heavy stone roof; as this was pressing out the walls, its removal was decided upon in 1773, and the utterly barbarous method was adopted of detaching it, and letting it fall in a mass into the interior. A clean sweep was thus made of all that was of interest in the fittings, and the large and elaborate tomb to Bishop Kennedy, recessed to the south of the altar, was even more mutilated than it had been at the Reformation. But even in its semi-ruined

condition the tomb of the founder is of much beauty. Immediately east of the tomb, and forming almost part of it, is a richly ornamented recess and aumbry in the wall, which is of most exceptional interest, as it has been a "Sacrament House." The sketch* of this aumbry gives a far better idea of its character and beautiful design than any mere string of words. The arms on the three shields above the embattled top of the aumbry are almost quite defaced, but enough remains to show

bearing a pyx or ciborium. It was the invariable custom of the Church of England before the Reformation to reserve the Blessed Sacrament in a pyx, usually of silver or ivory, which was suspended by chains or cords over this high altar.

This is fully described in the following extract from the *Rites of Durham*.

"Within the said quire, over the High Altar, did hang a rich and most sumptuous canopie for the Blessed Sacrament to hang



that one of them bears the arms of Kennedy, thus placing it beyond doubt that it was of the time of the founder of the college and chapel. The hinges for the door of the aumbry are quite apparent. The supporting corbel below is suitably carved with angels

* For the drawing of this Sacrament House, as well as of the chapel of Borthwick Castle, we are much indebted to Mrs. Thompson and Miss Deane, members of the Institute, who kindly put their sketches, made during the hasty visits of the Institute, at our disposal.

within it, which had two irons fastened in the french peere, very finely gilt, which held the canopie over the midst of the said High Altar (that the pix did hang in it, that it could not move nor stir), whereon did stand a Pellican, all of silver, upon the height of the said canopie, verely finely gilded, givinge hir bloud to hir younge ones, in token that Christ did give his bloud for the sinns of the world; and it was goodly to behold, for the Blessed Sacrament to hange in, and a marvellous faire pix that the holy blessed Sacra-

ment did hang in, which was of most pure fine gold, most curiously wrought of goldsmith worke. And the white cloth that hung over the pix was of very fine lawne, all embroydered and wrought about with gold and red silke, and four great and round knopes of gold, marvelous and cunningly wrought, with great tassels of gold and redde silke hanginge at them, and at the four corners of the white lawne cloth, and the crooke that hung within the cloth that the pix did hang on, was of gold, and the cords, that did draw it upp and downe, was made of fine white strong silke."

In the fifteenth century the custom began to prevail in continental churches, particularly in Portugal, of placing the Blessed Sacrament in a special aumbry near the altar, and this use was evidently transferred by Bishop Kennedy to Scotland.

In the museum of the college is the most elaborate and beautiful mace in Great Britain, which was made in Paris in the year 1461 at the expense of Bishop Kennedy, and by him presented to the college of his founding. It is of silver-gilt, and three feet, ten inches long. Within the head of the mace, in a canopy, is a figure of the Saviour, standing on a ball representing the world. The whole is enriched with a variety of small and exquisitely finished emblematic figures. This mace, with other treasures, was found concealed in the tomb of Bishop Kennedy towards the end of last century, where it had been probably concealed for purposes of safety.

Three silver arrows, which were annually shot for by the students of the colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, attracted much attention. The winner attached to the arrow a silver medal bearing his name, arms, motto, and date of his success. There are seventy medals, the earliest dated 1618; one bearing the Lorne galley upon it was placed by the Marquis of Argyle in 1623, and one replaced in 1628 by his great rival, the Marquis of Montrose, when sixteen years of age. The last medal was placed by the Earl of Elgin in 1751.

Several other points of special interest during the meetings and expeditions of the Institute had been noted for remark, such as the shrine of St. Margaret at Dunfermline, Antonine's Wall, certain details at Rosslyn,

and the Norman church of Dalmeny, but the exigencies of space only suffice for one other reference, namely, to the

CHAPEL OF BORTHWICK CASTLE.

This castle has for its chief feature the largest Scottish keep of a late date. It is an immensely strong structure, begun by William de Borthwick in 1430. The keep is on a plan of about 75 feet square, and rises to a height of 85 feet, exclusive of the slope of the stone-covered roof. The walls are the same thickness up to the summit, and average 12 feet 6 inches in width. The great hall of



the first floor is a noble apartment with a vaulted stone ceiling 29 feet high. Above this, the central block of the keep has been divided into two apartments, one of which is termed the chapel. The chapel measures 23 feet by 19 feet, and is lighted by three windows, two to the south and one to the east. But we think it is a misnomer to call the whole of this room the chapel. The altar was obviously placed at the extremity of the large recess by the east window, which measures about 8 feet wide by 7 feet deep. There is an aumbry on the north side of this recess, and a piscina niche on the south side.

There is also a projecting holy water stoup just within the nearest angle of the recess of the closely-adjoining south window. There are traces of a screen shutting off about 6 feet in front of this east window recess, which would thus include within the screen the south window at that end of the apartment, making a quite sufficiently large chapel or castle oratory, for which perhaps the south window recess served as a vestry. The parish church of Borthwick is close outside the curtain wall of the castle.



Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 28, vol. xxiv.)

BEDFORDSHIRE.

HOLYWELL: HOLY WELL.



HERE was a holy well or spring, unfortunately both history and site have been forgotten by the villagers, at Holywell.—A. C. G. Cameron, H.M. Geological Survey.

HAIL WESTON: HOLY WELLS.

At Hail Weston, on the borders of the counties of Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire, about two miles north-west of St. Neots, there are some mineral springs, formerly looked on as holy wells. They are situated on the alluvium of a small stream, but may have their origin in the underlying Oxford clay. Michael Drayton describes them as "the Holy Wells of Hail Weston."—*Ibid.*

TURVEY: ST. MARY'S WELL.

At Turvey, six miles from Bedford, there is a mineral well, known as St. Mary's Well.—*Ibid.*

PERTENHALL: CHADWELL.

"The other day, March 14, 1891, in passing through Pertenhall, I noticed the Chadwell Spring, at Chadwell End, to be a big one. At one time it was proposed to have a drain to carry the water to

Kimbolton, a distance of seven miles. Within the last few years much water from this spring has been bottled, and used for sore eyes. The parish church is dedicated to St. Peter, and formerly Pertenhall was Saint Peter's Hall, and there were seven churches altogether in the parish once on a time, as my informant, an old inhabitant I chanced upon, asserted."—*Ibid.*

CRANFIELD: HOLY WELL.

In Batchelor's *Agricultural Survey of Bedfordshire*, 1813, referring to this well, after describing mineral springs at Bromham, Turvey, and Clapham, it says: "Several others, as at Holcot and Cranfield, sometimes used for sore eyes, being impregnated with iron, holy well implying that at one time it was held in high estimation."—*Ibid.*

HOLY WELL-CUM-NEEDINGWORTH.

There is a spring or well that rises in the churchyard on the north bank of the river Ouse, which there separates Cambridgeshire from Huntingdonshire. This well was at one time much frequented by religious devotees. The Rev. S. M. Beckwith, a former rector of the parish, had the well arched over.—*Ibid.* (Kelly's *Hunts Directory*, 1885, p. 205).

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

MARSTON: SIR JOHN SHORNE'S WELL.

The holy well, which bore Sir John Shorne's name, and was supposed to have derived its medicinal qualities from his prayers and benedictions, is situated about 150 yards from the church. It is still known by the villagers as "Sir John Shorne's Well," but is commonly called "The Town Well." It consists of a cistern, 5 feet 4 inches square, and 6 feet 9 inches deep. This is walled round with stone, and has a flight of four stone steps descending into the water. The cistern is enclosed by a building, somewhat larger than the well itself, with walls composed of brick and stone, about 5 feet high, and covered with a roof of board. From the size and construction of the building, it was probably occasionally used as a bath, but the sick were, doubtless, chiefly benefited by drinking the water. It is slightly chalybeate, containing a large portion of calcareous earth. Formerly its properties

must have been very powerful, for its supposed miraculous cures attracted such numbers of invalids to it, that houses had to be built for their accommodation. Browne Willis says that "many aged persons then living remembered a post in a quinqueniam on Oving Hill (about a mile east of the well), which had hands pointing to the several roads, one of them directing to "Sir John Shorne's Well." He likewise says ceremonies were practised here on account of this gentleman. But Lipscombe's transcripts from Willis are not to be trusted; for instance, he says the miracle of Shorne "was recorded on the wall which enclosed the holy well when it was visited by Browne Willis," whereas Willis's own words are, "At the south end of the town is a well, known by the name of Sir John Shorn's Well (perhaps so named from the tonsure), which tradition tells us had this inscription on the wall of it :

"Sir John Shorn,
Gentleman born,
Conjured the Devil into a Boot."

In the marriage register of North Marston occurs this entry: "It is said that the chancel of this church of North Marston, nearly four miles south from Winslow, was built with the offerings at the shrine of Sir John Schorne, a very devout man, who had been rector of the parish about the year 1290, and that this village became very populous and flourishing in consequence of the great resort of persons to a well of water here, which he had blessed, which ever after was called 'Holy Well,' but my parishioners now call it 'Town Well'; its water is chalybeate. The common people in this neighbourhood, and more particularly some ancient people of this my own parish, still keep up the memory of this circumstance by many traditionary stories." This entry is signed, "William Pinnock, September 12, 1860." One legend is that Master Shorne, in a season of drought, was moved by the prayers of his congregation to take active measures to supply their need. He struck his staff upon the earth, and immediately there burst forth a perennial spring. The water was a specific for ague and gout; it is now obtained by a pump. There is still a tradition that a box for the receipt of the offerings was affixed to

the well, but this has not been the case within the memory of any person now living. The building which enclosed the well when Willis visited it has been removed, and a comparatively modern one has taken its place. A glass of the water drunk at night was said to cure any cold ere daybreak. For much information *re* Sir John Shorne, see *Records of Bucks*, Vols. II. and III., from which the above account is taken. Representations of Sir John Shorne occur on the rood-screens of Cawston, *c.* 1450; Gateby, *c.* 1480; Suffield, *c.* 1450, in Norfolk, and Sudbury (in the possession of Gainsborough Dupont, Esq.); Suffolk, *c.* 1550.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

ELLELY: ST. PANDONIA'S WELL.

"At Ellely was sumtyme a nunnery, where Pandonia, the Scottish virgin, was buried, and there is a well of her name yn the south side of quire."—*Leland*, I., p. 96.

CORNWALL.

CAMELFORD: ST. BREWARD'S WELL.

This well is situated in a valley near a farm called "Chapel," close to Camelford. It is, or was, visited by sufferers from inflamed eyes and other complaints. As an offering, the sufferer threw in a pin, or small coin, to the saint.—*Western Antiquary*, 37.

GRADE: ST. RUANS, OR ST. RUMON.

The well is about a quarter of a mile from Grade Church, rudely built of granite. Its water is used for all baptisms in the church. St. Rumon is believed to have come as a missionary from Ireland in the ninth or tenth century, and to have dwelt in a wood near Grade Church and the Lizard Point, having a cell and chapel, and regardless of the wild beasts which then roamed there. His name excited such reverence, that his remains were removed to Tavistock Abbey.

LUDGVAN: WELL OF COLURIAN.

This well is in the parish of Ludgván. It was sacred before the saints.—Polwhele's *History of Cornwall*.

ST. CUTHBERT: ST. CUTHBERT'S WELL.

In this parish (St. Cuthbert) is that famous and well-known spring of water, called Holy Well, so named, the inhabitants

say, for that the virtues of this water were first discovered on All Hallow's Day. The same stands in a dark cavern of the sea cliff rocks, beneath full sea-mark on spring tides. The virtues of the waters are, if taken inward, a notable vomit, or as a purgent. If applied outward, it presently strikes in, or dries up, all itch, scurf, dandriff, and such-like distempers in men or women. Numbers of persons in summer season frequent this place and waters from countries far distant. It is a petrifying well.—*Ibid.*, 53.

CARDYNHAN: HOLY WELL.

Cardynhan, near Bodmin, has near the church its sacred well in the corner of a walled space about 80 feet by 42 feet; the water runs out into the road. The well is walled in and roofed over, and has an oratory adjoining it 14 feet by 8 feet.—E. Ashworth. "Holy Wells," paper on, p. 145.

CUBERT: ST. CUTHBERT'S WELL.

There is a hollow in the rock on the coast south of Creek which at high-tide is always filled by the salt water, but at low-tide the water is always fresh; it is said to have the power of curing diseases. The dropping water forms a stalagmite.—*Ibid.*, 147ⁿ.

WADEBRIDGE: ST. MINVER'S WELL.

There is a spring in St. Minver, near Wadebridge, still in some repute for curing disorders of the eye.

Here also is a well, or spring, known as JESUS WELL, to which children suffering from the whooping cough are brought.—*Ibid.*, 147.

CHAPEL FARM: ST. DOMINICK'S WELL.

This well is situated between Chapel Farm and the Tamar.—*Ibid.*, 147.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE: ST. LEONARD'S WELL.

The chapel of this well is in the grounds of Mount Edgumbe. It is a ruined cell, 6 feet by 4½ feet. It had an arched roof, with a central rib, part of which remains, opposite the doorway is a niche. The water now supplies a cattle trough.—*Ibid.*, 147.

CRANSTOCK: ST. AMBROSE'S WELL.

Gilbert mentions this well at the west of Cranstock, near the ruins of a college, buried by the blown sand from Grannel Creek.—*Ibid.*, 147ⁿ.

An Old English Canonist.

By J. BROWNBILL.

IN the reign of Henry III. England was twice visited by papal legates *a latere*, who, among other acts of jurisdiction, summoned "Pan-Anglican" councils and made canons therein. Upon these canons nearly a century later an elaborate commentary was written by John de Athona, who, to use his own words, was "a canon of Lincoln,* an unworthy doctor of both laws, an Englishman by birth," and who was proud to be the first of his race to carry out such a work.

Something might be said about the legates themselves, the Cardinals Otho and Othobon; for who has not heard of the riot at Oxford caused by Otho's cook? and who does not know that Othobon was afterwards, for a few weeks, pope (Adrian V., in 1276), and that "these constitutions of his are therefore the more reverently to be observed"? (p. 79, Clementis).† Something also might be said about the canons they made; for instance, the first of Otho's shows the financial difficulties in which rectors and abbots sometimes found themselves through their zeal for the new architecture; they "began to build and were not able to finish." But all this must here be passed by.

The gloss was written at the beginning of Edward III.'s reign, soon after the author's former teacher, John Stratford, had become Archbishop of Canterbury (p. 129, *Quod habita possessione*). Most of the annotations are designed to explain the legates' canons or show their relation to others, or to elucidate points closely connected with them, *e.g.*, some opposition to English law or some modification by custom or later canons. Occasionally, however, they seem intended to relieve the commentator's feelings, and not seldom to unfold his stores of legal and theological knowledge for the

* Le Neve mentions a John de Eaton among the prebendaries of Lincoln about 1330.

† The references are to the pages and the catchwords of paragraphs of the edition of Athona's work which is bound up at the end of the Oxford reprint of Lyndwood's *Provinciales* (1679).

edification of the studious reader. As authorities the Canon and Civil Laws—for these are the Jus Commune—are quoted copiously throughout, as well as the opinions of celebrated jurists; it may be remarked in passing that the method of citation employed is more confusing than the law itself. Occasionally an anecdote is told, and a verse (to aid the memory) is often given. As an example, take the following. Othobon (xxiii.) is approving a provision concerning the property of intestates “made by the prelates of England with the approval of king and barons”; and one of the notes is as follows:

“*A Prælati Regni.*—Note that a discreet and orderly provision in the Parliament of the kingdom ought to begin in the first place from the prelates, especially about such matters as pertain to works of piety; for this was the parliamentary privilege (as below). This is supported by De Maj. et Obed., Solitæ, Cum si. For also the earthly sword is of necessity held to be subordinate to the heavenly; as truly observes the gloss on Extra, De Judi., Novit (in glo. 2). It is evident also in the Extravagant of Boniface VIII., Unam sanctam. For also bishops can be called ‘princes’ on account of the temporalities which they hold, as we read and note in Extra, De Jurejur., c. i., § Nos igitur, in ver. Principum, in Cle.” (p. 122).

Athona wrote in the midst of the “Babylonish Captivity,” while the popes were in exile at Avignon, and more or less dependent on the friendship of the kings of France; so that had there been any latent hostility one might have expected it to be shown. To Athona, however, the pope is “lex animata in terris” (p. 34, Ut unicus); he “does the duty not of a mere man, but of true God on the earth; though he cannot alter anything against the truth of the fact (e.g., he cannot make black white), nor alter the fundamentals of the Church Militant (e.g., the Ten Commandments).” And after noticing that formerly it was taught that the pope was not lord over all churches, he says, “The contrary is held in modern times, viz., that the pope has a lordship over churches in reserving and collating, and over their property, as we feel now by his levying tenths” (p. 76, Summorum pontificum). Besides this natural grumble of a taxpayer,

he is not at all satisfied with the *prava consuetudo* of “certain popes” in declaring void consummated marriages; but he has no objection to their prohibition of marriages between Guelph and Ghibelline, or to their definition of the degrees of relationship within which marriages are forbidden (p. 106, Sicut potestati).

One question he discusses arose out of the exile of the popes: Can the pope transfer his see from Rome to some other place? “This has generally been answered in the negative, on account of the Divine command; for the see of blessed Peter was at Antioch first, and was afterwards transferred to Rome at the Lord’s bidding. Also Rome is the common fatherland. If therefore the authority be separated from the name, the fruit will be lost. Others, however, hold the contrary opinion” (p. 36, Romanorum).

Having thus given preference to the pope, *jure dignitatis*, we may pass by Athona’s few allusions to the emperor, and record what he tells us of the world around him. To begin with, we are reminded of the claim to suzerainty over Scotland, which had long been made by the kings of England, sometimes with success. In the preface to his canons (A.D. 1236), Otho says that he is “sent to England,” and it is thereon asserted that “this includes Scotland also”; Othobon (A.D. 1268) describes himself as “legate to the kingdom of England and to Scotland and Ireland,” and then we are bidden to notice that England alone is called a kingdom, “the legate thus hinting that the other countries are not properly kingdoms, but parts of England.” Our author is, nevertheless, candid enough to state that the Scots did not take this view of the case; “they always say that they will receive no legate unless distinct mention of Scotland is made in his letters of legation” (p. 5, Angliæ, and p. 79, Scotiæ).

Writing soon after the miserable reign of Edward II., it is not surprising that the author should give us a gloomy picture of the times; though it is of course true that a jurist, being concerned with the faults, rather than the virtues of mankind, will always have a tendency to dismal views. “Honesty of manners and strength of valour, which of old were nourished in England more than in

other nations, nowadays, by the dregs of vices and by laziness, are quickly departing from among us, not without shame and the loss of that renown which they had gained for us" (p. 138, *Toti populo*); but the growth of the evil shoots of vices is patriotically ascribed to "our English fertility." Not that laws were wanting; "I suppose," he says, "that there never was a country where there was so much law-making and so little law-keeping" (p. 36, *Facto potius*).

The great evil, the chief vice of which he complains, is one supposed to be characteristic of our own day, "the thirst for gold." It possessed all classes, nobles and commons, bishops and clergy:

"In every rank, clergy and soldiers and people, charity grows cold through the three evils of favour, power, and covetousness. For amongst the clergy, the archdeacons and officials instead of feeding the flock devour it skin and bone; they become puffed up by their dignities and do not know old friends, but reign like lions, though they often die like dogs. Though they pretend to be ignorant of the extortions practised by their servants, yet they fill their purses thereby, and 'like master like man'; so proving the canon, which says that 'Every evil comes from the priests.' So too soldiers and knights, who ought to defend Church and country and home, indulge in these vices and oppress all with exactions, dues, and services; and especially do they rejoice to oppress the Church and its ministers, taking away privileges and levying fines and tithes, so that the condition of priests has become worse than that of the Israelites under Pharaoh. Again, even the simple country people are corrupted; they despise agriculture, and indulge in lawsuits, often perjuring themselves, and they refuse to pay their tithes" (p. 77, *Justitiam*).

The following also has quite a modern sound; and it is interesting for the anecdote of Bishop Grosseteste:

"These (the barons) are rich and powerful, who may be called princes, especially as 'money is the queen of all,' as we see every day. For in order to bring in money, princes and earls and barons wed their daughters to vile rustics. For, by the fortune of wealth, and by the Divine favour,

rustics, natives, and serfs become the peers of noble and well-born men; for there is no acceptance of persons with God. Yet, no doubt it is a good thing to propagate a noble stock. But I do not deny that nobility of blood may become ignoble through vices; whence Robert Grosseteste, lately Bishop of Lincoln, of holy memory, when asked by King Henry where he had learnt how to instruct the sons of nobles who were of his household, he himself being of humble birth, is said to have answered: 'In the house of greater kings than those of England—namely, of David, Solomon, and the rest, whose mode of life I have learned from the Scriptures': adding these verses:

"*Degenerant homines vitis fiuntque minores,
Exaltat virtus nobilitate viros.
Nobilitas vera est animi quæ moribus ornat;
Gratius in terris nil constat moribus aptis.*"
(P. 122, *Baronum*.)

The vices of an age infect the clergy as they do the laity, but Athona has a special reason to give for clerical covetousness: "Just as we English and Scotch, who have no wine in our own country, desire it more than other nations; so do the clergy, who are separated from the things of the world, desire them more than others" (p. 131, *Periculosius*). For instance, the provincial councils were not held regularly as the canons required, because this would oblige the bishops to spend money instead of getting it. One of the stories of the day is told, to show us what reproach avarice brought upon the order:

"A beggar sat at the door of a church in a French city and asked a bishop, who was going by, to give him a Paris halfpenny (*obulus*); but the bishop would not hear. Then he asked the bishop's blessing, and he at once put forth his hand and blessed him. Whereon the beggar laughed, saying, 'Now I know the worth of a bishop's blessing; had it been worth a halfpenny, I had never got it'" (p. 96, *Archidiacono*).

The evil was common to all, from the bishop down to the priest who got for himself benefice upon benefice without caring that the people were left without teachers and the poor deprived of their share of the Church's goods.

The monks, if not avaricious, gave scandal

in other ways ; by dressing gaudily, by eating flesh meat, and by laying claim to private property. It was rumoured that the Cistercians, who abstained from eating meat in public, ate it in private even to satiety ! Nor was perfection in other respects to be looked for :

"Simplicity, or lack of letters, is not to be blamed in a monk, since 'a good monk will scarce make a good cleric.' But I do not know whether this has much weight with those endowed Religious, who, when they have some who show ability for learning, will not send them to study [at the university] at the expense of their monastery, though they have plenty of money for fat horses and other delights. I do not think that this unwillingness arises from a zeal for avoiding anything which may hinder a life of monastic contemplation, but rather from the gall of envy, lest these should become wiser and better than themselves, and able to correct their shortcomings by the Scriptures" (p. 143, *Post regulam*).

Charges of incontinence against a clergy professedly celibate are parallel to modern sarcasms about the tipping propensities of teetotalers ; but that there was, unhappily, some reason for the charges is evident from the manner in which Athona explains away a severe canon against concubinary clerics on the ground, apparently, that if taken in its obvious meaning it would be "far too rigorous, considering the frailty of our time" (*Otho*, xv., p. 44, *Infra mensem, and Detenturi*). *Clericus*, it must be remembered, included everyone who had received the tonsure, or, perhaps, the minor orders also, in order to enable him to hold some "benefice" or ecclesiastical office ; to such marriage was forbidden so long as they held the benefice. A relic of mediæval conditions is preserved in the name of parish "clerk." In this connection it may be remarked that our commentator has a very poor opinion of womankind ; even nuns showed the bad qualities of their sex, and refused to be governed by the rules the holy Fathers had made for them.

Everyone must have noticed the care with which the clerical tonsure is represented in brasses and other mediæval monuments. It was one of the external signs of the good

cleric. Though the observance of the outward decencies of the order and position is not an infallible sign of an interior spiritual life in accordance, yet the persistent defiance of them cannot but be an evil portent. Those who brought disgrace on the clergy were not always what we should call hypocrites ; they were often men who laid aside the clerical dress to adopt a semi-military costume, and carried arms—so extravagant in their manners that in many parts of England they were called "apes." One magnate was deservedly put to shame by a jester, who said to him : "I am the fool of the Lord Abbot of St. Mary's at York ; whose fool are you?" (p. 88, *Ridiculosas*). No wonder, then, that the canonist, in his indignation at these unworthy brethren, should exclaim, "Would that they were clean shaved, even against their will, to their teeth and even their gums !" The account given by Fleury of the origin of the clerical dress is interesting. The long robe, the closely cut hair, and clean-shaven face are relics of the old Roman manners. When in the decline of the empire, the Northern barbarians, heretics or even pagans, came down upon Italy, the Catholic clergy, at the sight of the longhaired and longbearded invaders clad in short tunics, clung the more tightly to their accustomed usages in these matters, which now became symbols of the orthodox faith and the old civilization.

Other points which crop up in Athona's notes might be mentioned as curious, or for many reasons worthy of record ; e.g., his etymologies ; or his mention of a "chimney (fire-place) in the French fashion" ; but one must be recorded by way of conclusion, and this with a request for information. In his peroration he says : "Thus have I finished my work in the threefold meaning of these figures 9, 2, 9, 5, 4, for the benefit both of scholars and practitioners ; and however little knowledge there may be in it, yet remember how the poor widow was praised who offered but two mites ; and however much needs correction, yet remember that in the body there is always some fault ; and I ought to be excused, because I am ready to submit to correction." What is the "threefold signification" he refers to ?



Roman Remains in Local Museums.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

I.

THE following, somewhat uninviting, paragraphs represent the commencement of an effort to catalogue the Roman remains in our local museums. The work is very necessary for a proper study of Roman Britain, and very little has been done for it in England—Scotland being, in this respect, far ahead of us Southerners. The objects preserved in the local museums are of very mixed value. Occasionally, as at Halifax and more lately elsewhere, I have come upon inscriptions which had been overlooked or at least had remained unknown to the outer world. Occasionally I have found that the museums are practically unarranged or devoid of objects worth arranging. Once or twice I have found myself forbidden (this does not apply to any of the museums noticed in this article) to sketch or make notes without the curator's express leave. This seems to me an extraordinary and probably illegal prohibition, for objects are exhibited in public museums, as one would imagine, for the express purpose of making them public.

CIRENCESTER.

- I. Museum of Roman Remains, Dyer Street. [Built by Earl Bathurst, 1849.]

An adequate catalogue has been published by Professor A. H. Church (ed. vii. 1889. Cirencester: G. Harmer). For epigraphic notices see further, *Eph. Epigr.* vii. 833.

- II. Private Collection of Christopher Bowly, Siddington House.

This contains CIL. vii. 72; *Eph. Epigr.* vii. 839, and a good deal of pottery found on the spot, including twenty-two inscribed pieces of pseudo-Arretine, and two amphoræ.

DERBY.

Free Library and Museum, the Wardwick.

This contains no Roman remains except

a milestone, which I have examined (see *Eph. Epigr.* vii. 1102). The Derby Philosophical Society appears long ago to have possessed a few Roman antiquities, which, in alteration of site, etc., have disappeared. See further above, p. 108.

HALIFAX.

Museum of the Halifax Literary and Philosophical Society, Harrison Road.

- I. *Halifax*: coin of Augustus (A.D. 14) found in the parish church; conduit pipes for water supply (Wards Hall); millstones, found five feet below surface at Stocks Hall, near Halifax.
- II. *Yorkshire* and *York*: tile of LEG IX HISP; "spout of mortarium" (*pelvis*) . . G-VI; pseudo-Arretine (no marks), stucco, glass, pins, etc., minor pottery; a lead coffin; two inscriptions, probably third century (*Eph. Epigr.* vii.).

Slack (1865): tiles of COH. IIII. BRE (CIL. vii. . *Eph. Epigr.* vii.), stucco, concrete.

Ripon (near): pottery, bit of pavement.

Wroxeter: unimportant bits of pottery, etc.

- III. *Foreign* Tile, COH IIII AINDEF from the Saalburg (Brambach 1431).

HUDDERSFIELD.

The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association has a small library here, but there is no museum. An inscription (*Eph. Epigr.* vii.) is in the Greenhead Park. The finds at Slack have been scattered over the North of England. [See Halifax, Leeds, Warrington, etc.]

HITCHIN.

Private Museum of W. Ransom, Esq., Fairfield, Hitchin.

The objects in this collection come principally from London. The chief are:

- I. From London:

Inscribed Mithraic stone, statuette of a Genius, figure of a river god—all marble and good work (*Eph. Epigr.* vii.; *Arch. Journ.*).

Inscribed tile PFBKLON (CIL. vii.).

Lamps and pottery. The lamps bear names STROBILI, FORTIS (faint), one illegible. The pseudo-Arretine (Samian)

ware is especially fine, including some "incuse" specimens, ordinary potters' names, e.g., FEC . IVVENIS (in a circle), OFFEICIS, FLORINIANVSFE, [*officina*] felicitas, Florentianus fe(cit) and a few scratched on, e.g. P . RVRICIVS (P. Rubricius).

There is also a thin brass plate NIMPHI
3 in. long, forged. CAE2

II. From elsewhere:

Inscribed fragment (prob. Roman) from Sandy (*Arch. Journ.*).

Tiles of the Cohors iv. Vindelicorum from the Saalburg (Brambach 1431).

LEEDS.

Museum of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, Philosophical Hall.

[Society founded 1820, museum begun 1820, enlarged 1862.]

I. Yorkshire.

Aldborough: Tiles, LEG IX HISP (compare CIL. vii. 1224d.); *peltes* (2 inscr.) and other pottery; small metal objects (7 *fibulae*, etc.); also a pavement representing Romulus and Remus under the Wolf, apparently the same as that noticed by C. R. Smith, *Coll. Ant.*, vi. 259 (*vide* Morgan, *Pavements*, p. 141), and figured by H. Ecroyd Smith.

Castleford: Inscription to Dea Brigantia.
Dowkerbottom (Wharfedale): Pseudo-Arretine.

Giggleswick: Silver ring (double snake head in spiral) found with Roman coins.

Ilkley: Cast of sculpture.

Lingwellgate (Wakefield): Coin moulds and funnel (found 1829): some of the moulds *temp. Severi*.

Slack: Tiles COH IIII BRE and COH . IIII BR . . and . . III BRE (CIL. vii. 1231; *Eph. Epigr.* vii.), one (uninscribed) from hypocaust

York Pottery (6 potters' names, pseudo-Arretine ware), uninscribed lamp; also a sarcophagus (Lendal).

II. Foreign.

There are several Greek and Roman inscriptions; the account given by Hicks, *Hellenic Journal*, xii. 2, is complete, and supersedes John Marshall, *Observations on Greek Inscriptions* (Leeds, 1879). There are a few insignificant lamps from Rome and Pompeii.

P.S.—The *Report* of the Society for 1890-91 mentions, p. 15, another "Roman Altar," presented by the Rev. R. Kirby, about which, as yet, I have been able to learn no particulars. It is not yet on view in the Museum.

MACCLESFIELD.

Rooms of the Society for Useful Knowledge.

These contain no antiquities beyond two Assyrian fragments, a head, and a cuneiform inscription.

In the public park there are some "British" stones (Finney's *Guide*), but there are no other antiquities visible in the town, nor have the jewellers any Roman coins.

MALTON.

Museum and Literary Institute, Yorkergate.

The remains here are scanty:

Malton: sandals, pseudo-Arretine ware, etc.; inscribed bronze dish (see below).

York: small bit of pavement.

King's Lynn (Norfolk): a bit of pseudo-Arretine and edge of a *pelvis*.

Some flint implements, a bronze celt, and javelin-head are wrongly labelled Roman. There is also a cabinet of coins.

There were two private collections in the town, one belonging to Mr. Copperthwaite, and one to Mr. Edstone which included an inscribed bronze dish (*Eph. Epigr.* iv. 713) now in Malton Museum, a bell and twelve silver coins found at Binnington Carrs (now at York), and other objects.

The outlines of the Roman camp can still be seen to the East of the town, and there is abundant evidence of a Roman 'station.'

The Rev. Dr. Cox, rector of Barton-le-Street, five miles from Malton, has various fragments of Roman pottery found in that parish.

PETERBOROUGH.

Museum of the Peterborough Natural History Scientific and Archæological Society,

Minster Close. [Society founded 1873, present museum occupied 1887.]

I. *Local* (mostly pottery from the Nene Valley).

Barnack: Part of undraped male figure (if perfect would be 3 feet). [Barnack stone was used for building by the Romans just as it has been ever since.]

Bourn: Pottery (cup 7 inches high).

Castor: Small bronze fig. of Hercules, bones, needles, etc. Chester-ton: coins (*Report* xv. 18).

Deeping Fen: Quern, found 1880.

Glanton: Gold coin of Valentinian.

Peterborough: Two glass bottles (market-place, 1885); fibula and coins of Trajan [? Decius], Constantine, Diocletian mentioned in *Report* (below) xv., p. 21; xvii., p. 4.

Stilton: Drawings of stone coffin and pottery (pseudo - Arretine BORILLI OFFIC), see *G. M.* 1868, 559, and *Proc. Soc. Ant.*

Sutton: "Thumb-vase."

Upton: Glassbead, mentioned in *Report* xv. 22.

Waternewton: Quern, pottery (Castor, pseudo-Arretine, etc.), thumb-vase; bronze ring, *Report* xv. 19.

Woodcroft, Hilley, Wood near: tile found 1867 with large urn, presented 1882, published, *Eph. Epigr.* iii. p. 142 (and references there). The exact lettering is

LEG . IX HISP

The letters are rough, and not made with a stamp apparently.

II. *General*.

Bath: Fragments of pseudo-Arretine.

Banbury: Coin of Constantine, *Report* xv. 19.

March: Coin of Tetricus, *Report* xv. 19.

Yarm (Yorks): Coin of Constantine, *Report* xv. 19.

III. The Society publishes short yearly reports, of which I have seen xv. xvi. xvii. (1887-9). The Roman remains mentioned in them are noted above.

IV. An inscribed stone (*Eph. Epigr.* vii. *Arch Journ.*) is now in the Cathedral Restoration Works Office, where I have examined it.

SCARBOROUGH.

1. Museum of the Scarborough Philosophical Archæological Society.

[Society founded 1827 as Philosophical, 1848 as Archæological. Museum opened 1848, since enlarged.]

I. *Local*. Scarborough (Cliff Hotel, 1864): Amphora.

Knapton: Large urn found with three others containing bones and ashes (Whellan's *North Riding* (Beverley, 1859), ii. 209, and note in Hinderwell's copy of his *History of Scarborough*).

Malton: Key.

York: Urn.

Seamer Moor and Cloughton (both near Scarborough): Two hoards of coins now confused (Gallienus Victorinus Claudius II. Tetricus, etc., 3rd brass). [I give the *provenance* given me by Col. Kendall, who has catalogued the coins, but he warns me it is not certain; the coins were found thirty-five to forty years ago.]

Uncertain: Coins of 4th century, Helena—Valentinian II.

II. *Foreign*. Marble tablets from Rome, given by Mr. Smith.

1.8 × 4 in CAMILLIAES; 2.6 × 8½ in. ANTONIA HEDISTE also some minor objects.

III. The Society has published "Reports"; those accessible (1828-61) contain only: 1831, p. 20, copper coins found in a pot at Naworth Castle.

1833, p. 25, thirty coins from Malton, one silver British from Filey. [The latter is not in Dr. Evans' *Ancient British Coins* and *Supplement*, and may be an error.]

1853, p. 14, coin of Constantius (2nd brass) found in Ayton East Field, near Scarborough.

1856, p. 30, pottery with bones, jet armlet, bronze chain found in or near Scarborough [probably not Roman].

1858, p. 18, W. S. Cortis, M.D., on the Filey find (with plate).

The Museum contains also a copy of Hinderwell's *Scarborough* with the author's MS. additions. These include (1) C.I.L. vii. 263^b, 264, 266, and one unpublished "On the body of an amphora," found in 1820 at Sutton, probably a *graffito*.

CANDI { *candi* [*dus* ?]

and (2) drawings of pavement and "sudatory," found in 1745 at Hovingham.

2. The only private collection known to me now to exist in the town is that of Col. Kendall, consisting of a fine set of Roman coins. The only local object in it is a forged glass seal, apparently eighteenth-century work, "found" near York and edited by W. T. Watkin as genuine (*Arch. Journ.* xxxi. (1874), p. 356): see *Eph. Epigr.* iii. p. 149. It is inscribed FLAVIVS DOMIT and HOMO ET EQUS.

WARRINGTON.

Free Library and Museum, Bold Street.

[Acquired by the Corporation 1848, present building 1857, Dr. Kendrick's collection added 1871.]

I. Local.

Wilderspool, near to Warrington, has yielded a great number of Roman remains, pointing to a settlement, apparently unvalled and possibly destroyed before the third century A.D. Most of these are in the Warrington Museum, presented by Dr. Kendrick, a local antiquary, and have been described in a *Guidebook to the Collection* (Warrington: Mackie, 1872), and in W. T. Watkin's *Roman Cheshire* (pp. 260-73). They include part of a stone column—almost the only fragment of worked stone found—pottery, pseudo-Arretine, and other, pelves, amphoræ, tiles, small metal objects, a leaden weight (4½ lb., uninscribed), etc., and coins (the latest seemingly Commodus).

II. General.—British.

These are mostly scraps:

Aldborough: Bit of pavement (279),
2 nails (295).
Benwell: Bit of pseudo-Arretine.
Chester: Tile.
Chesterton (Staff.): Bronze figure (2 in. high).

Hartford: Two burial urns found 1834.
Housesteads: Pseudo-Arretine, etc. (298).
Leicester: Bit of pavement.
London: Amphora.
Manchester: Pseudo-Arretine fragments.
Melandra Castle: Tile, concrete (291).
Northwich: Leaden trough, possibly not Roman. (*Eph. Epigr.* vii.). Inscribed IIIICC-III on the edge of bottom. The whole 35 in. long.
Penrith (Old): *Pelvis*, fragm. of.
Richborough: Pseudo-Arretine bits.
Silchester: Tile.
Slack: 3 inscribed tiles (27); given by Canon Raines—all made with stamp.

COH.P

COH.III

II BR e f

No doubt COH . IIII BRE, though the third tile, which is worn at the end, looks very much as if R were the last letter and the frame came next to it, not E.

cf CIL vii. 1224, *Eph. Epigr.* vii.

Wroxeter: Tiles, bead.
York: 4 lamps given (1876).

III. Foreign.

Lamps, etc., from Rome, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Carthage, all but one uninscribed: some of those from Carthage have the Christian monogram. The inscribed one from Rome, "Mausoleum of Augustus," has the common New Year's inscription—the end is slightly worn:

ANNVM
NOVMFN
STVM FELI
ICEMMI
HIC

There are also in the Museum some squeezes of published Romano-British inscriptions and a small bronze figure of Minerva (260)—2 in. high—probably from Chesterton (Staff.).

WHITBY.

Museum of the Whitby Literary and Philosophical Society, West Pier. [Founded 1823, enlarged 1870.]

I. Yorkshire. Aldborough : bits of "Samian" ware.

Malton and Norton: CIL. vii. 263 *a, b*; gilt fibula; tesserae; three rough British urns. [Also millstones found at Dunsley between Malton and Whitby, and in Brunswick Street, Whitby.]

Ravenhill (Peak): CIL. vii. 268 inscription of Justinianus.

II. Foreign. Pompeii: marble vase 25 in. high, with Arimasps (print published by G. Battista Piranesi); also some pottery.

Egypt: pottery and glass of no great interest.

The museum also contains some small bronze figures (given by Mr. Newburn) of uncertain provenance, and a few coins.

(To be continued.)



Proceedings and Publications of Archæological Societies.

[Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.]

THE second part of the fifty-second volume of the *ARCHÆOLOGIA* has been issued. For variety of contents and general ability shown by the contributors, as well as for the number of pages covered and the frequency and merit of the illustrations, this volume will compare most favourably with any of the tomes issued by the Society of Antiquaries. This part is pagged from 317 to 788, including the index to the whole volume, and comprises thirty plates and twenty-three text illustrations. The most important section, occupying upwards of seventy pages, and thoroughly illustrated, is Mr. Arthur Evans's paper "On a Late Celtic Urn Field at Aylesford, Kent; and on the Gaulish, Ithyro-Italic, and Classical Connections of the Forms of Pottery and Bronze-work there discovered." The Rev. Father Morris contributes an account of a recently discovered wall-painting in St. Anselm's chapel, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, with a coloured plate and ground plan.—Mr. E. A. Wallis Budge gives a full account, with extended transcript and facsimile of the Hieratic Papyrus of Nesi-Amsu, a scribe in the temple of Amen-Rā at Thebes, about B.C. 305; this papyrus is at the British Museum, where it bears the number 10,188; it was found at Thebes in the year 1860, and was purchased by the museum in 1865; Mr. Budge's valuable paper and transcript occupies upwards of 200 pages.—Mr. G. E. Fox contributes notes on a recent discovery of part of the Roman wall of London, with a plan.—Rev. Dr.

Cox gives an account of the munificent and interesting benefactions of Dean Heywood (1457-92) to the cathedral church of Lichfield.—Professor Middleton describes, with illustrations and plan, a thirteenth-century oak-hall at Tiptoft Manor, Essex, the property of Brasenose College. Professor Middleton also describes, with three plates, an important Roman villa at Spoonley Wood, Gloucestershire, and gives valuable remarks on Romano-British houses in general, with a plate showing four methods of constructing hypocaust floors as used in Romano-British villas.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope contributes an exhaustive paper, showing much research, on the remarkable sculptured alabaster tablets called St. John's Heads, pertaining to a late mediæval cult apparently peculiar to England; of these he has collated twenty-seven examples, the most striking of which are illustrated. Rev. J. T. Fowler finally settles the question of the use of the terms Crosier and Pastoral Staff beyond any further dispute, by proving up to the hilt that they are equivalent terms, and that crosier has nothing to do with an archbishop's cross.—Mr. St. John Hope and Mr. G. E. Fox give a full and valuable account of last season's excavations at Silchester as conducted by the Society of Antiquaries, illustrated with eight plates. In an appendix are illustrated accounts of a Bronze Scabbard of Later Celtic work found at Hunsbury Camp, near Northampton, and of the thirteenth-century Mace-head of the borough of Ilchester.

The second quarterly issue of the current volume of the proceedings of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND is pagged from 415 to 494, and is a good, well illustrated, and varied number. According to our usual custom we enumerate its contents. After the record of the proceedings at the general meeting held at Dublin in March, 1891, the following papers, in addition to miscellanea, are printed: Surroundings of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick de Insula, Dublin, by Mr. Thomas Drew, with folding map; Fresh Facts on Prehistoric Pottery, by Rev. G. R. Buick, with four plates; Killiger Church, co. Dublin, by Rev. Professor Stokes; On the Unfinished Crosses and Kells, by D. John Healy, with plate and three illustrations; Description of the Stone-roofed Building called St. Patrick's Chapel, at Ardrass, by Lord Walter Fitzgerald, with plate and illustrations; On some Medals of the Royal Irish Volunteers, by Mr. Robert Day, with two illustrations; The Normans in Thomond (concluded), by Mr. T. J. Westropp, with map and plate; Rush-light Candlesticks, by Colonel Vigors, with plate; The ancient Ruined Churches of co. Waterford, by Rev. Patrick Power; and Description of a small Bronze Figure of a Bird, found in Dublin, by Mr. W. Flayer.

The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held on August 26, when papers were read On Mediæval Carved Chests, by Mr. C. C. Hodges, and On the Battle of Flodden, by Dr. Hodgkin.

On August 31 a county meeting of the society was held, when the members visited the fine domain of Callaly Castle, Whittingham, at the invitation of Major A. H. Browne. The castle is finely situated in a sheltered hollow just under the heath-clad heights, on which a circular British camp and remains of an

ancient tower are still to be found. The castle itself has been built at various periods, enclosing the old Peel tower, the original stronghold, a portion of which is still preserved, though it can no longer be seen from the exterior. Up till recent times it was the possession of the Claverings, famous among Northumbrian families, and bore their arms on the principal front, with the date 1676. The residence was added to in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and the most recent addition of all is the museum erected to accommodate the splendid collection of antiquities which has come into the possession of Major Browne, and which we hope to have more particularly described in the *Antiquary* ere long. The museum is now in a condition of tolerable order, and the antiquities can be inspected with interest and instruction, ranged as they are in groups and periods. They comprise amongst relics of the ancient and classical periods, a fine series of Archaic and later Greek vases—one of the fullest and most valuable, we should say, to be found in any existing museum. Marbles and terra cotta, ivory and bone instruments, ornaments, and other articles; Greek and Roman sarcophagi; Egyptian antiquities, comprising vessels, ornaments, and jewellery, bronze and metal work; Greek and Roman glass; and gold personal ornaments are here in great variety. The mediæval department is almost as rich and varied as the antique, comprising metal work, camei and intaglia, bijouterie, Venetian glass, carvings in ivory and wood, enamel pottery, urns, and armour. After a thorough examination of the museum, and after enjoying Major Browne's hospitality, the members listened to an interesting paper on the history of Callaly Castle, by Mr. D. D. Dixon, of Rothbury.



THE CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their second two days' meeting for this year at Carlisle on Thursday and Friday, August 20 and 21. The proceedings commenced with a meeting in the Fraternity at noon on the first day for the purpose of hearing papers read. The president, Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., presided. The Bishop of Barrow exhibited a well-preserved figure about eighteen inches high, carved in oak, which had been lent by a lady in Furness, who was under the impression that it had been taken out of Carlisle Cathedral during some alterations. The Bishop said he had looked over the cathedral and had been unable to discover any niche that it would have fitted or any stall from which it appeared to have been taken. The figure was apparently a portrait, had a long beard dressed in four tails, and had a string of beads, an anelace and a gypciere pendant from the girdle. Mr. Hartshorne, F.S.A., said he was of opinion that it was certainly not the effigy of a pilgrim, but was probably that of a civilian about the year 1400. It corresponded closely with the dress of a Franklin, as described by Chaucer in the *Canterbury Pilgrimage*.

Mr. Swainson Cowper, F.S.A., gave an interesting description of the various iron candlesticks or rush-light sticks which were on view on the table. As candle lighting is now becoming rapidly a thing of the past he took the opportunity of describing the development of lighting by candles in Great Britain. He pointed out the difference between the rush-lights

proper and the rush-candles sold in the shops, and showed some of his own manufacture, made by stripping rushes according to certain directions and then dipping them in hot fat, the result being a thin taper, similar in appearance to the wax-tapers now sold for domestic purposes, one of which, two feet six inches in length, would burn for three minutes short of an hour. The "sticks" for holding these rush-lights were of different varieties, all of which were represented in the collection exhibited. The earliest was a cleft piece of iron, afterwards improved by having a stem of iron-nippers worked by a hinge, between which the rush-light was placed at a particular slope. Taking them in their stages of development there next came a design in which the taper was kept in its place by the weight at the end of a pump-like handle; then a fastener worked by a spring; next what were called Tommy candlesticks, which adapted themselves to any size, and accommodated either rush-light or dip; next the tripodal candlestick, after the fashion of Roman specimens; next pendant holders used to hang from the ceiling, and very generally used at sheep salivings; finally, there was the spiral-holder which Mr. Swainson Cowper had at first suspected of being of foreign make, as similar candlesticks are made at Munich in the present day; but having since discovered that some were shown at the Scandinavian exhibition, he was satisfied that the specimens of spiral candlesticks exhibited were of local origin.

The President exhibited a brass box (of Dutch make) containing a thumb which he had been told was found when part of Carlisle Castle was being pulled down sixty years ago. He had purchased it from a man in Newcastle who said that his father had found the box while working at the castle at the time mentioned. The President thought it had probably been the thumb of a murderer preserved by a thief as a talisman. The box itself is covered with representations of the Creation, the Temptation, the Fall, etc.

The two picture-board dummies which adorn the entrance hall of the County Hotel were exhibited by the President, who said the usual answer to inquiries about these two figures was that they represented two of the Duke of Cumberland's guards, and that they were in some way or other relics of the campaign of 1745; but, describing them at length, he showed that they represented Grenadiers of the 2nd or Queen's regiment of foot, now the Royal West Surrey Regiment.

Dr. W. Taylor, F.S.A., read a paper upon "Some Old Halls in the Vale of Keswick." The first, Millbeck Hall, near Keswick, between that town and Bassenthwaite. It is in the possession of Lord Ormathwaite, who took his title from the hall and estate in the adjoining village of that name. It has long been used as a farm-house. The house is not all of one age, the earliest portion having doubtless been a square tower or pele, to which additions were subsequently made. Dr. Taylor described the building in detail, but remarked that the chief interest about the place was the inscription over the doorway "1592. Quorsum. M. W. Vivere: Mori: Mori: Vivere. Nicholas Williamson." There was a similar motto at Blencow dated 1590, which Williamson had probably seen, and, having appreciated the conceit of the sentence, he had copied it over his own doorway two years afterwards, with the substitution of the

verb "vivere" for the substantive "vita." In Williamson's version the translation must be "Whither (*i.e.*, to which way or end), to live to die (supply "or") to die to live (eternally)."

The other halls were Wythop, Ribton, Huthwaite, and Crakeplace, where is the quaint legend over the door: "1612. Christopher Crakeplace built the same when he was servant to Baron Alham."

An excursion was made in the afternoon to Rockcliffe for the purpose of visiting the church and cross, and seeing the field in Rigg and Reann, near Hall Town, and the Labyrinth on Rockcliffe Moss. The weather was so unfavourable when the party arrived at Rockcliffe, that all outdoor work had to be abandoned, and Mr. T. H. Hodgson's paper on "Rigg and Reann," and the president's "Account of the Labyrinth" were read in the village reading-room.

The Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., read a paper on the "Rockcliffe Cross." It has, he said, carvings on the sides, and the circular wheel which connects the arms of the cross is not entirely perforated between the arms, as is the case with the Dearham Cross, but the marks where the perforation would be, if carried out, are plainly seen. Round the stem of the cross there are two bands, on which are sculptured interlaced zoomorphic designs. On the cross at Gosforth there appear three intertwined animal figures with wolfish heads and serpent-like vertebrate bodies, carved vertically on the cross. Similar zoomorphic figures appear on the bands of the Rockcliffe Cross. It seems therefore that the Gosforth Cross has given the idea which has been very distantly followed by those who erected the cross at Rockcliffe. On the Penrith Cross, which is a tall one, cylindrical at the base, and for some distance up the shaft, then becoming quadrangular, there are bands of interlaced work carved round the cross at the junction of the square part with the round. It would seem that the Gosforth Cross is the type from which the Penrith Cross was made. Both Penrith and Rockcliffe Crosses, which are very unlike each other, show signs of following the same type in some respects. We know that St. Kentigern passed along this coast, leaving marks of his presence at Aspatria and Bromfield, where there are smaller crosses of the Rockcliffe character, with the same horizontal bands which bear interlaced work, which is hardly sufficiently visible for us to tell what was the original design carved upon it. Very probably St. Kentigern and his party crossed over to King Rederech Hael at Hoddam, in Dumfriesshire, by the neighbouring ford. Though these crosses may not have been erected in St. Kentigern's time, there is sufficient testimony to make us think that they marked the progress of his journey northwards. Mr. Calverley mentioned that Mr. Parez was the first to draw his attention to the fact that the bands on the Rockcliffe Cross had these animal figures upon them. Up till now the only illustrations which have ever been given of the cross show a quite indistinct face.

Lynehow, formerly known as Justus Town, was next visited, and while the party were refreshed by Major and Mrs. Irwin with tea, the president gave an account of the celebrated Quaker lawyer and preacher, Thomas Story, of Justus Town, the friend of Penn, and Recorder of Pennsylvania.

Subsequently the members dined together at the

Central Hotel. The Chancellor presided, and amongst many others present were the Bishop of Carlisle and Miss Goodwin, the Bishop of Barrow and Mrs. Ware, Mr. Gully, M.P., etc. After dinner Mrs. Ware submitted a paper on "The Seals of the Bishops of Carlisle, and other seals belonging to that diocese," which is to be published in the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Society, as well as in those of the Royal Archaeological Institute, before whose members it was read at Edinburgh. The president and Mr. Swainson Cowper discoursed on local heraldry, and the president gave his usual *résumé* of the finds of the year, most or all of which have already been noticed in these columns.

On Friday about fifty members, including the Bishops of Carlisle and Barrow, Mr. MacInnes, M.P., defied the weather and started on the long drive to Bewcastle; their pluck was rewarded by a charming day. The first halt was at Kirkcambbeck, whose church was destroyed by the Sids in the fourteenth century. An archway still remains, which is generally said to be the west door, but Mr. Hartshorne, F.S.A., and others pointed out that it was a modern make up, probably of the last century, from genuine remains of the old church. Upon this the Bishop of Carlisle told the legend of how the parishioners believed that some day or other the ruined church would come back, if only a fragment of the old one was kept standing. This has happened, for a new church has just been built on part of the old site. Askerton Castle was next reached, and was described by the president. It was built by Tho. Lord Dacre, in the sixteenth century, on the decay of Triermain Castle, to guard the passage into Scotland by the Maiden Way; the Land Sergeant of the Barony of Gilsland lay in it. It is a quadrangle with towers at the south-east and south-west corners, between which are dwelling-rooms; the stabling occupies the north side; the hall the west, while a blank wall with gate closes the east. On the lead roof of one of the towers is cut a record of the '45, "Geo. Taylor 9 Novr. The Day the Rebels crossed the Border." Bewcastle was reached about one o'clock, when Mr. Calverley read a paper on the "Bewcastle Cross." It is a four-sided obelisk, originally more than 20 feet high. It stands within a few feet of the church, in the precincts of an extensive Roman station. The monument is one of those Runic crosses, raised over the dead, in which England was once so rich, but of which only a couple of examples now remain. It was, for its time, a fine work of art. The Christian civilization of England, and particularly of Northern England, had a double origin, the one earlier and wider Celtic, the Irish-Scottish missions, which so largely evangelized the English kingdoms; the other Latin, the Roman missions which aided in the same good work, and ultimately absorbed the whole into their system. Here both these streams of art meet, harmonized by ornamentation of a general northern character. The figures and foliage and Roman arabesques all point to Italy. The chequer work may be Celtic; the true-love knots and interlacings are both Celtic and North. The letters are old English runes. Mr. Calverley gave a minute description of the cross, which, according to Dr. Stephens, is a monument raised to the memory of Alcfrith, King of Northumbria, in the seventh century. Chancellor Ferguson presented a

report to the society, in which he states that considerable damage has been done to the famous obelisk by an unfortunate attempt to make a cast of it by another archaeological society. Along with Mr. Calverley and other members of the society, he visited the obelisk last autumn, and found its appearance hideous and pitiable. Its colour had been changed, except in patches, from a quiet and venerable gray to a staring raw drab hue; this time will amend, but at present the appearance is offensive in the extreme. The operator was a tradesman from another county, and it is only fair to say that he had three days of very bad weather. He made no attempt to put up a scaffold, but operated from a ladder or ladders reared against the obelisk, with the result of knocking off a piece about two inches in length from the upper corner. In other respects serious permanent mischief had been done to the stone; in fact, a master mason, who was sent to report, said the stone "looked as if it had been shot at."

The Roman camp, clearly British originally, was next inspected, under guidance of the chancellor, and Dr. Taylor described the mediaeval castle, a gloomy pile, always a military post, and never aught else, where lay the Captain of Bewcastle and a small garrison, to keep the Maiden Way. The last known of these captains was Jack Musgrave, a "most pestilent fellow," from whom Lily the astrologer got some documents, which compromised the Penningtons, by making Jack drunk and picking his pockets. The visit to the castle of Bewcastle concluded the work of the meeting, and carriages were resumed for the journey home.



The fourth meeting of the DURHAM AND NORTHUMBRIA ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY for this year was held on August 28, the places chosen being Richmond and the adjacent villages of Gilling and Kirby Ravensworth. At Gilling, three miles distant from Richmond, a village famous in history, the chief object of interest is the church of St. Agatha, which has some traces of Saxon architecture. After the church had been visited and described, a start was made for Kirby Ravensworth. Here the extensive remains of the important castle of the Lords Fitzhugh called for special attention. A drive through the beautiful and extensive scenery brought the party to Richmond, where the ancient castle was visited.



The Archaeological Section of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE held the last excursion of the season on August 29, when some of the places of interest in South-east Derbyshire were visited. Mr. Oliver Baker acted as leader of the party. Arriving at Uttoxeter, the party drove through the town and across the valley to Dove Bridge—an ancient structure of six quaint arches—which was examined with much interest. On the Derbyshire side of the river the original pointed ribbed arch remains, but the rest appear to have given place to plainer pointed arches of the fifteenth century, and semicircular ones of the seventeenth, the whole making with its huge projecting piers, gray with age and lichens, reflected on the broad surface of the Dove, a scene of much beauty, apart from its antiquarian interest. On the left,

crowning a steep bank, is Dovebridge Hall, an imposing mansion of early eighteenth-century character, now occupied by Lord Hindlip. At Dovebridge church the members were met by the Rev. Canon Hamilton, who pointed out the more interesting features of the building. The church of St. Cuthbert is of much interest, having a good tower and chancel of Early English date, with later work of the Decorated and Perpendicular periods. There is a variety of good woodwork of different dates in the restored roofs. Among its monuments are a fine incised slab, with a priest in the eucharistic vestments, and a very large and well-preserved mural group to a member of the Davenport family, erected early in the seventeenth century, and having two large kneeling effigies, several small ones, and a child reclining in its cradle. A beautiful silver chalice dated 1619, a fine iron-bound chest, several late brasses, the earliest copy of the register, dated 1575, and a mutilated thirteenth-century cross in the churchyard, were also seen. Shading the latter with its immense branches was an aged yew of the girth of 22 feet, and measuring 212 feet just outside the tips of the branches. The party next drove to Somersall Herbert, where the timber manor-house of the ancient family of Fitzherbert was visited. Here, by the courtesy of Major Fitzherbert, who conducted the visitors in person and explained the less obvious points of interest, a close and appreciative inspection of the interior and exterior of this delightful house was enjoyed. Somersall Hall has all the venerable outward aspect which so many ancient buildings lack. The tall gables, of different sizes and elevations, the timber work with its quatrefoil enrichments, the variously-tinted plaster, are all untouched by the restorer, and guiltless alike of tar and whitewash. The rector of Somersall (the Rev. Reginald Fitzherbert) explained the features of the church, which is in close proximity to the hall. They include a fine and unusually perfect churchyard cross, a well-carved Norman font (illustrated in Dr. Cox's *Derbyshire Churches*), and a fine but mutilated free-stone effigy of a priest holding a chalice, probably early fifteenth century. From Somersall Herbert the drive was continued to Sudbury, where the Ven. Archdeacon Freer, Mr. Fawkes, Lord Vernon's agent, and Mr. Cox, secretary to the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, met the party, and conducted them through some beautiful grounds to the church, which stands near to Sudbury Hall. Though reduced in interest by a thorough restoration, there are many remains in the ancient church, including a Norman door and window, two fine thirteenth-century stone effigies to the Montgomeries, and two picturesque monuments to the Vernons, of seventeenth-century work. Passing through a fine doorway in the garden wall, bearing some initials and the date 1626, a delightful scene was visible from the terrace on the garden front of the hall, an imposing Jacobean palace, which commands a magnificent prospect across a large lake to the distant forest of Needwood. By the kindness of Lord Vernon, the interior of the hall was also visited. Passing round to the front entrance, which faces a very extensive park, the drawing-room, saloon, and other principal rooms, to the grand staircase, were passed through in succession, and the gorgeous ceiling decorations and many fine pictures were examined. Among them are gems by Rem-

brandt, Vandyke, Rubens, and Murillo, and many old family portraits—Romneys, Gainsboroughs, Lelys, etc. A number of literary treasures were pointed out by the Dowager Lady Vernon, among others the richly-illuminated copy of the *Romaunt of the Rose*, which was presented by Francis I. of France to Henry VIII., a complete series of the priceless original folios of Shakespeare's works, early copies of the Koran, and the celebrated Rhyming Chronicle of the Vernon family, written in 1615 by John Harestaff, their faithful steward, which has been recently edited by Rev. Dr. Cox.



The forty-third annual meeting of the SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was held at Crewkerne on August 18, 19, and 20. At the annual general meeting, with which the proceedings began on Tuesday, Right Rev. Bishop Hobhouse in the chair, it was stated that the society was in a flourishing condition both numerically and financially. The president, Colonel Hoskins, welcomed the society to Crewkerne, stating that they might fairly assume that in Saxon times Crewkerne had played a significant part in the building up of Wessex. Crewkerne church was visited, and its architectural beauties described by Mr. Buckle, the diocesan architect. Thence the members proceeded in brakes to Haselbury Church, where they were met by the vicar, Rev. G. A. Caley, who read a paper on "St. Wulfic," a hermit who lived in a small cell adjoining the church, and, on his death in 1154, was buried in his own cell by Robert, Bishop of Bath. The small aisle or chapel is still called St. Wulfic's aisle. After a short drive, the church of North Perrott was reached, and here Mr. Buckle spoke of its architecture. He said one of the most curious things about the church was the fact that the neighbouring church at South Perrott was almost a reproduction of it in every way. There was a tradition that those two churches and the one at Curry Rivel were built by three sisters, who were heiresses. One was certainly copied from the other. Both churches had west porches, which was a very unusual feature. Even the corbels which carried the roof were the same as at South Perrott, and must have been the work of the same mason. At the evening meeting, Bishop Hobhouse read a valuable paper on "The Forest Bounds of the Somersetshire Forests in 1298"; Professor Allen read a paper on a "Proposed Photographic Survey of the County"; and Major Sparks an essay on "Crewkerne Church."—On August 19, the carriages conveying the members made their first halt at Windwhistle Hill, where Dr. Norris pointed out the Fosseyway, which, he said, was perfectly clear as far as Petterton Bridge. It could also be distinctly traced towards Seaton. At Dinnington, about thirty years ago, was discovered the remains of a very perfect Roman villa. At Chillington, Roman coffins, coins, and other curiosities were found about 1866; and near where they were standing was found the torque which was in the local museum, and which was a very perfect one. Those discoveries proved, he thought, beyond doubt the genuineness of the theory that that was the old Fosseyway. The drive was continued through Cricket St. Thomas Park to the residence of Viscount Bridport. His lordship met

the party on entering, and personally conducted them through the grounds and gardens and to the church. The next halt was made at Ford Abbey, which is one of the most interesting monastic buildings in the country. It was founded in the middle of the twelfth century for the Cistercian Order. The church has been altogether destroyed, but the domestic buildings and chapter house, now converted into a chapel, are still almost entire, although largely incorporated with later work erected since its conversion into a private residence. The Early English and Perpendicular work are well worthy of close examination, while the entire building affords an admirable example of conventual arrangement. Here the owner, Mr. W. H. Evans, hospitably entertained the party of over one hundred persons at luncheon, after which, as it was raining, the members adjourned to the magnificent Abbot's Hall, 55 feet by 27 feet, and 28 feet high, where Rev. F. W. Weaver read the first portion of his paper on "Dr. Thomas Chard, the Last Abbot of Ford." As the sun came out, advantage was taken of the weather, and the paper was finished at the evening meeting. Bishop Chard has always been called a native of Devon; but Mr. Weaver claimed him for Somerset, and showed that he was born at Chard and died at Taunton, though much of his life was passed in Devon, as he was suffragan to Hugh Oldham (1505-1519) and John Veysey (1519-1551), bishops of Exeter. When Winsham church was reached, it was described by the vicar, Rev. D. H. Spencer. He said the walls were of older date than the windows. Originally there must have been a screen with a rood-loft, for there was a doorway in the tower by which access to the loft might be made. The chancel was very much eastward of the nave. A special feature was a painting on oak representing the crucified Christ in the centre. This painting was, when discovered in the restoration of the church, covered with whitewash. The screen was beautifully carved. The porch, he had reason to believe, was not so old as the other building. A curious old black-letter copy of the first edition of Fox's *Book of Martyrs* is chained to a pedestal in the chancel. Mr. Buckle spoke of the architecture of the church, and said the plan of the church was Norman. It consisted of a nave and chancel, with a tower rising between. The screen was, to his mind, the most remarkable feature of the church; and the thing to which they ought to pay most attention was the painting. That was the rood which stood on the top of the rood-screen. He was not aware of any other case in which such a thing remained. The present painting, he believed, belonged to the period only just before the Reformation, some little time after the year 1500. Mr. Buckle concluded by referring to some badges which were carved on the screen. The next halting-place was Wayford church, a specimen of Early English architecture. The Manor-house, the residence of Mr. W. Bullen, next came under observation, and Mr. Buckle remarked that the outside was in a very perfect condition for a small manor-house of the Elizabethan period. They might take it the house was finished building about 1602, a date which was found on the mantelpiece in the drawing-room. The hall had been divided by partitions. The lower part of the staircase was of oak, and a portion of the old staircase. The drawing-room and

a smaller room had magnificent ceilings. Mr. Buckle and Dr. Norris then proceeded to describe the coat-of-arms on the front of the building, which, they said, belonged to the Daubeney family. At the evening meeting Mr. F. T. Elworthy spoke of Ford Abbey and the painting seen at Winsham church that day. He thought the painting was of a date earlier than the road-screen upon which it was placed. He thought it probable that painting never was painted for the place where it was afterwards put, and it was likely to have been something taken out of Ford Abbey. Dr. Norris read a paper on "St. White and St. Reign," from whom St. Reign's Hill, on the road to Cleard, and White Down, are named; and Rev. R. H. Stone read a paper on the "Battle of Crewkerne" in 1045. On August 20 breaks took the party to Merriott, where an ancient room at Court Mill, supposed to have been a chapel, was inspected. Some curious carved stones in the wall of Merriott church excited discussion. Hinton church was described by Mr. Buckle. He stated that almost the whole of the building was of the Perpendicular date. He regarded the tower as being the work, probably, of the first Poulett. They had a figure of a knight in armour, which was supposed to represent the last Denebaud, who lived at Hinton previous to the Pouletts. His daughter married Sir William Poulett, and his son, Sir Amias, was knighted in 1487, and died in 1538. Sir Amias had the reputation of having been a great builder, and there was very little doubt it was he who extensively added to the church. The tower had the Poulett coat of arms upon it. Whitelackington church was next visited, and described by Mr. Buckle as containing very considerable remains of early work. It was a cruciform building of the thirteenth century. In the chancel were two very remarkable squints. The impression was that after the squints had been first formed, the man who occupied the transept and wanted to see the high altar made the space larger. The church had a hexagonal tower, which seemed a very marked local feature. Colonel Bramble spoke of two helmets in the church, which he said were of the time of Henry VII. Owing to the inclement weather the party was delayed a considerable time, but at length entered the carriages and drove to Barrington, where they inspected the cruciform church, with an octagonal tower. Mr. Buckle pointed out that such towers were not at all uncommon in the neighbourhood, and mentioned North Curry, South Petherton, and Weston Bampfylde as examples. He considered the tower was built before 1200. The Rev. F. W. Weaver suggested that as South Petherton was the mother church of the district, in all probability the builders copied the tower. Thence they proceeded to Barrington Court, the residence of Mr. Jacola, which is considered one of the finest specimens of domestic Gothic architecture in the West of England. The party went through the east wing, which is now converted into a cider cellar, and also through other portions of the house. The exterior is in an excellent state of preservation, and the beautifully-carved finials were greatly admired. From Barrington the party drove to Shepton Beauchamp church, the tower of which Mr. Buckle considered was similar to those at Crewkerne and Hinton St. George. The church has of late years been over-restored, but many of the old features have been preserved.

The Council of the SOMERSET RECORD SOCIETY have just made an appeal for further support, to enable it to meet the additional expense it has to defray in the transcript of MSS. which it proposes to print. The volume for this year, containing two Customalia of Abbots of Glastonbury of the thirteenth century, has taxed its resources severely, and as it has undertaken to issue the Bath Abbey Cartulary in Lincoln's Inn Library, a work which will appear in two volumes in 1893 and 1894, the need for further subscriptions is greatly felt. At present the subscribers number about one hundred and twenty, and some thirty more are required in order that the plans for the future in the publication of Somerset Records may be adequately carried out. The volumes which have appeared, and which can be obtained through the Secretary, are: Bishop Drokenford's Register, with preface by Bishop Hobhouse; Somerset Chantries, by E. Green, F.S.A.; Kirby's Quest, by the late F. H. Dickinson; and Churchwarden Accounts, by Bishop Hobhouse.

The following are in preparation:

(1891) Glaston Customalia, by C. Elton, Q.C., M.P.; (1892) Pedes Finium, by E. Green, F.S.A.; (1893) Bath Cartularies, by Rev. W. Hunt, M.A.

The annual subscription is one guinea. The Secretary is the Rev. T. S. Holmes, Wookey Vicarage, Wells. It is a pleasure to cordially commend this society to the support of antiquaries.



THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL held their annual excursion in the Padstow district on August 20, on an unfortunately wet day. The first visit was paid to the church of St. Breock, Wadebridge, where Mr. Iago called attention to an old thirteenth-century slab, a curious armorial tomb of Vyell, and some brasses in memory of the Tredinnick family. The next halt was at the quaint little church of St. Petroc Minor, which was, alas! almost entirely rebuilt in 1858. Attention was particularly directed to what is supposed to be the tombstone of the founder of the church, Sire Roger Leinho. It was discovered, among other remains, at the time of the restoration, and was laid under a low arch, purposely constructed for its reception on the north side of the sacarium. It is a flat stone with a simple floriated cross cut upon it in low relief, surmounted by a human head. It is believed to be of thirteenth-century work. Prideaux Place, Padstow, the seat of Mr. Prideaux Brune, was then sought. In the old days it was called Gwarthendra. The present building is Elizabethan, and has not suffered much alteration. Carew describes it as "the new and stately house of Mr. Nicholas Prideaux, who thereby taketh a full and large prospect of the town, haven, and country adjoining; to all of which his wisdom is a stay, his authority a direction." The house is believed to occupy the site of an ancient monastery, which was destroyed by the Danes, when, according to the Saxon Chronicle, they plundered and set fire to the town. The company lunched, through the hospitality of Mr. Brune, in the old oak-panelled dining-room of the mansion; and after luncheon Dr. Trollope, the Bishop of Nottingham read an interesting paper on the antiquities of the neighbourhood. He alluded to a volcanic hill and a submarine forest on the other side of the river. He suggested that the forest was now submarine by

reason of the sinking of the ground, and not because of the encroachment of the sea. He mentioned the finding of many remains in that neighbourhood which he considered pointed unmistakably to that part of Cornwall at all events having been occupied by the Romans; and assuming that the Isle of Wight was the much-disputed Ictis, he stated that the Romans carried their tin there from Cornwall—a statement which does not seem very probable, as water carriage was so much easier than land carriage. The Bishop also alluded to the shifting of the sands on the other side of Padstow Harbour, and the discovery of the remains of the ancient church of St. Enodoc. A brief visit was paid to the fine old church of St. Petroc, Padstow, where the Bishop of Nottingham read another interesting paper. The remains of an old cross near the entrance to the churchyard he attributed to the Saxon era; and there was a very beautiful cross of a later date. But the present building was Perpendicular; there was no trace of Norman work in it. The tower was of fourteenth-century style. The kind of flamboyant tracery in some of the windows of the north chancel aisle, he thought, did not indicate any different period, but was merely the fancy of the architect, or of the benefactor for whom the aisle (as a chantry chapel) was built. The Bishop called attention also to the pulpit, the screen (which formerly went across the two aisles as well as the chancel, where it had recently been restored), and to two old bench-ends which have lately been discovered and made into a seat for the sacristan. These old bench-ends are very finely carved, one of them depicting a fox preaching to a congregation of geese!

The second part of the tenth volume of the journal of the ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL opens with the 1890 address of the president, Mr. E. Dunkin, F.R.S., a past president of the Royal Astronomical Society. After the account of the annual meeting, report, and balance-sheet, comes a full summary of the meteorological observations taken at Truro by the institution during 1890. The volume also contains a note on a "New Method of representing Botanic Structure," by Mr. E. A. Wünsch; a paper on the "Indian Butterflies in the Truro Museum," by Mr. Henry Crowther; and "Notes on the Lizard Rocks" (illustrated), by Mr. Thomas Clark. But the greater part of the pages abound in matter that is valuable to the archaeologist or local historian. "A Composition between the Vicar of Ghwas and the Burgesses of Tewyn, A.D. 1322," is communicated by Mr. J. D. Enys. An interesting account of the mutiny among the seamen serving on the mail packets of the Falmouth station, in 1810, is given by Mr. Arthur Hamilton Norway; it is singular to recollect the great influence that Cornwall at that time had upon imperial policy with no less than forty-four representatives in the House of Commons. An instructive paper by Mr. William Sincock gives an account of the principal landowners in Cornwall *temp.* King John, by comparing the two scutage rolls of that reign. Mr. Henry M. Jeffery describes a Tudor mansion at Trefusis, in Mylor, unfortunately taken down by Lord Clinton in 1890; a ground-plan of the destroyed mansion is given, as well as a plate of a good Tudor doorway and mantelpiece. "A remarkable

subway leads down the ravine south from the mansion, arched and lined with brick, 5 feet high and 2½ feet wide. It has been penetrated for 300 yards, and found not to extend to the beach, but it might have reached it at some time." Is not this subway most probably a drain? The builders of the fifteenth century were great men for sanitary sewers. Mr. Henry Crowther, the curator of the institution, gives a remarkably good and fully illustrated article on "The Pozo Pictorial Inscribed Stone," from Iquique, South America, which was a gift to the museum in 1886. Mr. Walter H. Tregellas contributes some illustrated notes on Truro Grammar School and some other old schools of the county. The Rev. W. Iago gives a supplemental note to his valuable paper on "Some Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Cornwall" which appeared in the first part of this volume; it is accompanied by six plates (drawn anastatically and rather woolly in the printing) of prehistoric and Roman remains. Altogether this is a strong number, and well worthy of the Institution.

The annual excursion of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY took place on August 7, when the members had a long day in the St. Just district, under the leadership of Mr. G. S. Millett, one of the vice-presidents, and of Mr. G. F. Tregellas, the hon. sec. The first tarrying point was at Lanyon, when Mr. W. S. Bennett read an interesting paper on the fallen cromlech known as Lanyon Quoit. He said that this cromlech was accidentally found by a former owner of the property, who, happening to be overtaken by a shower of rain in walking through his fields, took shelter behind a bank of earth and stones, and, remarking that the earth was rich, he thought it might be useful for a compost. Accordingly, he sent his servants soon after to carry it off, when, having removed near a hundred cartloads, they observed the supporters of a cromlech, from which the cover-stone was slipped off on the south side, but still leaning against them. These supporters include a rectangular space open only at the south end, their dimensions being of very extraordinary size, viz., that forming the eastern side 10½ feet long, and that on the west 9 feet, with a small one added to complete the length of the other side, and the stone shutting up the south end about 5 feet wide. The cover-stone is about 13½ by 10½ feet. It was a question whether the covering stone had ever been raised to its proper position, or, if it had been, most probably the immense mound of earth above it would have kept it *in situ*. The finder of the monument dug under it, and found a broken urn with many ashes, half a skull, the thigh-bones and most of the other bones of a human body, lying in a promiscuous state and in such a disordered manner as fully proved that the grave had been opened before. The next halt was made at the so-called ancient British huts of Bosullon, where Mr. J. B. Cornish demolished, as we think, their claim to antiquity, reducing their age from an imaginary 2,000 years to a more probable 200. Chywoone "Castle" on the neighbouring moors was afterwards inspected, and then the cromlech of Chywoone, which was described by Mr. Bennett as being the most perfect and compact specimen of the kistvaen in Cornwall. The interior of the kist was 7 feet high, and the barrow or cairn

was 32 feet in diameter. At Levant a visit was paid to the copper-mine, where a paper on its history was read by the purser, Major White, but as the workings only began in 1820 they have no concern with antiquaries. When the members reached St. Just, a thoroughly good paper was read on the church by Rev. S. Ranken, the curate. The main parts of the present building were erected late in the fourteenth or early part of the fifteenth century. In 1336 Bishop Grandison dedicated the high altar and chancel, which seem to have taken the place of another structure that had become ruinous. When Bishop Grandison's chapel was taken down in 1834 a remnant of the Norman structure was found, in the shape of a capital of one of the pillars. Only one other remnant of the Norman church has ever been found, a rudely carved stone head, which is now built into a garden wall close at hand. The Norman church, like the present one, was dedicated to St. Just, generally supposed to be that Justus who came over with St. Augustin in 596, and became successively Bishop of Rochester and Archbishop of Canterbury. Justus died in November, 627, and it has been suggested that this fact is connected with the celebration of the parish feast, which is kept on the Sunday next to the feast of All Saints. There is reason to believe there was a church before the time of Justus and St. Augustin's mission, and that its name was Lafrowda, still a local name, meaning "the Church of the Holy Cross." One strong piece of evidence in favour of this theory was the discovery, in 1834, of a very ancient monumental stone (now used as a credence table) on the north side of the altar. It bears the inscription "Silus hic jacet," and on the upper side what is either a monogram of the first two letters (Greek) of our Lord's name or a cross combined with a pastoral staff, denoting that Silus was a bishop. He was possibly one of the Scotch or Irish bishops sent over by St. Patrick early in the fifth century.

The Report and Transactions of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY for 1890-91 cover ninety-five octavo pages. In addition to the report and account of the excursions and meetings, the proceedings include the presidential address of Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma; an In Memoriam of Mr. John Ralfs, the botanist, who died on July 14, 1890; the "Great Water Beetle," and "Additions to the Coleoptera of the Land's End District," by Rev. J. Isabell; "Flints," by Mr. J. D. Cornish; "Notes on the Domestic Cat and its Ancient Home," by Rev. Dr. Courtenay (not in any way local); "The Diptera of West Cornwall," by Mr. C. W. Dale; and two other brief natural history papers. The antiquarian side of this old-established and excellent society is a good deal in the background in this year's Transactions.

The second part for the current year of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S TRANSACTIONS, just issued, contains papers on the "Family of Forester," by the Hon. and Rev. Canon Bridgeman; "Hammer Church and Haughmond Abbey," by the late Canon Lee; "Leaves from the Records of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Salop," by Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart.; "The Borough of Ruyton," by R. Lloyd Kenyon; "Tensers, an Investigation into

the Status and Privileges of non-Gildated Tradesmen in English Towns," by F. Aidan Hibbert; "Shrewsbury Tax Roll of 1352," by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater; the first part of the "History of Selattyn," by the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen; and several minor papers.

On Aug. 29 the last excursion of the season promoted by the BRADFORD ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY took place to Bardsey, near Wetherby. Arriving at Bardsey, the party were taken in charge by Mr. F. W. Sheppard, the parish clerk and village schoolmaster, whose long residence in Bardsey and antiquarian tastes rendered him a valuable cicerone. Proceeding first to what is termed the "Castle Hill," the peculiarity of the site was noted. Advantage has in the remote past been taken of one of the elevated knolls which abound in the locality to raise a fortress of strong character, which has all the appearance of a huge earthwork, possibly a Saxon burgh. Upon this eminence the party were joined by the Rev. E. Braithwaite, M.A., Vicar of Bardsey, and were conducted by him to the ancient parish church. The sacred edifice is a fine specimen of the early Norman period, with traces of Saxon work in the lofty tower. The building has been altered and added to at various periods, and is a structure of much interest. The registers are among the oldest in England, dating from the year 1538. They have been transcribed by Mr. Sheppard, and may perhaps be published. Among the most noted entries is the baptismal register of Congreve the poet, he having been born at Bardsey Grange in 1669. Bardsey Grange was also the abode during the Commonwealth of the notorious Francis Thorpe, Baron of the Exchequer, who was buried in the church. After tea Mr. C. A. Federer read a brief paper on "Bardsey and its Church." Tracing the derivation of the name to the Saxon chieftain Berd, he alluded to the importance of the place in Saxon times, and pointed to the foundations of the enormous earthworks on the "Castle Hill" as evidence. These remarkable remains, however, were not strong enough to resist the terrible onset of the Normans, who swept away both fortress and church, and the lands of Bardsey became a portion of the Conqueror's wide domains. Not long after the Conquest, the lands of Bardsey, with those of Collingham and Micklethwaite, were settled on the Mowbray family, who in turn bestowed them upon the newly-founded Alby of Kirkstall. This grant, however, was coolly revoked by Henry II., who seized upon the lands, and it was only during the reign of John that the monks of Kirkstall had partial restitution made them of the Bardsey and Collingham lands, and even then they were subject to an annual rental of £90 per annum, which proved to be an impost of an embarrassing character. After the dissolution of Kirkstall Abbey, the barony, manor, and lordship of Bardsey, with Collingham and Micklethwaite, were granted by the Crown to Sir Henry Carey, since which date they have changed hands frequently.

Reports from the *Warwickshire Naturalists and Archaeologists' Field Club*, the *Surrey Archaeological Society*, the *Belfast Field Club*, the *Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, and the *Folklore Society* received too late for insertion this month.

Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

THE 'Εφημερίς ἀρχαιολογική has published a very important article by Dr. Tsounds on the latest researches at Mycenæ, and on the state of civilization at that period.

The French Academy of Inscriptions is about to send two professors to Greece in order to make some historical and archæological studies with reference to the Persian wars, and to the colonial policy of the Athenians.

The well-known writer, John Sakkellion, keeper of MSS. in the National Greek Library, favourably known for his researches on the imperial Byzantine *Bulle*, and on the MSS. of the Island of Patmos, has just died, as we regret to hear, in Athens. He has left, however, just completed, a catalogue of the MSS. in the National Library of Athens, which we hope will soon be published.

The topographical plan of Locri, undertaken by the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction, is now finished. The reliefs made have brought out what portion of the walls is still visible, and shown how they ran in two parallel lines towards the sea, and were seemingly designed to join the city with the harbour, just as the long walls connected Athens with its port. The next excavations will probably be directed to the necropolis.

Professor Ferrini, of the University of Modena, has published an edition of the Aristotelian *Constitution of Athens*, comprising Greek text, Italian translation, introduction, notes, and an appendix in which he maintains against Frederick Cauer that the work must, until new arguments can be adduced, be attributed to Aristotle.

Professor Vincenzo De Vit, author of the *Onomasticon* he is adding to his enlarged edition of Forcellini's *Latin Dictionary*, is engaged writing an historical work which will be shortly published under the title *The Roman Province of the Ossola, or of the Alpes Atrectianæ*.

A desire having been expressed by many architects to possess some memorial of their late lamented colleague, Mr. John D. Sedding, the Architectural Association have thought a volume illustrative of his works, and showing the many-sided character of his genius, would be acceptable not only to them, but to many others of his friends. A volume, therefore, is in course of preparation, containing thirty (or more) plates of typical examples of his work, a short memoir, and a portrait. It will be large folio, printed on thick toned paper, and suitably bound. Among the plates will be ten or twelve reproductions of photographs of his executed works (negatives 15 x 12), facsimiles of his own sketches and designs for embroidery, iron and brass work, crosses, staves, frontals, etc. There will be a list of subscribers included in the book, and

the issue is limited to 250 copies, of which over 170 are already subscribed for. The price to subscribers is one guinea; it will be raised after publication. No profit is to be made from the work, the whole of the subscriptions being spent in producing the volume. Subscription forms may be had of Mr. Edward W. Mountford, 17, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

The Rev. G. Hennessy, of St. Peter's Lodge, Wetherill Road, New Southgate, N., is about to publish, at a subscription price of two guineas, a list of the Clergy of London Diocese from the earliest ages. The work will contain the names, different preferments, dates of institution and vacating of each benefice or preferment in the present Diocese of London, of every dignitary, beneficed clergyman, chaplain, and priest of a mission district, together with the dates and references of several thousand of their wills. A short account of each church and parish, its dedication, consecration, and boundaries, where it could be had will also be given, as well as a copy of the College and Chantry Certificate which gives the property in the possession of every church in the year 1540, and the number of "houses" people there. The names of those who ministered in the churches during the Commonwealth will be given in an appendix, as some were not in Holy Orders, and others were not canonically instituted. The list will contain over 20,000 names of clergy, and cannot fail to be of great value.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE AMERICAN RACE: A Linguistic Classification and Ethnographic Description of the Native Tribes of North and South America. By Daniel G. Brinton. New York, 1891: Hodges. 8vo. Pp. xvi., 392. Price not stated.

It needed a subject like that treated of in this book, and an author like Dr. Brinton, to produce a work which, in a sense, is almost of unique value to students who are investigating the questions of race origins. The American race stands to the other races of the world almost in the nature of a test-subject in ethnological research. After serious and long controversy it now seems settled that the ancestors of this race did not migrate from Asia in the north, did not come from Polynesia, and were not the surviving relic of a people connected with the old world by means of a lost continent known to mythical fancy as Atlantis. And on the positive side Dr. Brinton shows two very important facts: first, that the period when the American race first appeared on this isolated continent belongs to geological history rather than to chronological; secondly, that the various modern representatives spread in tribes over North and South America are all descendants of one stock. He therefore speaks of the American race, not of the American races.

Here, then, we have ethnological conditions of great definiteness. A race beginning in prehistoric ages of unknown date, untouched by mixture with foreign races until within quite recent times, say the sixteenth century of our era, developing a culture and a physique out of its own resources and elements—such a race should present a key of great importance to the many vexed questions which have puzzled students of races in Europe and Asia.

Dr. Brinton deems that language, at all events under these conditions, affords the best basis for classification, and he proceeds upon the lines laid down by language in his ethnographic description of the several groups. At a time when in Europe we have had to gradually surrender the idea that language is a test of race, this phenomenon in connection with the American race is very impressive. It suggests a word of caution to those who, eager for a new departure, are inclined to assert that language has nothing to do with race.

But these speakers of one language, in different stages of development, have also one other characteristic which bears upon present questions of ethnographic science. Investigators into the origin of the Aryans are busy in their researches into the craniology of existing Aryan-speaking people, and because they find that both long-headed people (dolichocephalic) and broad-headed people (brachycephalic) are included in the Aryan race according to the test of language, they have started the theory that only one of these groups are the true Aryans, and that the other must have been conquered and forced to adopt the superior language of their conquerors. But with all the evidence of the unity of the American race duly marshalled together by Dr. Brinton, there is also evidence of great divergence in craniology, and the conclusion seems irresistible, that craniology does not form a safe guide by which alone to test the evidence of race.

It will be seen, then, that on these two topics, language and craniology, Dr. Brinton's book supplies a much-needed body of evidence, which is valuable, not merely for its immediate object in connection with the American race, but for the light it throws upon questions of ethnology in Asia and Europe.

In studying the culture and civilization of the American race, we are struck by the evidence afforded of one tribe or group having developed one particular element of culture to a very high degree of excellence, while another tribe or group has developed some other element of culture, though it nowhere appears that they got beyond the stage of barbarism, if not of savagery. The mound-builders of the North cultivated extensive fields of maize, beans, squashes, and tobacco, and dwelt in permanent towns, with well-constructed wooden edifices, and yet they were only in "the highest culture of the stone age," with a religious ritual strikingly similar to some of the agricultural practices which Mr. Frazer has recently been investigating. In fact, there are many points of contact between the culture elements of the American race and those of other races in various parts of the world. Isolated, as they have been, since the Geologic period, they show the same mental evolution at certain given stages, and probably due to the same causes.

Dr. Brinton frequently alludes in his book to previous works of his own—works which are highly appreciated by scholars on this side of the Atlantic.

If in the present work he has condescended to supply a summary of much that he has dealt with in detail elsewhere, the thanks of the student are all the more due to him, because it is the application of the master's hand to a work generally, though wrongfully, considered of minor importance.

Research will, of course, continue to progress in connection with the American race, but in the meantime Dr. Brinton has pulled it up into line, and shown us where exactly we are in relation to it. Succinctly, and with abundant reference to authorities where more details are required, he has gone through the vast mass of accumulated material, and has produced a book worthy of himself and of the science of which it treats.

G. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.



CORNISH FEASTS AND FOLKLORE. By Miss M. A. Courtney. Revised and Reprinted from the Folklore Society's Journals, 1886-87. *Beare and Son*, Penzance, 1890. 8vo. Pp. viii., 208. Price not stated.

Everyone who has read Miss Courtney's interesting papers in the *Folklore Journal* will welcome their appearance in a collected form. They are so easily and pleasantly written, so full of facts, and at the same time so full of "atmosphere." Miss Courtney shows us the folk as well as their lore. She sets before us the women "breeding" fishing-nets or knitting at their cottage-doors ("Cornishwomen are famous 'knitters'"), among whom the prospect of an approaching invasion of "red-haired Danes," in fulfilment of a prophecy of Merlin's, was seriously discussed in times not far distant; she incidentally gives us anecdotes of the smugglers and wreckers, whose descendants even now, on boarding a derelict vessel, drown any live animal found in her, under the idea that if any living thing be in her they can claim nothing for salvage; she reports the quaint speeches of her informants, such as the punning answer of the old man, who, being asked what caused certain mole-hills, replied, "What you rich people never have in your houses, *wants*." These little vivid touches, while they add to the interest of her narrative, at the same time increase its value, for they enable the student to become acquainted with the modes of thought and manner of life of the folk whose lore he is studying, by which means he cannot fail to arrive at a better comprehension of the lore itself.

Cornwall seems to possess an inexhaustible store of folklore. One would have thought that if any county in England had been thoroughly dealt with by collectors Cornwall was that one, yet Miss Courtney has contrived to assemble a considerable number of items hitherto unnoted, and to add details to some already well-known. Of course, she quotes from the works of other writers, including the standard collections of Cornish folklore (in which cases, it may be remarked, her principle of selection is not very apparent). But she overstates the matter when she says that "a book on folklore cannot in this century contain original matter, it must be compiled from various sources." Undoubtedly the personal experiences of an individual collector would not suffice to fill a volume treating of the folklore of any given district. They must be supplemented, as Miss Courtney has supplemented

them, by the information of trustworthy friends and correspondents, and, when needful, by extracts from printed works; but this is a very different thing from mere scissors-and-paste work, and Miss Courtney does herself less than justice by the implied suggestion.

She arranges her material under the following heads: Feasts and Feasten Customs; Legends of Parishes; Fairies; Superstitions of Miners, Sailors, and Farmers; Charms; Games; and Ballads. She is not always perfectly successful in the very difficult task of placing the several items under the most suitable heads (it is a little startling to find the two local variants of the custom, called in the North of England "riding the stang," noticed one among *Legends of Parishes*, the other among *Charms*); but this is, in a great measure, neutralized by the addition of a good index. A table of contents is somewhat inconveniently wanting.

The first section—Feasten Customs, as Miss Courtney, with one of her touches of local colour, calls Festival Customs—is specially full and interesting. Besides general festivals, every parish observes its own "feasten Sunday," frequently with special ceremonies. One of the most curious of these is the "snail's creep," performed at St. Roche and one or two adjacent parishes in the beginning of June, when the village band marches round a large meadow in ever narrowing circles to the middle, and then, turning about, retraces its steps, the young people dancing after it the whole way in pairs, hand in hand. In several Cornish parishes the practice of choosing of a "mock mayor," instanced by Mr. Gomme in support of his argument for the complex and prehistoric origin of the English village system, is, or was, observed. The celebration of the feast of St. Thomas à Becket is opened at Bodmin by an equestrian procession, known as "Bodmin Riding." It seems formerly to have been a trades procession, such as celebrated Corpus Christi Day in many ancient boroughs. A particular air, called "The Riding Tune," was always played. So also the "Show," or Corpus Christi procession, at Shrewsbury, had its own air, "Shrewsbury Quarry," named from the site of the subsequent sports; and the Whit Monday "Greenhill Bower" at Lichfield (the remnant of the ancient municipal Court of Array), had its "Bower Tune." Miss Courtney gives the notes of the Helston Furry Day tune, together with a clear account of that famous festival, which gains rather than loses in interest from being placed in juxtaposition with other Cornish May festivals. At Padstow, for example, the daybreak journey into the country, the return laden with flowers and greenery, the songs in praise of the coming of summer, are all to be found; but the noonday dance of the principal inhabitants through the streets and into every house in the town is replaced by the procession of the Hobby-horse, which is taken through the town to a pool, known as the Traitor's Pool, where it is supposed to drink. The head is dipped into the water, which is freely sprinkled over the bystanders. Professor Max Müller would probably see in this a reminiscence of some myth of the horses of the sun sucking up the waters; Mr. J. G. Frazer would tell us (and, no doubt, truly) that it is a remnant of a primitive rain-making charm; but what is the special connection between horses and the weather on the one hand, and between horses and Padstow on the other?

We should like to enter upon the subject of Cornish superstitious belief, but space fails us, and we must refer readers to Miss Courtney's book itself if they would become acquainted with the old Vicar of St. Cleer, who haunts his vicarage in the form of a spider, and for whose sake no servant there will kill spiders; with the widow who had been "deprived of her rights," and who regained them in consequence of information received from a company of spirits, to which she was introduced by her husband appearing in the form of a spotted dog; with the white lady, who mounts behind belated horsemen on Marazion Green, and rides with them as far as the nearest stream; and with the mysterious invisible "Bucca," for whom fishermen used to leave offerings of fish on the sands, and harvesters at lunch used to throw a piece of bread over the left shoulder and to spill a few drops of beer on the ground. We will only add here that the volume contains none but Cornish folklore, no parallels being given, and that it would, among other uses, be a suitable book to put into the hands of anyone, even an uneducated person, whom it was desired to enlist as a folklore collector.

CHARLOTTE S. BURNE.



GALLOWAY IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES. By P. H. M'Kerlie. *William Blackwood and Sons.* Crown 8vo., pp. x., 324. Price not stated.

These pages show considerable industry, extensive reading, and a fairly good capacity for the assimilation of material; but they are at the same time poorly arranged, composed in a shockingly confused and ungrammatical style, and heavily weighted with needless excursions into subjects which have no real connection with the question in hand. It is obvious that Mr. M'Kerlie has given much attention to the early and present history of Galloway, and it will be convenient to many to have a variety of authorities gathered together in a single handy volume upon such a subject. But the author's treatment of outside questions, which he persists in dragging in, abounds so in blunders and crude statements that it almost destroys the critical reader's faith in him as a chronicler of Galloway proper. His trust in the apocryphal Dive list of the companions of William the Conqueror, which is given in full in the appendix, makes the long remarks on Norman lineage and the English nobility worthless; whilst his summary of the Episcopalian and Presbyterian controversy, and his judgment on "the ancient fathers so styled," comprised in two pages, are childishly jejune. There certainly is some real value in the author's ethnological deductions, and he establishes the fact of a far wider Norse influence than has generally been accepted, but the almost hopeless confusion of style makes it difficult from time to time to surmise the meaning of his statements. What, for instance, is the interpretation of this sentence: "The people in the Lowlands who were not Celtic, when temporarily held by those south of the Tweed, were more of Scandinavian origin than Saxon." The prejudices of the author are obviously too strong to allow him to be a fair historian, that is, "a teller of what is known." This comes out even in points in which we believe him to have the weight of evidence on his side. Mr. M'Kerlie argues with some success against the view that Galloway was an independent

kingdom; but, having formed that view, he suppresses that which militates against his conception. To prove that he is right, our author has to argue against the old chronicler, Ailred of Rievaulx, who states that Galloway had princes of its own within the memory of men still living. How does Mr. M'Kerlie meet this? Why, by telling his readers that Ailred, who flourished 1109-1166, was Abbot of Rievaulx in Yorkshire, and also of Revesby in Lincolnshire, that he wrote a genealogy of the English kings, and that "located in England he personally could have known nothing of Galloway." Here we have the would-be historian of Galloway on the horns of a dilemma. Either he is profoundly ignorant of all about Ailred and his writings (in which case he had no business to argue about him at all), or else, knowing that Ailred was brought up in Scotland, and was originally in high position in the court of King David, and that he returned to Kirkcudbright in 1164, he deliberately hides these facts from his readers' view, in order that Ailred may be regarded as a purely English writer, and hence "no authority on the subject." The writer takes credit to himself, in a brief preface, that he has abjured divisions into chapters; but the result is singularly wearisome. He refers with apparent pride to his table of contents, but it is misleading and disappointing. The antiquary will see with interest the titles, Forts, Crannogs, Cairns, Rocking-Stones, and Cup and Ring Markings, each in capitals, and in separate lines, but his disappointment will be great on finding that these five subjects occupy less than four pages, and that the remarks are so trifling as to be valueless, no reference being even made to the classic works of Dr. Munro on lake-dwellings. To crown our disappointment about this book, with which we are more disappointed the more we study it, there is no index, which is a peculiarly sore necessity for so desultory a composition.



OLD CHURCH LORE. By William Andrews, F.R.H.S.
William Andrews and Co., Hull. 8vo., pp. 256.
 Illustrated. Price 6s.

The rare industry and careful reading of Mr. Andrews have produced yet another volume, which forms a fitting sequel to a work of last year, entitled *Curiosities of the Church*. It is chatty, interesting, and instructive from cover to cover. The covers in themselves are handsome, and the printing and type excellently clear. Mr. Andrews seems to unite the rare qualifications of a good author and a good publisher in his own person. This volume is well varied, for it deals with the Right of Sanctuary, the Romance of Trial, a Fight between the Mayor of Hull and the Archbishop of York, Chapels on Bridges, Charter Horns, the Old English Sunday, the Easter Sepulchre, St. Paul's Cross, Cheapside Cross, the Riddenden Maids' Charity, Plagues and Pestilences, a King curing an Abbot of Indigestion, the Services and Customs of Royal Oak Day, Marrying in a White Sheet, Marrying under the Gallows, Kissing the Bride, Hot Ale at Weddings, Marrying Children, the Passing Bell, Parish Coffins, the Curfew Bell, Curious Symbols of the Saints, and Acrobats on Steeples.

The opening section gives a good summary of the right of sanctuary, and details with regard to the celebrated instances of Durham and Beverley. Men-

tion is made of the existence of two sanctuary stone chairs, or Frith Stools, one at Beverley and the other at Hexham. Mention might also have been made of the stone chair that used to stand close to the high altar in the cathedral church of York. For violation of the sanctuary of St. Peter, York, there was a heavy penalty if the fugitive was seized in the close, a double penalty if seized in the church, a further increased penalty, together with penance, if in the choir, but if anyone with devilish audacity (*diabolico ausu*) dared to seize anyone in the stone chair, he was at once "boteless"—that is, without any remedy—and could be carried out and executed at once by the servants of the minster. These culminating penalties probably applied in a like degree to other sanctuaries possessing a Frith Stool.

Chapels on Bridges is a good chapter. The small protruding structure on the bridge of Bradford-on-Avon, of which a drawing is given, is of post-Reformation date, and was designed for secular purposes, but the enlarged buttress and lower courses of the masonry undoubtedly at one time pertained to a chapel of a different shape. Other bridge-chapels described are those of London Bridge, Ouse Bridge, York, Salford, Bedford, Derby, Rotherham, and Wakefield. We ought scarcely to complain of omissions in a volume of this size, but among bridge-chapels of which interesting particulars might have been given is the one that used to stand on the great Bridge of Swarkeston, in Derbyshire, over the Trent. It is rather curious, too, that in the section on Charter Horns (would not Tenure Horns have been a better title?) no mention is made of the remarkable Tutbury Horn, which still conveys extraordinary rights, such as the appointment of a coroner, to its holder.

In the general remarks that precede the account of St. Paul's cross, the mistake is made of saying that the island of Iona now only possesses one cross. When writing on the marrying of children in olden times, Mr. Andrews concludes by the reflection that "young men and maidens may congratulate themselves on living in these later times, when they may not be united in wedlock before they are old enough to think and act for themselves." But this is not correct, for a minister may now be called upon to marry a boy of fourteen to a girl of twelve, if the parents or guardians and the children consent. The writer of this notice had much difficulty, in 1882, in persuading mother and child to defer a marriage when the girl was under fourteen. To the information about the poor being carried to the grave in a parish coffin, and then merely buried in their shroud, up to a comparatively late date, may be added the statement that the custom of being buried in shroud only was not abandoned in the large parish of Bakewell, Derbyshire, until 1797, a much later date than any quoted. In the room over the porch of the church of Linlithgow, we lately noticed a parish coffin of still more recent use. It was made in 1831, during a terrible visitation of cholera, when the deaths were so frequent as to forbid the finding time or opportunity for making individual coffins. But our criticisms must close, as they began, with genuine praise. Though containing nothing very abstruse or original, the pages are eminently pleasant reading, and the material is put together with so much care that the most exacting antiquary can find hardly any cause for quarrel.

BITS OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL: drawn by Walter Tallant Owen. *W. T. Comstock*, New York. 8vo. Twenty-four plates. Price 4s. 6d.

To these plates there is not a word of letterpress, save the brief description of the drawings. But it is a highly desirable book for the lover of old architectural bits, and more particularly so for those who know and value the great church of St. Augustine's see. Charming views, such as the north-east view of "Bell Harry," or the great central tower, or the stairway to the mint, that have been drawn and reproduced a score of times, are here given with fresh effect and grace, whilst gems of Norman work, such as the windows of the treasury, and arcaded decoration from St. Augustine's Tower, reveal little-known details in their wondrous harmony of design. Perhaps the least effective plate is that which gives a general view of the church from the south-west. The best is beyond doubt one of some Norman arcades in the remains of the infirmary cloisters; it is worthy, and this is the highest praise that can be given, of a place in one of Mr. Ruskin's books. We quarrel a little with the title. Not only ought Mr. Owen to be superior to the popular but nevertheless general mistake of calling the building a cathedral instead of a cathedral church, but the drawings do not all pertain to the great church or its adjuncts. For instance, there is a plate of Mercery Lane, so well known to all visitors to Canterbury, and there is another delightful bit, unknown, we are sure, even to many a Canterbury resident, which is a foreign-looking view of a bridge and quaint buildings rising up from the Stour, and drawn from the river. The title should be: "Bits of Canterbury." We presume Mr. Tallant Owen is an American, and we thank him and his publisher for sending us this pleasant memorial of an ancient English city across the Atlantic. It can be obtained of Mr. Batsford, High Holborn.



Correspondence.

RIEVAULX ABBEY.

(P. 90, vol. xxiv.)

Even in the far north of Scotland the *Antiquary* is looked out for with interest as the months go round, but I cannot allow this month to go over without raising a small protest against the attack upon Lord Feversham in regard to Rievaulx Abbey. From the comments in "Notes of the Month," it might be supposed that Lord Feversham never expended anything upon this glorious ruin. I know before my day there was expended a good sum of money under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, and during the nearly ten years I was under the noble owner, I had the pleasure of cementing the top of the choir walls and replacing the loose stones in position, and what I glory in more than other things, I cut off all the ivy that was doing such serious mischief to the church, and was proceeding to do the same with the rest of the building, when the senseless uproar of the "lovers of the picturesque," etc., caused a stop to

be put to the work. The last year of my connection with the dear old ruin, I removed all trees from the frater wall-top, and as much of the ivy as I dare from the walls, also all the ivy from the walls of the monks' reredorter, but was again stopped from removing it from the infirmary walls. There is a large ash tree overhanging the east wall of the frater that, had I stayed, I think would have been taken down. On my visiting Rievaulx this Easter, I took particular notice of the walls, and am only too sorry to say my prediction to the noble owner is coming true, that, unless something were done to the wall-tops of the other buildings, they would suffer. It is the earlier buildings that were built of the "penny-piece" stones that were going so quickly to ruin. I must say that my knowledge of Lord Feversham leads me to think that if he were approached on the matter, something might be done; but to say hard things which are not quite correct will do no good.

HENRY A. RYE

(Sometime Clerk of Works on
Duncombe Park Estate).

Sutherland Estate Office, Golspie,
September 3.

[With regard to Mr. Rye's letter, we beg to refer to the "Notes" on the Abbey on page 140 of this issue.—ED.]

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Lansing College, Shoreham, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.

Mr. Haverfield's "Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain" are deferred to next month.

The Provincial Museum treated of in the November number will be Carlisle, by Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A.

It is hoped that an illustrated article by Professor Halbherr on recent excavations in Crete will appear in our next issue.

ERRATUM.—On p. 122, second column, line 22, for "Bewcastle" read "Bewley Castle."



The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1891.

Notes of the Month.

It is pleasant to learn that the article on the Derby Museum from the pen of our esteemed contributor, Mr. Bailey, which appeared, together with certain editorial notes, in the columns of the *Antiquary* for September, has already borne fruit. Much correspondence and comment have been roused on the subject in the *Derby Mercury*, *Derby Advertiser*, and *Derby Gazette*. A whisper has reached us that at a recent meeting of the Museum Committee of the Corporation there was a considerable and warm discussion on the subject of the antiquarian deficiencies and losses of the collection. One of the immediate outcomes of the meeting is, we are told, that the order has gone forth for the immediate arrangement of the palæontological cases.

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In 1878-79, a considerable sum of money was raised by the newly formed Derbyshire Archaeological Society to excavate the site of the Premonstratensian house of Dale Abbey. The work was carried out under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope (the first we think that he undertook), with the assistance of Colonel Beamish, R.E., and Rev. Dr. Cox. The work was most interesting, with the result that a grass field containing a single upstanding arch was changed into the complete ground-plan of a noble mediæval abbey church, together with some parts of the conventual buildings. Mr. Hope thus concluded his second report: "The site of the abbey has now been handed over again

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to Earl Stanhope, the lord of the manor, who intends to preserve it as opened out by the society and erect a building to serve as a museum of the curiosities discovered. The whole area was drained and levelled before our tenancy expired, and a little watchfulness and care will tend to preserve this interesting relic of the past—which tells us such a sad tale of sacrilege and robbery—for many years to come."



Soon after this a fairly suitable building for preserving the finds of tiles, monumental slabs, etc., was built on the site, where the curiosities are still housed. A local custodian was appointed, and a charge of sixpence a head levied on all visitors. However much care might be taken of the exposed mouldings of the bases of the columns and of the jambs of doorways, they would be sure to perish somewhat from the frosts after having absorbed so much moisture during their generations of burial, but all other decay and disorder could have been easily and readily checked. And yet what is the result now that some twelve years have gone by? It is this—year after year the condition of Dale Abbey gets worse and worse. A thoroughly capable correspondent, and we know that he does not in the slightest exaggerate, writes: "Poor Dale is in a sad, sad state! Many of the piers are now mere crumbling masses of loose stones. The chief mischief is caused by the insinuating roots of brambles and weeds. What has been wanted, and what has not been given, is a little regular care and trouble. There should be a gravelled margin, kept free from weeds, between the grass and the masonry, and the upper surfaces of the piers should be covered with Portland cement. In a few more years, if nothing be done, the visible work of the excavations will be done for. And yet more and more visitors go there, this last summer above all others." In this case, as at Rievaulx, the public have a right to complain, as they pay for admission. Surely it is only necessary for the attention of Earl Stanhope, who is an F.S.A., to be called to this sad and growing desolation, for the evil to be speedily remedied. We commend it emphatically to the attention of his lordship, and of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society.

Another of the great abbeys of Yorkshire requires prompt attention, unless the owner and Yorkshire folk are content that its ruins should suffer grievous deterioration. About five years ago a considerable sum was judiciously spent on cementing and clearing from vegetation the noble west front of the church of the Cistercian house of Byland. But there is a good deal more work of the same character that ought to be undertaken without delay. Parts of the walls of the nave, transepts, and choir, are being dragged down by the cruel arms of giant ivy, and are perishing month by month. During the present summer much damage has accrued from the general growth of trees and bushes on the walls. Within the last few weeks a tall thorn-tree has been blown over, that was growing erect on the wall of the south-east angle of the south transept. There it now (October 15) lies, swaying about in every wind, with the result that daylight can be seen above the keystone of the arch of the Norman window. Unless some immediate repair is done, the fall of a considerable piece of the ruins at this angle during the ensuing winter is almost a certainty. Though a good deal of attention has been paid to this beautiful abbey church, through the action of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society during recent years, wanton destruction and cruel carelessness have played sad havoc with it during the present century. An excellent and careful water-colour of the abbey, painted in 1798, shows the whole of the wide east end of the church quite perfect up to the slope of the gable walls.

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In the ruined chapter-house of Byland Abbey, surrounded by a wooden rail, is a now raised gravestone, on which is incised a well-executed pastoral staff, that doubtless originally marked the interment of one of the first, if not the first abbot of the house. Of late this has received the attention of vulgar tourists, who have scored their initials. We regret to say that this interesting stone has been grossly damaged in this way during the month of September. Since August this stone has received no less than five sets of initials, to one of which, "A. S. W.," the precise date of the act of desecration has been added, "Sept. 14, 1891." Another low-minded vandal has had the effrontery to give us his

actual name, cut some depth into the stone—"H. Stephenson, 1891." We wish we had the power to tattoo these miscreants with their own names and initials to an equal depth! There is no charge for admission, and no appointed custodian, at Byland; but might not a notice-board threatening pains and penalties be of some avail? At all events, we strongly commend this idea for lack of a better to Major Stapylton, the owner of the site. It is not generally known that offenders, such as the hackers of letters and initials on the abbot's tomb, come under 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 44, by which the offence is a misdemeanour, and subject to imprisonment for six months.

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With regard to this abbot's stone, a strange tale has been told us by one of the oldest residents near the abbey, which is now briefly reproduced: "Did you ever hear of anyone being buried three times? Well, that's what happened to Roger de Mowbray the founder, who ended his days in the abbey. Old Mr. Martin Stapylton found him buried in the chapter-house in his boots and spurs, and would have him moved to his house at Myton (some twelve miles away), and buried in the churchyard there. So they took up his bones and put them in a big basket under the box-seat of his carriage. The old coachman has told me that though it was fine when they started, such a gale arose that he thought the carriage would have been blown over. But they got him safe there, and buried him in the churchyard. Then a few years ago the present Major Stapylton's coachman came one evening and told me he had turned undertaker and brought old Roger's bones back. I happened to get a sight, and there they were, hustled up in an old soap-box. Next morning they buried him again in the chapter-house, and when they came in, I asked them if they treated the old man decently. 'Yes,' said one; 'we had him in a fine mahogany coffin.' But I told them to get along, for I knew he was in nowt but an old soap-box." We have ascertained that the supposed remains of Roger de Mowbray were removed by Mr. Stapylton in his carriage to Myton in July, 1819; but we have no certain information with regard to the return, and give the above story for what it is worth. Our informant added that the abbot's stone

had been taken to Myton at the same time, and was then brought back and placed over the spot of the reinterment of the founder. If this is correct, it is certainly a strange proceeding to place a crozier-marked stone above a layman.



A singular find of coins has just taken place at Dunbar, which is worthy of note, although the coins are but of recent issue. A severe storm exposed a number of silver and copper coins at the Bulwarks, Dunbar. The silver coins, which are chiefly half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, belong to the reign of George III. Among the copper coins are a number of tokens, with the name "John Wilkison, Ironmaster," on them. The coins are supposed to have been originally in the foundations of the old United Presbyterian Church manse, the excavations from which were carted to the Bulwarks some time ago.



It is with much satisfaction that we note that the ancient cross of Donaghmore, after having lain prostrate for generations, has been erected. This is one of the finest Celtic crosses in Ireland, and is held on good authority to be the most ancient perfect Christian monument now existing in the county of Down. In setting up the cross nothing has been added to it, so that it is now, except for the wear of time and weather, just as it was when the Celtic Christians, at least 900 years ago, first erected it in their burial-ground. The townland in which the church and glebe are is named Tullynacross—that is, the hill of the cross. The cross stands 10 feet 6 inches high, and consists of three stones—namely, three-stepped base, the shaft, and the head, the arms of which measure 4 feet across, and are united by a collar or wheel. The whole of the surface was originally covered with figures carved in relief and reticulated patterns. The sculpture is rude, but very good, when it is considered that the material is granite, a stone that does not lend itself to any fine work. It is not known when this early monument was overthrown, though local tradition has it that it was done in the exciting times of William of Orange, and that the person who did it lost his reason, and eventually died, continually exclaiming, "Oh, that cross, that cross!"

A skeleton has recently been found, about 7 feet below the surface, on the bank of a small stream at Kitford, near Wantage, which, from the ornaments found with it, has been diversely assigned to British and Roman days. From the careful description, however, of these ornaments, forwarded to us by Mr. J. Denis de Vitre, we think there can be no doubt that the skeleton is that of an Anglo-Saxon lady. A circular fibula, or brooch of bronze, with hinge for the pin and catch, was found, nearly 2 inches in diameter, and having five small circles engraved on the surface. The fellow-brooch was also found, apparently exactly similar, but much corroded. A fluted glass bead of a dull blue-green colour, and three fragments of a small gold finger-ring, were also discovered. They are in the possession of Lord Wantage.



During some excavations recently made on the site of the White Friars' monastery, Coventry, for the purpose of erecting new tramp-wards, a number of human bones were found, and the foundation of one of the walls of the church laid bare. The discovery was made on the site of the White Friars' churchyard, which, with the church itself, lay on the north side of the monastic enclosure. This building was utilized by John Hales (who acquired the site at the Reformation) for the Free School founded by him; but owing to a disagreement between him and some leading citizens, it was ultimately removed by him to the suppressed hospital of St. John Baptist, where it continued to be conducted until the erection of the new school on the south side of the city. It is hoped that further excavations may be made on the old site.



The archaeology and antiquities of Guildford, the county town of Surrey, have received very careful attention at the hands of Mr. George C. Williamson, who, during the past fortnight, has delivered in the town two important public lectures on the subject. The lectures were illustrated by a large collection of magic-lantern slides, each of which had been expressly photographed for the lecturer from rare objects in his own collection, including unique water-colour drawings and papers, and from similar items lent him by other collectors. It is the first time that

anything like a careful and accurate account of the old buildings of this interesting town has been given in public, and the lectures were highly appreciated. Some newly discovered information as to the religious houses of the town was given, and evidence as to the history of the Orders of the Dominicans, Crutched Friars and Carmelites, who each had houses in Guildford, was shown. We understand that in all probability the substance of these valuable lectures will be printed, and illustrated with reproductions of the more noteworthy slides.



Strong charges of vandalism were made in the *Yorkshire Post* of September 28 with regard to the alleged destruction of the "Cup and Ring" rocks at Ilkley. To this Mr. Latimer Darlington, as "chairman of the museum committee," replied some ten days later. He stated that the Local Board had caused the larger rock to be carefully cut into four pieces preparatory to its removal to a safe place. "It has been found necessary," continues Mr. Darlington, "to cut the rock into four pieces, as had it been cut across there was great fear of it cracking upwards. The rock as a whole block weighs from ten to twelve tons, and when it has been carefully removed and put together again, the pieces will fit in so closely that the marks will scarcely show, and the stones will appear exactly like they were before. The committee trust it will be seen that the museum committee at Ilkley are looking after these ancient relics, and hope in a short time to have them placed with others in a museum about to be formed at Ilkley." This explanation, it is true, places the matter in a better light than was first represented, but it is not satisfactory. Unless the reasons are most paramount for removal, such as the obliteration of marks through the wear of a footpath, rocks of this character should certainly be left undisturbed. All museum purposes can be served by careful casts.



A somewhat singular strife has arisen in North Britain, which has brought into prominence an interesting Pictish relic. The little town of Abernethy, in Perthshire, possesses a round tower which is considered to be at least 900 years old. Scotland possesses only

one other similar architectural feature, the tower at Brechin. Until recently the inhabitants of Abernethy, the former capital of the Picts, believed that the ancient tower was town's property, and that the minister had only a right to use the bell on a Sunday. A zealous young minister being appointed, the bell began to sound for service on week-days. The town council, objecting to this zeal, strove to stop the daily bell-ringing, but the minister and heritors claim both tower and bell as ecclesiastical property. The struggle is further complicated and rendered triangular by the appearance on the scene of Lord Howe, who also lays claim to the ownership of the tower through some alleged feudal prerogative.



To the *Antiquary* it is of comparatively little moment which of the three contending parties make good their claim, provided the tower is carefully preserved. It is worth while, however, for Scotchmen to recollect that Sir Walter Scott, who was always most careful when he wrote gravely of antiquities, was convinced that the towers of both Abernethy and Brechin were constructed after the introduction of Christianity, and under the instruction of Irish monks, as he argued in the *Quarterly Review* for 1829. On the whole, the antiquarian argument is clearly in favour of the minister and heritors. Abernethy round tower is 74 feet high, and, unlike the Irish examples, is built of well-hewn stone.



At Clee Church, Lincolnshire, there is a celebrated inscription, recording its consecration, by Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1192. It reads thus:—

HEC ESIA DEDICATA EST IN HONORE SC
TRINITATIS ET BE MARIE VII^O ID MARTHI A
DOMINO HUGONE LINCOLNENSIS EPO ANNO AB
INCARNACIONE DOMINI MCXCII TEMPORE RICARDI
REGIS.

In the singularly complete and beautiful church of St. Paul's, Morton, near Gainsborough, which was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln on October 3, 1891, just 700 hundred years after the church of Clee, there is a side-chapel dedicated to St. Hugh of Lincoln. The architect, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., has most happily paraphrased

this inscription in the following lettering, which is cut on a small dark marble slab let into the wall of the chapel:—

HOC ALTARE DEDICATUM EST IN HONORE
SANCTI HUGONIS V^O NON. OCT. A DNO
EDUARDO SUCCESSORE EJUS LINCOLNIENSI
EPO ANNO AB INCARNACIONE DNI M VIII^C XCI
TEMPORE VICTORIE R.



A massive gold signet-ring (weighing 11 dwts. 16 grs.) has just been found within the precincts of Beverley Minster, a little below the surface of the ground. It is of the purest gold, and the design, a twisted cable, widens into a flat round signet. The signet is engraved with the representation of a unicorn under a palm tree. On each side of the signet, on the hoop of the ring, is engraved a Tau cross. The chançon within the ring is of three words; the first has not yet been decyphered, the two last are "ma vie." This ring is undoubtedly ecclesiastical, and has probably pertained to some dignitary of the minster. It resembles pretty closely, in some particulars, a fine gold signet-ring found in Derbyshire in 1884, and described and illustrated by Mr. Arthur Cox in vol. viii. of the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*. Experts considered that the Derbyshire example was of the time of Edward III., but from the description of the Beverley ring, which reaches us just as we go to press, we believe it to be of fifteenth-century date.



The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Southover, Lewes, where in March last several interments were discovered, has been already noticed in the *Antiquary*; but within the last few days a number of additional skeletons have been found while levelling the ground for laying out a lawn. The total already reached is twenty-eight, and the bones of females, as well as those of males, have been unearthed. Buried with the remains were a number of weapons, some personal ornaments, and other objects. Almost all the skeletons lay due east and west, the interments being made upon the chalk with a shallow covering of mould. In some instances the chalk had been slightly scooped out to receive the body; in one case it had been excavated to the depth of a foot, while beneath each skull the chalk was slightly

hollowed. The line of interments (in one case the bodies had been buried three abreast) extended 130 feet, and all the skeletons were found within an area of 130 feet by 30 feet. A small portion of the field only now remains to be excavated. The skeletons are those of men and women of average stature. One was found minus a skull; one skull showed evident traces of a severe cut; in some instances, where the superincumbent soil was deepest, the bones had almost entirely disappeared.



The weapons are of considerable interest, especially a sword, which has a bone handle, with carved top, and is in a wooden scabbard with bronze mounts. Another sword has fragments of wood adhering—the remains no doubt of a scabbard; a third sword (the longest, 3 feet 1 inch) is plain, but has a tang with iron button at the top. A very fine iron umbo of shield, with central stud or button, showing traces of tin, and with surrounding studs, was found; also the band or strap by which the shield was grasped when in use. The list of weapons includes two spear-heads, one lance-head, two sockets—of other spears or lances—eight or nine knives or daggers of different shapes and sizes, and a socketed arrow-head. There were besides fragments of iron articles found with the warriors, the precise use of which could not be arrived at with certainty. Other articles that came to light were a large bronze ring with small loop attached, part (half) of a bronze clasp beautifully ornamented, four or five circular bronze brooches with characteristic ornament, a fragment of what would seem to have been a shallow basin-like vessel, a small leaden weight with eye, part of a bone gouge, a blue glass bead, a small bottle, presumably Roman, and a portion of the rim of a similar one. As already noticed, the whole results of the excavations have very generously been presented to the Sussex Archaeological Society's Museum at Lewes, by Mr. Aubrey Hillman, and the finds are about to be arranged in a glass case specially made for their reception. Mr. C. T. Phillips, the hon. curator, has the matter in hand.



It is gratifying to find that "gallant little Vales" is not going to be left behind its neighbours in the matter of protecting the

ancient remains with which the principality is so richly endowed. Two of the largest collections of early crosses and inscribed stones in Glamorganshire, namely those at Llantwit Major, and Margam Abbey, have recently been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act. The crosses at Margam were, up to a few months ago, exposed to the weather inside the ruined chapter-house of the abbey. Miss Talbot has now had them all removed and placed within the church by her agent, Mr. Edward Knox, who deserves great credit for his exertions. Some of the Llantwit stones are still in the open air, and although scheduled under the Act, her majesty's inspector of ancient monuments does not appear to have done anything to ensure their protection. This will not be an inducement to other owners to schedule their monuments.

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Mr. S. J. Wills, of the Wheal Ruby Board Schools at Wendon, has discovered an early Christian inscribed stone in Cornwall that has hitherto escaped the notice of archæologists. It is at Southill, eight miles south of Launceston. A description of the stone, with an illustration, appears in the October number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

✱ ✱ ✱
Attention should be directed to the irreparable damage being done to many ancient buildings in Ireland by the Board of Works under the guise of restoration. The early Celtic monastic settlement on Skellig Michael, off the coast of Kerry, is well known to archæologists as being the most interesting typical example now remaining of its kind. The oratories and beehive cells are of the Transition period, between the pagan and Christian styles of architecture, and therefore earlier than any other Christian buildings perhaps in Europe. It will scarcely be credited that the Board of Works has employed a common mason to carry out his own views of what should be done in the way of restoration, and he is now engaged, without any kind of superintendence, in tinkering up these priceless relics, so that in a few months their value for purposes of scientific archæological research will be nil. There surely should be some way of bringing Sir Thomas Deane to book for this piece of vandalism.

In an interesting article in the *Athenæum*, describing the recent happily arranged joint meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and the Cambrian Archæological Society, at Killarney, we were glad to see that our contemporary had adopted a word of our coinage. In mentioning the unhappy kind of restoration now in progress on Skellig Michael, it is stated that the particular building is being "Grimthorped." But there is no necessity for a capital G or the inverted commas; the word "to grimthorpe" bids fair to attain as firm a hold as to boycott, and has already attained the honour of a dictionary explanation. However, to all true archæologists the meaning of the word is so obvious that it requires no definition.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

At Erythræ, in Asia Minor, have been unearthed several Greek inscriptions, amongst which is a very important one of imperial times. It contains a small poem belonging to a grotto consecrated to the Nymphæ Naiades. The Sibyl recounts that she is the daughter of a Naiad, and of a certain Theodoros, and that she was born at Erythræ, and she has lived nine hundred years, during which she has traversed the whole earth.

* * *
Then it makes allusion to the coming of some personage who will govern his country well and wisely. This is evidently a Roman emperor, who is designated a second founder of Erythræ, and Monsieur Reinach, to whom this discovery has been communicated, believes that we have here allusion to Lucius Verus, who visited Asia Minor in 164. There was an ancient dispute between Erythræ and Marpossos, each claiming to be the birth-place of the Sibyl. The object of the inscription is to confirm the rights of Erythræ.

* * *
At Torre Pignattara, near Rome, has been discovered a cell scooped out of the *tufa* rock, having its vault plastered with cement and adorned with *stucchi* and mural pictures, and also a *columbarium*, in which were found

about twenty inscriptions. One of these is particularly interesting, as it makes mention of a burial society, *collegium funerarium*, and another bears the name of a pantomime of the time of the Antonines.

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The excavations of the necropolis of Numana, near Ancona, have only revealed the fact that the tombs of the primitive period were all destroyed in order to form a Roman cemetery, of which the tombs have been found.

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Near Montegeorgio, in Piceno, a pre-Roman tomb has been found, in which was a skeleton with a bronze torque, a collar formed of amber and glass beads, and some bronze and iron brooches.

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At Salmona, in the Abruzzi, has been found the tomb of an infant, consisting of a limestone urn, carved in the shape of a wooden box, with lock in relief.

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Signor Castelfranco, and Professor von Duhn, of Heidelberg University, have finished the excavations they began in September on the Great St. Bernard, amongst the ruins of the temple of the Pennine Jove, the campaign appearing to have been successful. Professors Ferrero and Castelfranco were the commissaries of the Italian Government.

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In Southern Italy have been discovered the ruins of a Greek city which cannot yet be identified; details are awaited.

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At Rome, near the so-called dwelling of the Vestals, has been found another pedestal of a statue of a Vestal, with a dedicatory inscription, mutilated in the beginning, so that the name of the priestess is lost, and all that we know is that she deserved the monument for having preserved her chastity *juxta legem divinitus datam*.

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From the bed of the Tiber, near Ponte Rotto, a Roman bronze helmet in perfect preservation has been recovered. The ornamentation in relief is quite intact, and it is attributed to the second century A.C.

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At Ravenna, in the works for building the new *palazzo* of the Cassa di Risparmio, on the site of the former Church of St. George,

an inscribed sarcophagus has been found of great importance, as we read on it for the first time the full name of the city, Augusta Ravenna, while it helps us to interpret properly other local dedications.

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At Terracina, in digging the foundations of the new railway station, have been discovered the remains of a Roman Nymphæum, which had been, in later times, turned into a burial-place. Remains of several marble statues have been picked up; and a piece of leaden piping belonging to the public waterworks, as it bears the name *Respublica Terracinensis*. In the village was found a replica of the Faun of Praxiteles, and a headless statue, with cuirass, larger than life, raised probably to some emperor.

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In the ancient city of Sentinum, near Sassoferrato, in the Umbrian Marches, two broad roads have been discovered with polygonal pavement, like the ancient Roman and Pompeian roads; as also some fragments of Roman inscriptions and statues, as well as some mosaic pavements.

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Near Arcevia, in the Marches, have been discovered the remains of a large prehistoric village, from which important objects of that period are beginning to come to light.

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Dr. Halbherr has just been to Verona to inspect the works for regulating the course of the river Adige, and finds, amongst other things brought to light, fifteen inscriptions of Roman classic times, of which one gives us the name of an ancient Veronese architect hitherto unknown. A stone slab has also been found, bearing cavities as measures for corn or liquid, like the *mensa ponderaria* of Pompeii, probably belonging to the market-place of the ancient city.

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Dr. Orsi, director of excavations in Sicily, has now published an account of some important discoveries, not known before, which took place some months ago during the work of constructing the new lighthouse of Capo Stilo, in Calabria, which was visited by him last spring on behalf of the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction. Besides remains of an Hellenic wall of large blocks of Syracusan limestone, many archaic objects of terracotta

came to light, amongst which is the torso of a female figurino, with the *calathos* or basket, on her head. This is probably an Aphrodite, like those of Locri. A small *herma*, also with a *calathos* on its head, was found at the same time, and several small *arae*, which were used either for lighting the sacred fire or for bearing the *anathemata*, or offerings, which were placed upon them. These small altars have the faces decorated with archaic figures in relief of animals in combat.

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There were also found fragments of tiles, upon one of which is seen the figure of Taras, riding on a dolphin (as on the ancient coins of the city of Tarentum), and various other pieces of terracotta, which altogether make a remarkable contribution to the history of the ornamentation of the temples of Magna Græcia and of Sicily, by means of architectonic painted terracottas. All these objects seem evidently to belong to a small ancient temple or sanctuary, which must have existed on that point of the coast which corresponds exactly with the promontory called by the ancients Cocynthus.

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This temple was probably dedicated to some saviour god (Θεὸς σωτήρ) of the sailors, as Poseidon or Taras, which last is also to be seen figured upon one of the terracottas; or possibly to Apollo Delphinios, Caulon being famous for the worship of the Delphian god. Moreover, we know that a sanctuary existed also on the other promontory of the *Sinus Scylleticus* (modern Squillace), which was dedicated to Hera Lacinia.

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The situation seems to belong to the circuit of the ancient city of Caulonia, in Bruttium, north-east of Locri. Remains of other ruins in the same district were discovered at a still more recent period. These seem to belong to a villa of the Græco-Roman age, which in barbarian times served as a cemetery for the inhabitants of the place, several tombs having been found there, but without funereal deposits.

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On August 15, quietly passed away, at the age of eighty-one, in the Orti Farnesiani, on the Palatine Hill, a laborious archæologist,

whose name was a household word to all English visitors to Rome twenty or thirty years ago. During the political disturbances of 1848-49, Pietro Rosa took refuge in a lonely villa near the Basilica of St. Sebastian, on the Appian Road. At this time that queen of highways, as it was called by the ancients, was hidden beneath a deep mass of earth and stones. Rosa, in his retreat, began to trace the exact line of the ancient road, and to study the remains of the various monuments that lined its course. The learned essay he published on the subject in the Journal of the German Institute had for result that the Papal Government undertook, in 1850, the complete excavation of the road from Cæcilia Metella, to Frattocchie, near the ancient Boville.

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After this success Rosa drew up plans of well-nigh the whole of Latium, beginning with archæological and topographical maps of the Roman Campagna, discovering the site of the temple of Diana at Nemi, of the battle of Allia, etc., when Napoleon III. made him Guardian of the Palaces of the Cæsars, where he commenced his excavations in 1861. Living on the spot, and working for a generous patron, he soon disinterred the palaces of Domitian and of Caligula, a portion of the house of Tiberius, the Porta Mugonia, the temple of Jupiter Stator, a portion of the walls of Roma Quadrata, etc.

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In 1870 the Orti Farnesiani became the property of the Italian Government, and though by profession only a simple architect, Rosa became a senator in the December of that year, and was made superintendent of excavations in the province of Rome, and eventually inspector-general of antiquities for the whole kingdom. His last years of office were embittered, like those of Sir Charles Newton, by the thought of the parsimony of the Government in conducting archæological research. Though the Palatine, however, was neglected, Rosa was able to do good work at Ostia, at the villa of Hadrian, and in Rome, in the Forum, at the Baths of Caracalla, and in the Colosseum.



Forty Years in a Moorland Parish.*

FORTY-FIVE years ago, when the Rev. Canon Atkinson first visited the parish of Danby, in Cleveland, where he has since continuously laboured, and which he has now made so celebrated by his pen, the clergy of the dales and wolds of Yorkshire were almost a different race of men to their successors of to-day. After losing his way on the moors beyond Whitby, he at last found the house of the minister whom he was to succeed. It was a long, low, gray building, with nothing between it and the roadway, and with cowsheds and other outbuildings protruding at one end. A lean-to at the other end was the kitchen, which was also the living room; and there were assembled father and mother, son, and four daughters, who, together with the daytall-man (day-labourer), were just sitting down to dinner. The minister was "an old man, clad in a rusty black coat, with drab breeches and continuations, and with a volume of what was supposed to be white neckcloth about his throat."

In due time the newcomer was asked if he would like to go and see the church. Here is part of the description:—

"My conductor, the minister, entered without removing his hat, walked through the sacred building and up to the holy table with his hat still on. Although I had seen many an uncared-for church and many a shabby altar, I thought I had reached the farthest extreme now. The altar-table was not only rickety and with one leg shorter than the other, and, besides that, mean and worm-eaten, but it was covered with what it would have been a severe and sarcastic libel to call a piece of green baize, for it was in rags, and of any or almost every colour save the original green. And that was not all! It was covered thickly over with stale crumbs. It seemed impossible not to crave

some explanation of this; and the answer to my inquiry was as nearly as possible in the following terms: 'Why, it is the Sunday School teachers. They must get their meal somewhere, and they gets it here.'"

The brother of the parish priest was parish clerk and schoolmaster, and the first time Dr. Atkinson had to take a funeral, he came rather early, "and there inside the church I saw the clerk, sitting in the sunny embrasure of the west window, with his hat on, of course, and comfortably smoking his pipe."

It is only those well acquainted with the stories of the oldest inhabitants of Yorkshire villages, and other remote country-places, who realize that it is but a generation that separates us from the rural parson of the past, and that we have not to go back near as far as the days of Fielding or Smollett to find the coarse and careless village priest and desecrated sanctuary.

An old man now living, who used to be parish clerk of the parish now served by the writer of this notice, on being asked by him as to Rector L——, who died, aged 79, in the "thirties," replied: "Ah, Parson L—— he were a good sort, and could drink his sup with anyone in parish; but I didn't hold with him when his black galloway kicked over the best gravestone in the kirkyard, and he'd do nowt to it but chucked the bits over into his fold-yard!"

The chatty but not garrulous reminiscences of past days at Danby are not only amusing, but full of interest and material for profitable thought.

Folklorists will delight in the wealth of material brought together and pleasantly told in these pages about past and present beliefs in fairies, dwarfs, hobs, witches, and wise men; whilst there is equally prolific gossip (we use the word in its best and kindest signification) as to dale weddings and burials and their accompaniments, holy wells, mell-supper, harvest home, and dog whipper.

The natural history notes are chiefly on ornithology; our only quarrel with them is that they are too brief. They are well worthy of being reckoned—and this is the highest praise—with White's *Selborne*.

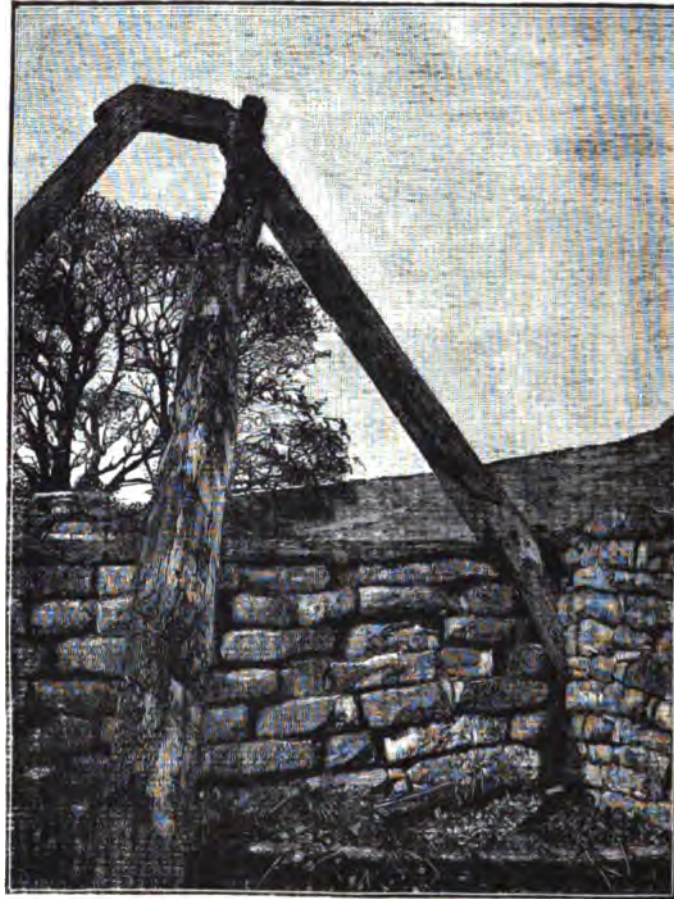
The historical section, dealing with prehistoric, ancient, and more recent times, abounds in the careful and discriminating

* *Forty Years in a Moorland Parish*: Reminiscences and Researches in Danby, in Cleveland. By Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D.C.L. Macmillan and Co. Globe 8vo. Pp. xi., 457. Illustrated. Price 8s. 6d. Second edition.

notes and reflections that a residence of nearly half a century among these moors and dales has enabled Dr. Atkinson to accumulate. There is also a rare eloquence in much of the descriptive account of this widespread characteristic parish, as well as much that is valuable and precise in the geological survey.

limited area of his investigations, Dr. Atkinson's observations are all the more precise and noteworthy.

The extravagant metamorphosis of a large number of disused surface mineral pits into "British villages," described in such glowing terms by several learned treatises and guide-



RUINED COTTAGE: DANBY DALE.

As regards antiquities, this is certainly a book that no antiquary should pass by. The writer's experiences in barrow-digging may not have been as great as the late Mr. Bateman's in Derbyshire, or as extensive as Canon Greenwell's in Yorkshire and elsewhere, but from the very fact of the more

books as to induce many an antiquarian pilgrimage to Danby moors, is fearlessly exposed. There is a good deal of nonsense of this kind up and down the country that wants exposing; for instance, some old gravel-pits grown over with undergrowth are still sought out by some enthusiasts near

Crich Hill, Derbyshire, because they were foolishly dubbed British dwellings in the *Archæologia* at the end of last century.

We are glad to notice that due attention is given in these pages to antiquities that are usually left untouched by authors. The old way of building cottages and houses in the north of England, in districts where both wood and stone abounded, was usually after the following fashion. Great "pairs of forks," or massive timbers of the proper slope, were fixed in the ground, or occasionally rested on the surface, as the very beginning of the work of building, and then the walls were built up between them and around them. There is a good description of this kind of building in the introductory chapter, and the second edition contains an illustration of a ruined cottage showing the "pair of forks," which, through Messrs. Macmillan's courtesy, we are able to reproduce. This was a style of building used in Derbyshire in the erection of tithe barns and country cottages as early as the fourteenth century, and very possibly at a still earlier date.

The frontispiece to the book gives a drawing of Castleton Bow Bridge, which was, alas! needlessly destroyed in 1873. It had a graceful semicircular arch, and from the style of the parapet and projecting corbels above the centre of the arch, we think that Dr. Atkinson is right in assigning to it as early a date as 1175-85. Another charming old bridge, happily still standing, of which a good illustration is also given, is Danby Castle Bridge, on which are the arms of John, Lord Neville of Raby, and which was built *circa* 1386. From these illustrations it would appear that each of these ancient bridges had borne a cross springing from the parapet over the centre of the arch, which was the almost invariable pious adjunct of a mediæval bridge.

As might naturally be expected from the author of the well-known *Cleveland Glossary*, issued twenty-three years ago, there are abundant and interesting references to the Cleveland folk-speech, and to local nomenclature. His contention that the Yorkshire dalesman continued to speak what was practically Danish for many generations seems to us to be abundantly maintained, and commends itself to other careful students of

Yorkshire place and field names and of Northern dialects. In the preface to the second edition, Dr. Atkinson defends himself from the comments made by not unfriendly critics, both privately and publicly, as to similar terms and idioms to those instanced as belonging to the Cleveland or Dales vernacular being in use in Lancashire, Cumberland, Shropshire, Lowlands of Scotland, West Yorkshire, and other parts. This is a circumstance, he truly says, which he has not only never lost sight of, but has always prominently put forward; because he regards the Cleveland folk-speech as a survival from the tongue of the great Northumbrian kingdom, and yet at the same time holds that the remoteness and seclusion of most of the Cleveland division has in a singular degree favoured its more general retention than in other districts.

The appendices are full of valuable and scholarly material; the sections "Glances at a Moorland Parish from a pre-Domesday point of view," and "Attempts to clear up the difficulties in the Domesday Entries touching Danby," are specially to be commended.

It is well, as a rule, to have some decided method and plan in compiling a parish history, a contention that the writer of this notice has specially enforced; but there are exceptions to every rule, and the case of Danby in Cleveland, is clearly one of these, for the book owes much of its many charms to the lack of study in arrangement and to the pleasant easy way in which unexpected information is conveyed to the reader. But let no novice imagine that he is to take this work as his model, for it could by no possibility have been written save by one who had spent a lifetime of loving, discriminating observation in the district described.

It is a real pleasure to know of the great and deserved success that has attended this book, and to learn, as this notice is passing through the press, of a third and yet better illustrated edition. Its rapid appreciation by the public is a good sign of a healthy taste, and is a contradiction to the pessimists who are for ever assuring us that nothing sells but a shilling "shocker."

J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

NO. VI.—CARLISLE.

By RICHARD S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.,

CHANCELLOR OF CARLISLE, AND HONORARY
CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM.

PART I.—HISTORICAL.



EFFERSON'S *History of Carlisle*,
published in 1838, says :

The Carlisle Literary and Philosophical Institution was established in the month of February, 1835, and has for its object the cultivation of polite literature and scientific research. A spacious apartment above the Fish-Market* is neatly fitted up and occupied by the society for lectures and meetings. It is also used as a museum, in which are deposited numerous specimens of the antiquities and natural productions of the district.

The first and, so far as I can find, the only annual report of this society is now before me. It had only about sixty ordinary members, but it had four patrons, all members of the House of Lords, and sixteen vice-patrons, all men of title, M.P.'s, or great landed proprietors; the president was the high sheriff of the county, a namesake and relative of the present writer; and the officials and committee were almost, without exception, bankers, physicians, or surgeons. In its first year twelve papers were read before it; I can make out nothing more of its history. It existed for some time, during which it formed a library and spent a good deal of money on scientific instruments, and in purchases for its museum. But it expired somehow; its books, with the society's bookplate therein, found their way to the bookstalls, while its collections and the scientific instruments found comfortable shelter in the Athenæum, of which more presently. Meanwhile it may amuse to extract from the catalogue, contained in the

* The fish-market was held in the ground floor of the Main Guard, a massive building situated in the Market Place, and erected in 1645 from the materials obtained by pulling down the west end of the cathedral. The Main Guard was itself pulled down some forty years ago.

first annual report, the archæological items acquired in the first year of the existence of the newly-founded museum, omitting the dates and names of donors, viz. :

1. Twenty medals and 120 silver, brass, and copper Roman and Grecian coins and tokens; a representation of a Roman pavement found in the village of Horkston, near the river Humber and Aneholm [*sic*], in the year 1797.
2. A Roman patera, a lamp from Pompeii, a Roman altar found at Carlisle, and a portion of a monument in memory of the Dacres from Lanercost Priory.
3. Fifty-four Roman coins.
4. Two old swords, and three specimens of rocks.
5. A stone ball, used when cannons were first introduced.
6. A stone battle-axe found near Grinsdale.
7. A Roman sandal.
8. Two stone weapons found near Scothy.
9. A Roman altar.
10. An ancient millstone for the hand, found in the grounds at Knells.
11. Two ancient cuirasses and helmets, belonging to the De Vaux of Brownrigg, in the parish of Caldbeck.
12. Two pieces of a patera, and two handles of amphoræ.

Truly a very job lot! For archæological reasons we record one other item.

An *Herbarium*, containing indigenous and exotic plants, collected by and for the late Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Goodenough, bishop 1808-27).

The collection survived the society which gave it being, and, when the writer was a boy in the forties and the fifties, was housed in a building already mentioned, the Athenæum, which was built by a syndicate of shareholders, on an ambitious scale for the day, as a home for the arts and sciences, with lecture and committee rooms. The scheme, however, failed, and the building somehow or other became the property of one of the shareholders, a banker, to whom the museum paid, or more correctly did not pay, rent. Who was responsible for the rent, or whether there was a committee of management at all, I cannot tell; I fancy there was none, beyond the worthy couple who resided in the Athenæum, kept it clean, and admitted the public on the ringing of a bell. Ultimately, some time in the sixties, for its default in the payment of rent, the collection was seized by the sheriff, and advertised for sale. Public opinion was aroused, and an indignation meeting held,

with the result that the collection was presented to the Corporation of Carlisle, who undertook to find a new home. This they did, in a building which had been a sculptor's gallery and exhibition rooms; to it they carted the collection, chucked it in anyhow—the minerals into the fireplace—locked the door, and left the collection severely alone. For years it slumbered unmolested and forgotten, until in 1874 the demon of unrest inspired the present writer with a desire to see the collection. After some trouble, and some opposition from the officials who had the keys, I and a friend, Mr. W. Nanson, F.S.A., obtained admission. We found the place in a squalid condition, coated thick with dust and grime. We resolved that something should be done to resuscitate the institution, and we approached the mayor, a man in advance of his time, who at once, with the best intentions and the worst results, proceeded to smother our modest scheme by overlaying it with a big one for a free library. Of the stormy public meeting that was held, of how it insulted the bishop and hooted the mayor, of how everything collapsed, and of how the museum seemed in worse straits than before, need not here be told. However, when things seemed at their worst, there came to me sundry working-men—genuine working-men—men of pluck and spirit, who proposed, if I would join them, to form a committee, and run the museum on our own account. I readily agreed, got a friend or two to co-operate, and a committee, mainly of working-men, was formed. Overtures were made to the corporation; its members were conciliated; they were bound to pay the rent, and they now agreed to find light and fire, and to entrust us with the management. A start was at once made; evening after evening the committee stripped off their coats, cleaned, painted, and whitewashed the building, and cleaned and labelled the contents. In 1876 the museum was re-opened to the public, and has ever since been kept open for a great part of the year, solely by the exertion of the committee of working-men. But we have never had any money; we have no curator—cannot afford to pay one; I am honorary curator over all, with voluntary sub-curators under me. The twopennies

taken at the door just enable us to keep the place open for eight months in the year, paying an old man to attend to keep order; we close in the winter. We have no money to buy with; it is mortifying to the honorary curator to miss objects that should be secured, and he cannot always be asking for subscriptions to buy this local altar, or that local celt, or some rare local bird. Luckily, many of the objects missed have gone to Morton, to a collection that will be ours shortly. We have had lucky windfalls; we have had great collections, presently to be mentioned, given us; we once got £30 by a concert, and a generous friend once spent £200 or more over rebuilding our somewhat antediluvian cases. But our existence has been from hand to mouth, precarious, not always able to pay a weekly charwoman. But a bright future is now before us; the citizens of Carlisle have adopted the Free Library and Museum Acts, and in Tullie House, the much-enduring collection will find a permanent home, and a secured, if small, income. The working-men who, from 1874 to 1891, have carried the museum on their backs may well claim that they have done much towards educating their fellow-citizens to the level of the Free Library and Museum Acts, and among the chief supporters in 1891 of the adoption of those Acts are some of the chief opponents of 1874.

During the existence of the collection it has had eras of prosperity, during which it accumulated extensively, varied by eras of dulness, during which it acquired little or nothing. Thus, during the first few years of its existence, objects came in rapidly, both by gift and purchase, such as a gigantic Indian idol, a huge model of a man-of-war, several cases of Brazilian butterflies, numbers of stuffed birds (mainly local specimens), some stuffed crocodiles, a dog or two with six legs, and many curiosities of travel, moose deer heads, and a birch-bark canoe. Then came a dull season, but in 1859 the Archæological Institute visited Carlisle, and formed a temporary museum in the Fraternity. This revived an interest in the Carlisle Museum, which received many relics of the Roman occupation of Carlisle, discovered in the excavations for sewerage works then in progress. The reopening in 1876 again

stimulated private liberality, which took the form of geological collections of great value, with some objects, prehistoric and Roman, of archæological interest. The Tullie House scheme has again brought a fresh flow of benefactions, foremost being a valuable collection of several hundred stuffed birds from Mr. Harris, of Cockermouth. In 1876 Mr. Robert Ferguson, F.S.A., of Morton, promised the writer to transfer to the Carlisle Museum his valuable collection of Cumberland and Westmorland antiquities, so soon as the writer could give his assurance that the Carlisle Museum was on a permanent footing. That assurance I never felt I could give until the recent Tullie House scheme enabled me to do so, but now Mr. Ferguson's collection will be moved into the museum's new quarters in that building.

Spite of all the vicissitudes it has passed through, the collection has lost little; most of the items enumerated in the catalogue given in the report of 1836 can still be identified or accounted for, down to a "young adder preserved in spirits," presented in October, 1835. Since the revival of the museum in 1876, some rotten natural history specimens have been advisedly cremated. The "fifty-four Roman coins," all of copper, have been returned, from a sense of archæological propriety, to the place whence they came, Castlesteads, a well-known station on the Great Barrier of the Lower Isthmus, and have rejoined the altars, sculptured and inscribed stones, gems, silver coins, etc., found, and carefully preserved there. Bishop Goodenough's *Herbarium* has gone to the museum at Kew Gardens. This was a vast collection made in the last century by the bishop long ere he attained that dignity; it contained nothing of local interest, and was probably only given to the Carlisle Museum by his family because it was cumbrous to house and expensive to carry elsewhere. To us, in 1876, it was a veritable white elephant; we had neither the knowledge, the time, nor the money to put it into order. We consulted Sir Joseph Hooker, who advised that in a provincial museum it was little or no use, but that at Kew it would be an archæological standard of the botanical knowledge of the eighteenth century. Accordingly it was sent to Kew, and Sir Joseph Hooker

made up from it and sent to Carlisle two volumes of representative specimens.

PART II.—DESCRIPTIVE.

The Carlisle Museum is situated in Finkle Street, a very narrow thoroughfare, shortly to be widened, which leads from the foot of the entrance to the castle to the foot of Eden Bridges. The site is almost universally condemned as a site for a museum; from that opinion the present writer dissents *in toto*, for the following reasons: Every stranger that comes to Carlisle finds his way first to the cathedral and then to the castle; once there, he can hardly help seeing and finding his way to the museum; the experience of fifteen years shows that the cheap-trippers readily find their way there. The building is old, and barely drop dry; but it is well lighted for a museum, having been built as a sculptor's studio and gallery, and its floor will bear any weight. The premises occupied by the museum are on the first floor, while the lower floor is occupied by warehouses, workshops, and a cottage, a most improper arrangement, owing to the risk of fire. At times dangerous trades have been carried on in these lower premises, but a little persuasion availed for their removal. The entrance is by a flight of stone steps leading into a gallery about 60 feet long, running north and south, and lighted from the roof. At its north end a broad passage, a few feet long, leads into a gallery running east and west, over 100 feet long, and having a room at its east end. This gallery is well lighted by a series of windows in its south side. A very small committee-room completes the establishment.

The first gallery is devoted to ornithology and natural history generally. The centre of the room is occupied by table cases containing butterflies, beetles, and the like, over which we need not linger. Tall, old, and badly-closing cases, filled with birds, line the western wall; and other smaller cases, mere boxes with glass fronts, are fitted up and down the room into spare places. Most of the birds are ragged and dirty, and may well claim to be of archæological interest, having shared all the vicissitudes of the collection for more than half a century. There are, however, many modern specimens in

fine plumage, including a magnificent golden eagle, and a case of young birds in down. The museum possesses in the Harris Collection, recently presented as mentioned before, several hundred specimens in fine condition, for which room cannot be found in the building; these are at present housed elsewhere. It is intended to amalgamate both collections, discard the duffers, and fill up any gaps that may exist. On the eastern wall two tall cases of better make contain a collection of Indian pottery and fabrics and of travellers' curios, among which last figure a bust of Ruskin and a few equally incongruous things. Two other tall cases of similar make on the same wall, and two on the north wall, contain the bulk of the smaller archæological objects belonging to the collection. On the top shelf of one case is the wreck of a huge lantern, once gorgeously painted and gilt; this was carried before the mayor when his worship was late o' nights. The "cuirasses and helmets of the De Vaux" keep it company, and are no less than the backs and breasts and pots of the parish contingent to the militia. The lower shelves of the two cases on the eastern walls are filled with mill-stones of Andernach stone and hand querns, all found in Cumberland, though the precise locality is not always known. Of such objects the museum has great store stuck here and there. Other shelves hold pottery found in Carlisle — necks and handles of amphoræ, fragments of mortaria, Roman tiles, bits of Samian, Salopian, and Durobrivian ware, all with potters' marks, or else figures or other ornamentation. Some Roman sandals from Carlisle Gaol are with the pottery. There are also several stone and iron cannon balls; many among them had probably more to do with mustard than with saltpetre, being probably used in farmhouses in mustard mills. The unique Elizabethan racing bells, and three iron maces, the property of the Corporation of Carlisle, should be in this case, but are now on exhibition at Kendal. Here are also contemporary plumbago moulds for forging groats of Henry VII., and a painted casket of the fourteenth century, belonging to the Corporation of Carlisle. There are also one or two bronze implements, and one or two much-broken casts of the Great Seal, found loose in the corporation

chest; here are also the Elizabethan standard measures of capacity, the pint and the quart. One of the two tall cases on the north wall contains a large number of prehistoric implements, flint flakes from Toome Bridge, from Larne, and from many places in Ireland; river-drift implements from St. Acheul, near Amiens; stone implements from Pressigny, from Madras, and elsewhere; also arrow-heads of flint, including three by Flint Jack. All these came to the museum with the Harkness Collection, as will presently be told; they are arranged in small cases with glass tops, and placed inside the wall case, and so are not well seen. The same case includes some hundred stone implements, but about fifty of these are Irish, purchased at a local sale for £3, and half a dozen are Danish; the rest are local. In the next case on the lower shelves are some British urns, mainly found in building the lunatic asylum near Carlisle; others came from Aughertree Fell, in Cumberland, and Leacet Hill, in Westmorland. With these are a few local stone implements. On the upper shelves are several relics of the Roman occupation of Carlisle; the coins and the smaller articles, found during the sewerage works in Carlisle, were arranged and labelled by the late Mr. Roach Smith, and are in small trays. Up and down the first gallery are some prints of old buildings in Carlisle, and a rubbing of Bishop Bell's brass in the cathedral; also the usual mummy case, a poor one. The hideous corpse belonging thereto, that of a young woman, is buried in a box of sawdust, and should be cremated. Over the fireplace is a genuine Highland targe and sporran of leather, and three so-called claymores; also a huge pair of red deer horns from the mouth of the Eden. Slung up to the tops of the wall-cases are several stuffed saurians, whether crocodiles or alligators I know not, nor whence they came, nor why in such numbers. One or two of the more decayed were some time ago chucked into the Eden at midnight, and sent to astonish the fishermen of the Solway. Two valuable cases, illustrative of local trades, find an incongruous home in this gallery.

The passage between the two galleries is devoted to sculptured stones, mainly large Roman sculptured and inscribed stones. The collection contains about twenty-two, many

of which are figured in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*; others have been engraved by Mr. Roach Smith. They include the Roman bag-piper, immortalized by old Hutton in his "Tour along the Wall"; the Vacia monument found in Lowther Street, Carlisle; and the great Mithraic slab with the lady and fan found at Murrell Hill, Carlisle. So soon as we move into new quarters, four or five Roman altars now at Lazonby Hall will be added to the collection. Here is also "The Muckle Toun Bell o' Carlisle," on which is the legend

✠ RADULPHUS : COMES : DE WEST-
MORLAND : EFECIT : ME : FIERI.

This was Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmorland, who died 1425. His bell was on duty until about five years ago, when it was cracked by a fire in the town hall turret.

At the corner, turning into the second gallery, is the most popular exhibit in the museum—a life-size cast of Pongo. Every child who sees this beast insists on patting his rotund stomach, and probably on kissing his benign countenance, whereby he is grotesquely dirty. In our new quarters he will be repainted, lodged in a glass case, and, by way of striking terror among the infantry, be labelled "Anthropomorphoid Ape."

The second gallery is presided over by a life-sized Indian idol, who sits on a lofty throne at the west end of the gallery. He was brought to England over fifty years ago, and has spent that time in the museum. Let us hope that his feelings are akin to those of the idol in the *Nautch Girl*:

"As I sit on a shelf,
All alone by myself,
What idol so happy as I?"

He is labelled "Indian Lawgiver from Delhi," for the correctness of which I do not vouch. His throne is gay with gilding and bits of coloured glass, which group into demoniacal heads. Near him is the most hopeless part of the museum—bottled snakes from India in great numbers, cases of unnamed minerals and shells, a case or two of trade products, not local, and perilously akin to advertisements. Close by are some plaster casts of early crosses in Cumberland, showing interlaced work. Moving eastwards, we find the corporation chest, a huge

structure of oak, secured by seven locks and hasps, and bound by iron; its lid tasks two strong men to raise. The greater part of this gallery is entirely devoted to geological collections of great value, the Harkness Collection of graptolites from the Solway Basin occupying over thirty table-cases besides a large wall-case; while the Clifton Ward collection of lake minerals takes up considerable wall space. Room is still found for table-cases of eggs, land-shells, and a collection of corals, and some archæological exhibits, including a case containing a cast of the stone with Greek inscription found at Brough-on-Stainmore, and another with casts of the prehistoric implements found in Ehen-side Tarn, Cumberland; the originals are in the British Museum; there are also a few flints from Denmark, from Ireland, and from Cissbury; a huge Roman coffin is under the tables. Some large palmated antlers of elk are from Ireland, part of the Harkness Collection.

The room at the east end of this gallery has been (profanely enough!) dubbed the Ethnological Room, and contains a very miscellaneous collection of odds and ends, a birch-bark canoe, a Mexican saddle, a chair made of bits of wood an inch long, some Indian carvings from Bombay, about which nothing is known, old Orange Lodge flags, etc. The city stocks, pillory, a spinning and a reeling wheel, have archæological interest.

I cannot as curator say that I am proud of the arrangement of the collection. But we have more stuff than we have room for; our wall-cases are practically fixtures, far from dust-tight, and so cumbrous that I cannot open them without assistance. Most of them date from shortly after the foundation of the museum, though some half-dozen were rebuilt about 1876, and some forty table-cases were then got new; by an unfortunate error their tops fasten on with eight screws, and a carpenter is required to open them. Other cases we have, given at various times with various small collections, of all sorts, sizes, and shapes, and we can only fit them where they will go. Again, the collection is far from so free from dust as it should be; a man should be constantly employed in dusting a collection kept in so

smoky a town as Carlisle, and he should be more or less an expert, as otherwise he will mis-sort the exhibits and their labels. We have never been able to afford more than an annual clean, and even then, owing to want of an expert, we have not dared to meddle with the Harkness graptolites, whose cases are better dust-proof than most, nor with the Clifton Ward minerals. Some objects are dis-covered from their labels, but most have press marks, and we have good manuscript catalogues. When we move to Tullie House, we hope to leave all the worthless cases behind us, and to get new ones; we shall have expert assistance where necessary, and a proper cleaning staff. We shall also have what we have never had before, some place as a working room.

My readers may think I have bored them too much with our history and our difficulties, but I have done so of set purpose. The fault-finders rarely know the difficulties local museums have to contend with, or allow for them.



Researches in Crete.

By DR. F. HALBHERR.

I.—ITANOS.

AMONGST the countries of the ancient Greek world to which during late years the attention of archæologists and of epigraphists has been particularly directed, Crete is one which has most rewarded their labours, and at the same time given the greatest hopes for the future. From the ruins of her chief towns, and from remote mountain caves, where amidst the rugged severity of wild forests and bleak tablelands some of her most celebrated sanctuaries and necropoles have come to light (the latter, however, in smaller number, as they are scattered over a larger area), and important discoveries of various kinds have been made, which have furnished us with valuable contributions for the history of primitive civilization, as also of the island itself, while they have at the same time

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confirmed in a most remarkable way the old classical tradition on the excellence and antiquity of its advancement in the arts. Since two Englishmen, Pashley and Spratt, one in the first half of the present century, the other in the latter half, gave in two remarkable works, which mutually complete each other, a general description of the country, thus furnishing authoritative guidance for the archæological traveller in the future, several governments of Europe, beginning with France, have vied with one another in sending thither missions in order to explore the island and excavate for antiquities. For clearing out and bringing to light the inscribed wall of Aptera, for the discovery of the first two fragments of the great archaic inscription of Gortyna, and of many other archaic and non-archaic inscriptions of several Cretan cities, as well as for the publication of the first information of the discovery made a few years ago of the vast archaic building of Cnossos, we are indebted to several learned Frenchmen, amongst whom figure the names of the late M. Thénon, Professor Haussoullies, and others.

The German School of Athens may be said to have examined the western and central part of the island, when in the autumn of 1884 Professor Fabricius, of the University of Freiburg, in Breisgau, came thither on their behalf. During his travels and residence on the island he took particular notice of the lie of the country, with a view of drawing up a larger plan of the walls and fortifications of the ancient cities of the provinces just named; he further examined and published the first discoveries which took place in that year connected with the cave of Zeus Idæus; took part in the discovery of the great inscription of Gortyna, of which he rescued from oblivion eight columns; while he inspected, moreover, the building of Cnossos, and examined the principal terracottas discovered there, which he afterwards explained and illustrated.

But the most lengthened, extensive and fruitful of the researches made in Crete are those which were conducted during a space of about four years, from the summer of 1884 down to the end of 1887, by the Italian Government, on the motion and with the aid of Professor Comparetti, minister of

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public instruction. These researches extended from the province of Rettimo and the cities situated round about the frowning heights of Mount Ida, as far as the furthestmost eastern part of the island, exploring as it were foot by foot the soil of about two-thirds of Crete, and carrying out the first real systematic excavations. These were carried out especially in the city of Gortyna, where the longest and most ancient of the archaic Greek inscriptions came to light, and together with them the remains of some remarkable buildings, as the ruins of a theatre, and of a very early temple of Pythian Apollo.

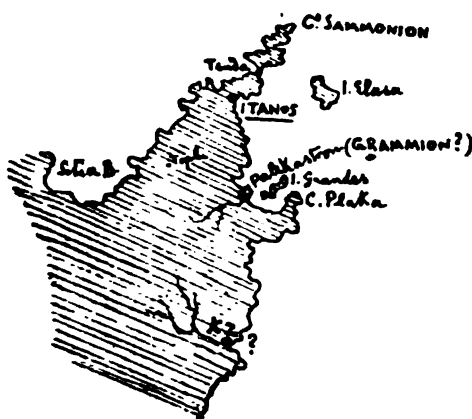
The Greek population of Crete did not regard with indifference these researches and unexpected discoveries, but with a characteristic intelligence and patriotism, which does them the greatest honour, soon began to take an active part in the work by establishing collections and inaugurating researches on their own account. For some years past there has existed in the city of Candia a *sylogos*, founded for the express purpose of diffusing knowledge and culture by means of schools and scientific and literary conferences, and thus tending to the elevation and improvement of the Christian population. In 1884 this learned society turned its attention to antiquities, to the examination of which during the following years, under the enlightened zeal and direction of Dr. Joseph Chatzidakis, who was then its president, it dedicated almost all its energies. Thus was brought about the foundation of the first Cretan museum at Candia, while at the expense of this society excavations were undertaken at the Grotto of Psychro, on the mountains of Lassithi; at the Grotto of Eileithyia, near Cnossos; and most important of all, at the grotto of Zeus, on Mount Ida. All these different works and their scientific results were made public and richly illustrated, through the agency of the Italian mission, in the publications of the Royal Academy of the Roman Lincei, and they may be said to have thus rendered the greatest service to the science of archaeology. During the last three years the disturbed political condition of the island has almost completely interrupted the work of regular scientific researches on the part both of the inhabitants and of foreigners. Never-

theless, two new *sylogoi*, or literary clubs, have been established with the especial object of securing the collection of all discoverable historical records of the country, one by the Christians of Rettimo, the other by those of Hierapetros, the ancient Hierapytna; while, on the other hand, two fresh epigraphical expeditions were undertaken immediately after the conclusion of the last Italian mission, one by the French *savant*, Monsieur Doublet, and the other by the German philologist, Dr. J. Bannack, who was one of the first to treat of the inscription of Gortyna. Still more recent news reports that fresh researches have now been begun on behalf of the French School at Athens.

Of the abundant materials brought to our knowledge by these different expeditions and by all the excavations hitherto executed, and particularly those made under the ægis of Italy, only the epigraphical portion may be said to have hitherto been completely, or well-nigh completely, made public. The discoveries in the realm of art, especially in the less remote periods, as well as the topographical conclusions arrived at, are for the most part still held back; and this portion, with which the public is as yet unacquainted, has been considerably increased of late by the addition of the materials brought to light on different occasions, whether casually or during the unauthorized excavations made in various places by the country folk for purposes of gain. The object of this series of articles is to give information concerning the portion that still remains inedited, illustrating the same by means of figures drawn in outline, also to give a complete and connected view of all the recent discoveries in Crete, making at the same time a review of the actual state of archaeology in the island. Account will also be taken of the remains of monuments of a period more nearly approaching our own, in as far as they present special interest for topography, history or art. In this sketch I shall begin, as I have done in publishing elsewhere the epigraphical discoveries, with the eastern extremity of the island, starting from Itanos and proceeding towards the west.

The site of the city of Itanos had hitherto remained unknown. Admiral Spratt, led by

the resemblance of the name of the ancient city with that of the modern village of Sitanos, sought for it amongst the ruins of the cyclopean city belonging to the aboriginal people or Eæocretans, which are to be seen on the beach of Kato-Zakro, not far from that village. Others, on the contrary, have thought that they should be placed on the road of Grandes Bay, where there are the remains of another city, now called Pale Kastron of Sitia. Only in 1884 a large number of epigraphical monuments collected and copied by me, partly *in situ*, partly in the monastery of Toplu, whither they had been recently carried, have enabled the site of the ancient city of Itanos to be definitively identified with the ruins of Erimopolis, on



the eastern shore, at the base of that long rugged and deeply-furrowed tongue of land which forms the Capo Sidero. Admiral Spratt, who began collecting himself on that spot many of the inscriptions afterwards deposited by him in the Fitzwilliam Museum of Cambridge, was not lucky enough to find a single one bearing the name of the ancient city; whereas at the present day, without reckoning the great inscriptions of Toplu-Monastiri, we possess five, viz., an oath made by the Itanii, probably in the beginning of the fourth century A.C., very similar to the inscription already known, found some years ago at Dreros; a decree of *proxenia* of the Itanii in favour of Patroclos, son of Patron, general of Ptolemeo Philadelphus; a large base containing two inscriptions placed by

the city of Itanos, one in honour of the Emperor Septimius Severus, the other in honour of Caracalla, his successor; and, lastly, a metrical sepulchral inscription of thirty verses belonging to the tomb of a certain Exakon of Itanos, who died in his native city at the age of twenty-two years.

The identification of the site of Itanos being thus obtained enables us to establish also the site of the long-contested Capo Sammonium, or Salmone, the first point of land seen by the Apostle St. Paul in the dangerous voyage made by him along the eastern and southern coasts of the island, when he went from Lystria in an Alexandrine ship (*andava*) to Italy (Acts xvii. 7).

The two most explicit passages of ancient authors relative to geographical questions are those of Ptolemy, who, coming to this portion of his description of the coast of Crete from south to north, moves first the city of Itanos and then the *Sammonion Akron*; and them of the author of the *Atadasmus*, who describes the Sammonion as a *long* promontory facing the north. These two specific determinations, to say nothing of others which we possess, are exactly verified in the modern Capo Sidero, whence it is placed out of doubt that we must consider this as the promontory called Salmone in the Acts, and not the more southern Capo Plaka, as was held by many up to the present time. The topographical map of this part of Crete must be therefore modified in accordance with the annexed figure, in which the locality marked K. Z. (Katro-Zakro) is the spot assigned to Itanos by Spratt.

(To be continued.)



Borley Abbey.

BY REV. J. CAVE-BROWNE, M.A.



HE traveller journeying over the range of hills known as the North Downs, which lie between Rochester and Maidstone, cannot fail to be struck with the sudden change in the general aspect of the country. Passing down the slope of Blue-bell Hill, and entering the

parish of Boxley, he leaves behind him on his right the rude, prehistoric pile of massive blocks commonly called Kit's Cotty House, and the strange group of unhewn stones which crop up, orderless and numberless, in the neighbouring field, and on his left the barren chalk hillside, when his eye is arrested by the abrupt transition from the scant herbage, and low brushwood, and stunted yews, to the rich pasture-land, with its array of goodly elms, spread out before him. He sees farm-buildings, and a mill with its shapely lake, telling of active and well-requited husbandry. He traces out broken lines of wall, which erst enclosed a range of monastic buildings; he sees amid modern brickwork the stone piers of the old abbey gateway, and a still substantial granary, and his mind pictures to itself the day when all that spoliation and time have now left in ruin constituted the heart of a busy Cistercian monastic system, with its daily round of prayer, and labour, and alms-deeds.

It is of this old abbey we would give some account. But before passing within its precincts, we must pause to say a few words regarding the little wayside Chapel of St. Andrew,* still standing outside the walls, and long since converted into a cottage. It once had its own chaplain, and was no doubt designed for the use of the devout pilgrims as, on their way to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury, they threaded their way along the narrow lane that runs hard by, and is to this day known as the Pilgrims' Road. In the process of adaptation for domestic use, partitions and staircases have done much to block up and conceal many details of interest within, yet externally enough remains to convey a very fair conception of its original character. Its western doorway is in good preservation, and, better still, the two side-doors on the north and south. In the western gable over the door, the space now hideously filled in with modern brick

suggests the former presence of the square-headed, three-light window of the fourteenth century, now built in blank into the south wall; while at the east end are signs no less distinct of a large pointed window, the space, too, filled in with brick. There is also the little priest's door near the east end of the south wall, and the framework, now filled in, of two squints, or hagioscopes, for the use of casual passers-by at the elevation of the Host.

On passing within the gateway-arch, at first glance all that was old seems to have disappeared; all seems modern. Yet if the reader will accompany us, we may find in the history, if not in ruins, much to interest the Antiquary. The abbey belonged to the Cistercian branch of the Benedictines. It was originally founded by William d'Ypres, a natural son of Philip, Viscount of Ypres, who had accompanied his kinsman, Stephen of Blois, on his usurpation of the English throne, and had been raised by him to what must have been regarded by the Anglo-Saxon nobles as the highest rank, the Earldom of Kent. Of this William d'Ypres it is said that, being anxious to relieve a conscience burdened with the remembrance of great barbarities perpetrated on the helpless inmates of the Nunnery of Wherwell, near Southampton, and of other cruelties of which he had been guilty in the cause of his usurping kinsman Stephen, he desired to make some atonement for his past sins, and in that spirit resolved to found an abbey in which prayers might be offered daily for his soul. Selecting Boxley as the site, he brought over, in 1146, from Clairvaux, in Burgundy, a body of Cistercian monks.*

Thus one of the earliest Benedictine monasteries in England was that of Christ Church, Canterbury, and of the Cistercians that at Boxley. While virtually independent of each other in their internal administration, they had, as will be seen, many connecting links of fraternal intercourse, each the while

* A legendary connection between this saint and the neighbouring Pilgrims' Road may perhaps be traced in the story which Hone (*Every Day Book*, i. 1539) gives from the "Golden Legend," of a bishop who was a devout worshipper of St. Andrew being assailed by the devil in the shape of a very beautiful woman, and being rescued by the sudden appearance of his patron saint in the form of a pilgrim.

* *Ipsius (Regis Stephani) assensu fundatum est coenobium de Boxeleia per Willelmum d'Ypres, et Cantuariensi Ecclesie concessit et confirmavit Berkeseres et feodum Gaufridi de Ros. Gervase (Rolls ed.), ii., p. 77. When Henry II. succeeded to his rightful inheritance he banished William d'Ypres, who himself assumed a monastic life at the abbey of Laons in Flanders, and died there about 1163.*

adhering to its own rules and work. The Benedictines at Canterbury,* cultivating learning, soon produced from among their monks two of England's most valued chroniclers, Eadmer and Gervase; the Cistercians at Boxley rather applied themselves to the tillage of the soil, and with no little success, as the appearance of the neighbouring lands to this day testifies.†

Of other acquisitions of land made during the fourteenth century, the following may be gleaned from the Patent Rolls.‡ In 1308 several parcels of land were obtained in Boxley itself, and the abbey extended its possessions by the acquisition of some valuable land in the parish of St. Werburgh, Hoo.

Five years after, a grant of land made by the Cistercian abbey of Dunys, in Flanders, carried them into the Isle of Sheppey, where they not only received considerable acreage in the parish of Eastchurch, but also the advowson of the church "to hold to their own proper use."§ They subsequently added largely to their property here by purchase. A century later (in 1430)|| an additional grant of land was made here by a member of the distinguished family of Cheyne (or Cheney), who then represented the old knightly house of Shurland; and to this grant of land was attached the condition "that the Abbot and Convent shall transfer the Church of Estchurch, which they hold to their own use, and which is nearly in ruins, on account of the poorness of the ground on which it is built, with the consent of Henry (Chichele), Archbishop of Canter-

* It should be borne in mind that where in these pages mention is made of the Canterbury Monastery, the Benedictine priory of Christ Church connected with the cathedral is meant, and not, unless specially named, the more famed St. Augustine's Abbey, which was also Benedictine.

† It may not be generally known that at the present day there exists in the Charnwood Forest, near Lutterworth, a Cistercian monastery (almost on the site of the Garendon Abbey, which was dissolved by Henry VIII.) which, true to its character, has turned a naked and sterile soil into a scene of cultivation and fertility.

‡ P. R., 2 E. II., p. 2, m. 12.

§ Archbishop Reynold's Register (Lambeth), f. 112, and also P. R., 7 E. II., p. 2, m. 18. The only record in the Lambeth Registers of the abbey exercising this right of presentation to Eastchurch occurs in that of Archbishop Reynold's (f. 250 b), when in 1323 they presented Galfidus (Geoffrey) de freusth-hope "ad Vicariam ecclesie de Estchirche in Scapeya."

P. R., 9 H. VI., p. 2, m. 4.

bury, to the ground, now granted to them, on which they shall construct anew the Parish Church of the said Parish."*

To the Manor of Boxley itself, originally granted in Franc-almoynes† by Richard I., they added at different times those of Horpole (now Harple) and Weaving, with Tattelmel, Burchelande,‡ etc. Thus with increasing rental, and an accession of offerings, the funds of the abbey admitted of their founding a subordinate daughter Priory at Robertsbridge in Sussex; with which, as will be seen, a very close connection was maintained to the last.

The Abbot of Boxley would seem to have soon attained to a recognised position in the monastic polity of the county, even to the obtaining more than once a seat in Parliament, and to being called on to take part in different ecclesiastical controversies. For instance, so early as the year 1152, within six years of the foundation of the abbey, he appears to have had the honour of being included in a very solemn "function" connected with the installation of an abbot of St. Augustine's.

It chanced, too, that in 1170 the Boxley abbot being at Canterbury, it devolved on him to consign to its first resting-place in the cathedral crypt the body of the murdered Becket. Again, ten years after, in 1180, he was selected, in conjunction with his brother abbot of Faversham, to arbitrate in a dispute between Sir Nathanael de Leveland and the monks of St. Bertin at St. Omers. But perhaps the highest honour recorded as having been conferred on the holder of this office was that he was deputed, jointly with the Prior of Robertsbridge, to go to Germany in order to discover the place of King Richard's imprisonment.

Of the buildings themselves what can be said? So little remains that it is impossible to form more than a conjectural opinion as to the position of the several parts. There would doubtless have been a refectory, with its kitchen, buttery, and cellar; a dormitory

* P. R., 9 H. VI., p. 2, m. 4.

† Hume explains this term thus: "It was a usual expedient for men who held of the king or great barons by military tenure, to transfer their land to the Church and receive it back by 'franc-almoigne,' by which they were not bound to perform any service."

‡ P. R., 9 H. V., p. 1, m. 5.

for the monks themselves; another for the guests or converts, these forming two sides of a square, along which would run the cloisters, giving to the enclosed yard the name of the "cloister garth," or garden; while on the side opposite to the Refectory, and connected with it by the Abbot's apartments, the entrance-door, and the Chapter-house, would rise up the Chapel, the pride of the whole range, conspicuous for its lofty roof, towering above its neighbour gables, with its richly-decorated window, filled with "storied panes," telling of some mysterious incident in the legendary life of the Virgin Mary, to whom, like all Cistercian chapels, this was dedicated.

Of the interior of this Chapel nothing is on record beyond what may be incidentally gleaned from bequests in Wills of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It is clear that men of mark or of wealth did covet for their bodies, after life's fitful fever had run its course, a resting-place within its walls or precincts. In 1385 (Sir) Robert de Bourne (or Burne), a member of a goodly family, himself the Rector of Frekenham in Suffolk, who seems to have made Boxley his home, expressly desired to be buried within the Abbey Chapel, and specified the very spot he chose—in the north side, between the altars of the Apostle and the Martyr; while in front of his own tomb he wished that a third altar should be erected in honour of the three virgins, SS. Katherine, Margaret, and Agatha, and the three confessors, SS. Michael, Martin, and Dunstan.* In 1489 one John Kember, who described himself as living within the Abbey-gate, and probably was a lay-brother of the monastery, selected his burial-place within the Chapel, before the image of the Virgin.† While in 1512 Sir Thomas Bouchier, Knight, a nephew of the Cardinal Archbishop, desired to be buried in the "cemetery of the Abbey," and left a sum of money to "edify and make a Chapell and an aultar, and to found a Chapleyn to pray for his soul and the souls of his uncle" and other relatives.‡

* Will of Robert de Bourne, clerk, Somerset House, 1 Rous.

† Will of John Kember, *ibid.*, 43 Milles. The name long continued in the parish, which was indebted to one of the family for a charitable bequest in 1611.

‡ Will of Sir Thomas Bouchier, Knight, *ibid.*, 15 Fetiplace.

But of all this nothing remains, save here and there, buried in the interior of a comparatively modern dwelling-house, the massive foundations of some portion of the main building; or, inserted in some side-wall as a relic or a curiosity, a fragment of stone carving, which erst formed part of a jamb or spandrel; or tracery of a long-since ruthlessly demolished doorway or window. The granary or barn alone remains entire, retaining its original character and use; its spaciousness, so essential a feature of a Cistercian house, implying that it was designed to be something more than a mere garner for the use of the small staff of an Abbot and eight Monks, with a corresponding body of labourers to till the land, but rather as a storehouse, from which in time of need the wants of the neighbouring poor might be supplied.

The late Mr. Surtees, who resided for some years in the abbey, has thus recorded his opinions on the subject of the ruins in a paper read by him at the meeting of the Kent Archæological Society in 1882: "The site of Boxley Abbey, though occupied by so many buildings more or less modern, is remarkable from the fact that these appear to be set out on the old lines. They are all at right angles to one another, and face east and west; and their place, if laid down on paper, would show very much of the form usually noticed in a Cistercian house of moderate size. Thus the dwelling-house occupies apparently part of the site of the abbot's house. The usual cloister court is represented by a green lawn. The place where the chapter-house and slype and day-room is found is here a raised bank, while the high terrace of masonry leading from the latter appears to occupy the site of the church. An ancient semicircular arch to the east of the present house, and a long portion of the original walling, would appear to be a part of the kitchen and refectory. . . . The barn, already referred to, is a 'fine and noble specimen,' as Mr. Loftus Brock terms it, of a monastic storehouse, still, as an archæological relic, in good preservation."*

Once, at least, was the abbey honoured by the presence of Royalty, an event which demands special notice, both because a writer

* A paper read before the Kent Archæological Society, August 2, 1882. See Arch. Cant., vol. xv., vii.

on Kentish history has called it in question,* and also because it explains an important change in the civic government of London. When, in 1321, Edward II. was marching on Leeds Castle to inflict condign punishment on the seneschal (a Colepeper) for refusing to admit Queen Isabel into her own Castle for a night's lodging, on her pilgrimage to Canterbury, he halted here, and from hence issued a most important Charter to the City of London. The charter granted by King John had allowed the substitution of the title "Mayor" for the previous one of "Bailiff" to its chief officer; but the appointment to the office, though nominally placed in the hands of the citizens, practically lay with the Crown, and was held at the king's pleasure, being often retained for life, the first mayor, Henry Fitz-Alwin, holding it for about twenty-four years. Now, Edward II., moved with special gratitude to the city for their ready aid in sending him levies in his attack on Leeds Castle, conferred on them a Charter, giving them the free choice of their Mayor from their own body, subject only to the king's approval; and this charter† was dated from Boxley, presumably from the abbey, as being the only house capable of giving fitting reception to the king.

The connection of Boxley Abbey with its daughter priory of Robertsbridge, and that of Christ Church, Canterbury, already alluded to, would seem to have produced strangely opposite results. The chapter records divulge the tale that the more rigid discipline of the Cistercians here enforced was from time to time taken advantage of by the Canterbury Benedictines for a twofold purpose. When, for instance, a monk at Canterbury found the greater laxness of the rule there detrimental to the well-being of his soul, he would apply to be transferred to

Boxley, or Robertsbridge; while, on the other hand, a troublesome, intractable brother would now and again be sent from Canterbury to Boxley, in the hope that the sterner discipline might subdue his spirit. In the one case the Cistercian house would serve as a "Retreat"; in the other as a "Reformatory."*

It is from these points of view, and in its earlier days, that, both as a religious house and as a political influence, Boxley Abbey appears at its brightest and best.

(To be continued.)



The Restoration of Dartford Parish Church.

BY REV. CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

DARTFORD parish church was reopened on September 25, after some carefully-executed work of needful restoration. The tottering north-west angle of the north aisle, which had been shored up with timber for years, has been made secure, and has been partially rebuilt. During the course of the work, an interesting discovery was made, and retained. In the west wall (about 3 feet thick), close to its north end, a low, small lancet window (unglazed) was found. Its sill is about 4 feet from the floor. Its shutter was gone, and its area filled up. It has now been fully opened out and glazed. Possibly an anchorite's cell may have occupied this corner of the north aisle, as did a priest's chamber at Chislet Church near Canterbury.

In the south chancel, dedicated to St. Mary, in which the Stanpit chantry priest officiated for about 500 years, from A.D. 1338, there is upon the east wall a late fresco representing the story of St. George and the Dragon. On the floor and in the south wall there are many memorial stones, brasses, and tombs. At the restoration of the church, under Mr., now Sir, Arthur Blomfield, nearly thirty years ago, all these

* Brayley, in his *Beauties of England and Wales* (Kent, p. 1236), says that Philipott, Hasted, and Harris are all in error in supposing that Edward II. issued any such charter, and that the only charter the king issued to the city at this time was one exempting the citizens from all future levies for carrying on war out of the city, and that that charter was dated from Aldermanston. Now, the Aldermanston charter was dated on December 12, whereas the one conferring the right to elect their own mayor was dated from Boxley on October 25 preceding (*Historical Charters of the City of London*, ed. Birch, 1887, p. 51).

† P. R., 15 E. II., part i., m. 11.

* *Canterbury Chapter Records*, G. 58, 123, etc. *Ibid.*, N. 179, etc.

were practically hidden by the erection of a large organ in the eastern part of this chancel. Now, happily, the organ has been moved to the west end of the same chancel, and has been erected in a smaller space more compactly. The fresco is thus clearly shown, and so are the memorial brasses, slabs, and inscriptions. In the east wall of this chancel, just below the base of the fresco, a little trefoiled niche is now seen. It stood immediately above the altar of St. Mary during the Middle Ages. Two "spyholes" from a priest's chamber, which stood behind the fresco, have also been uncovered. One of them was a small well-moulded hexagon, coeval with the east wall of the chancel. This, however, had been covered by the base of the fresco. Consequently another "spyhole" was needed upon a slightly lower level. This now appears, not moulded, but very similar to an ordinary small put-log hole, which probably it was originally. The good vicar, the Rev. A. H. Watts, who has effected the recent careful works here, hopes to get the fresco restored by Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, who will likewise (if funds can be obtained) restore the priest's chamber (over the vestry) behind the fresco. In that chamber they have already found, and opened out, the small fireplace, with its mantel and its simple hearth-coping of moulded stone, like a fender.

The "spyhole" into the high chancel from this priest's chamber has always been visible. It is a plain "slit" in the wall. The north wall of the priest's chamber shows an Early English window and part of an Early English arch, which were blocked up when this chamber and the south chancel were built.



The Excavations at Silchester.

By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.

THE systematic excavation, square by square, of the site of the Romano-British city at Silchester, begun last year under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries, was resumed in May, and despite the bad weather and the pro-

longed harvest, has been carried on more or less continuously during the past five months.

The work this year has been confined to two new squares, or *insulae*, on the west side of the basilica, an area covering about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and to the completion of the large *insula* north of the former, which was begun last year.

Of the two new *insulae*, the northern has been excavated at the sole expense of Dr. Edwin Freshfield, Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, and the southern at the expense of the late Mr. Walter Foster, F.S.A., whose sad death in July last is greatly regretted by his co-workers of the executive committee.

Both *insulae* contain a large proportion of open ground, probably gardens, but along the street fronts are the foundations of numerous shops and dwelling-houses. In the northern *insula* in particular, is one very interesting group of shops. These form part of, or are attached to, a small house which had mosaic floors, and a winter room warmed by a composite hypocaust of peculiar construction. Of this group a large model to scale is being made. Another house in the same *insula* had several mosaic pavements, of which one was so perfect as to allow of its removal for preservation. Though of simple design and coarse workmanship, this pavement is interesting as showing what effective results can be obtained from the commonest red, drab, and purple *tesserae*.

Among the buildings, etc., discovered in the southern *insula* may be mentioned a small but perfect house, a curious group of chambers or shops along one of the street fronts, and a remarkable pavement of hard white *opus signinum*. Hard by the little house was found the well that probably served it with water. Like one found last year, the lower part of this was stined with oak-boards dovetailed at the corners.

From the numerous rubbish-pits scattered over both *insulae*, large quantities of pottery and other objects have been extracted. Almost every kind of Romano-British pottery is represented, as well as the foreign pseudo-Arretine; and although most of the vessels are smashed to pieces, a very fair number of perfect and nearly perfect specimens have been recovered, or reconstructed from fragments. Of objects in bone, shale, glass and bronze, some good

examples have also been found, including an enamelled bronze stand of uncommon type and some well-wrought bucket-handles of the same metal. Of coins a great number have turned up, but mostly in very indifferent preservation. One of the latest found bears a prominent representation of the Christian Chi-Rho monogram.

The architectural remains met with are not numerous, but several bases of columns, and part of an inscription on a slab of Purbeck marble, deserve notice.

Besides artificial objects, the pits and trenches have yielded a great many animal remains in the form of bones and skulls. These, which are now being examined by experts, include the almost perfect skeleton of a Romano-British dog! Some fish-bones and fruit-stones are also among the "finds," as well as the skeleton and scales of a pet fish, which its owner had carefully buried in a pot and covered with a flint stone.

The unexcavated strip of the large *insula* undertaken last year has been taken in hand since harvest, and found to contain some interesting foundations. A large oblong building, abutting on the great main street, probably enclosed a shrine or altar; and beside it is a group of small chambers, also along the street, which may be shops. Various antiquities have also turned up, of which the best are a perfect bronze figure of a goat, and a large piece of a slab of some rare foreign marble that had perhaps served as a wall-lining.

Although no sensational discovery has been made, the results of the season's work are quite satisfactory, and when the numerous pots and pans, odds and ends, plans and models, etc., are exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in December, the executive committee will be able to give a good account of themselves. Arrangements will also be made, if possible, to hold a public exhibition of the results of the season's work during the first fortnight of the new year.

By the kindness of the Duke of Wellington, all the objects, etc., discovered during the excavations will be housed in the Reading Museum, where the antiquities found last year have already been deposited. The nucleus thus formed will eventually grow into a very fine Romano-British collection. This,

however, will of course depend on the support accorded to the Silchester Excavation Fund, and it may not be amiss to mention that the treasurer of the fund, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A., 1, Fleet Street, London, E.C., will gladly receive and acknowledge subscriptions to the work.



Ancient Wall-Paintings.

By GEORGE BAILEY.

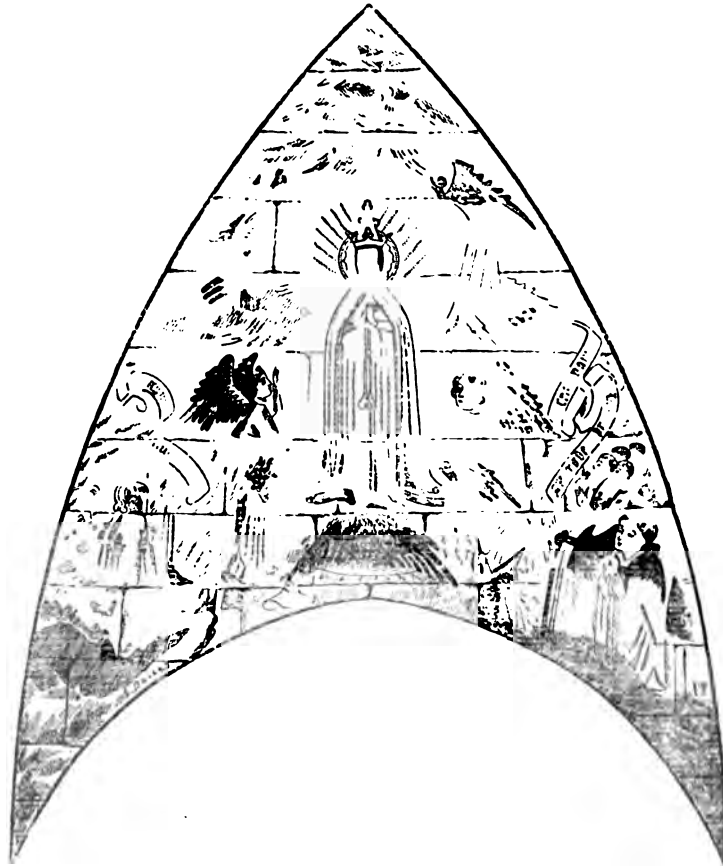
No. II.—THE CHAPTER-HOUSE, LICHFIELD.



THE wall-painting of which an illustration accompanies this article was exposed to view during restorations made in 1858. It occupies the central wall space over the entrance of the chapter-house, and measures 7 feet from the point of the arch to the roof. The picture has been purposely mutilated, but enough still remains to form a good idea of its appearance when complete. The subject is the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Virgin is represented clothed in a royal robe, the edge of which is ornamented with gems; she has a double crown on her head with a nimbus, from behind which rays of light project; the hands are held together in a devotional attitude, while the pose is dignified and imposing. An orle of angels surrounds the figure as it ascends, and below, on either side, are green hills whereon kneel in adoration several of the secular canons of the cathedral church. Various surmises have been put forth as to these figures, some supposing those to the Virgin's left to be Dominican friars, or, at least, monks of the great church of Coventry, forgetting that the church of Coventry as well as Lichfield was in the hands of the seculars from the end of the twelfth century. A careful study of the garb of these ecclesiastics shows that they are all canons; the figures on the sinister side wearing, as Mr. St. John Hope points out, grey amasses with the *cappa nigra* over them, whilst the single figure that alone remains on the dexter has seemingly only a grey amasse over his sur-

plice. The face of the canon in the foreground is of youthful and singularly graceful aspect. Unfortunately the ejaculations, which were written on scrolls issuing from the adoring figures, are too much perished to admit of even a conjectural reading. On the right there is part of a word with a large capital I in red, thus **I** *caede*, perhaps

chapter-house to be adorned with pictures, together with stained-glass for the windows; but this bit of painting is all that is now left, save traces of green and red lines on some of the stone mouldings. The work has been executed with a slight priming on the bare stone; very little colour except browns and blacks has been used, and it might have been



INTERCÆDE, and following it the letters *pr*; all the remainder is illegible.

An interesting communication was made to the Society of Antiquaries by Rev. Dr. Cox this year (1891),* from which we ascertain that this painting was executed for Dean Heywood in the year 1482, which would be about the first year of Richard III. The dean paid £46 for the roof and walls of the

* Benefactions of Dean Heywood, *Archæologia*, vol. lii.

called a monochrome had there not been a few touches of red and green here and there. There are also a few traces of another painting having existed previous to this one. Probably the medium used in mixing the colours was white of egg, though it was not uncommon to use oil at the date of the execution of this picture.

We have recently examined an extensive series of paintings on the walls of

the Lady Chapel at Winchester Cathedral, which appear to have been executed in 1489, for Prior Silkstede, which are painted on the bare stone much like the Lichfield one, and the date of which corresponds with it. The colours used are nearly the same, only that this series of paintings, from the legendary life of the Virgin, have evidently been executed by a Flemish artist of much ability; they have finely-written inscriptions in text of very excellent style; and on one of them these words occur, "Prior Silkstede also caused these polished stones, O Mary, to be ornamented at his expense." In the late Perpendicular and Tudor period, it had become usual to finish off the stonework of the interior walls of churches so that it was not necessary to coat them with plaster; they were either colour-washed, or even left bare, except for the elaborate decoration sometimes used upon them. In the earlier churches, it was always usual to plaster the walls; and on this the most ancient pictures have been painted. Interior walls were not then finished, as came to be the fashion in later times, hence the necessity for plaster. It is not a little amusing to notice the absurd fancy which has lately prevailed for removing every vestige of plaster, and so exposing the rude construction of the walls of rubble work, with an elaborate mapping out of these stones by pointing them with cement. Owing to this fact, many wall-paintings have been hopelessly cleaned off, in order that this grotesque webbing of lines might take their place.

On the subject of wall-paintings the interested reader may consult with advantage the *List of Buildings having Mural Decorations*, by Mr. Keyser, published by the Science and Art Department in 1883. It gives an alphabetical list of all wall-paintings known in this country up to that date. There are, of course, others discovered since, e.g., that at Dodington, figured in our first article, p. 73 of this volume. The Assumption of the Virgin was not a common subject for wall-paintings—at all events, in England. Mr. Keyser notes eleven examples, viz., at Brisley, Chalgrove, Chilton Cantelo, Devizes St. Mary, Eton, Ewelme, Exeter Cathedral Church, Friskney, Jersey St. Brelade, Ruislip, and St. David's; the Lichfield example brings the

total up to twelve. Mr. Keyser also mentions the painted carvings of the Assumption at Sandford and Great Witchingham. We give now a few hints from the introduction to this work which may be of use to guide those of our readers who may in the future discover traces of such paintings either in churches or other old buildings.

It is recommended that the manipulator should use an ivory, bone, or steel spatula or palette knife—the more flexible the better. It will also be very necessary to use much patience and judgment in the work of cleaning off superposed plaster or whitewash, as well as a sponge to damp the whitewash before using the spatula; and when all has been cleaned that can be by this means, it may be necessary and advisable in some cases to use strips of linen coated with strong warm glue or size, to be ironed on to the whitewash and allowed to dry before pulling it off together with the attached plaster from the face of the picture. When this has been done, there will still remain a clouding of lime, which may be destroyed by using diluted vinegar ejected from a spray-producer, and afterwards applying water to wash off the vinegar and decomposed lime by the same spraying implement. A brush also will be found necessary to dust the powdered lime off the painting as the work goes on. When all has been cleaned, then the following mixture for fixing may be applied, either with a broad flat brush, or, as this would in some cases be likely to disturb the colours, a spray-producer would be more safe to use:—

Melt two ounces, by weight, of pure white wax and pour it into six ounces, by measure, of oil of spike lavender; warm the mixture until it is clear, and then add ten ounces, by measure, of picture copal varnish and twenty-six ounces of freshly distilled turpentine. In some cases the following solution may be used with greater safety, viz.: a thin size in alcohol and water; this can be used on any wall, however soft, while a hard varnish would in such a case certainly hasten decay.

Sometimes underneath a wall-painting there is another and earlier one of much more interest. If it should be necessary to partially or wholly destroy the first, a copy should be made from it in colour for pre-

ervation. At Raunds Church, Northamptonshire, a case of this kind is found, but a portion of each of the paintings has been preserved—dates, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.



Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

No. IV.

THE results of the last three months closely resemble the results of the months before them. The really important excavations at Chester and at Silchester have been continued, and various discoveries have been elsewhere made of second-class but not uninteresting character. The finds at Chester are very far the most striking, and are perhaps some of the most notable made in Britain for several years.

HAMPSHIRE.—Full information as to the results obtained at Silchester has been published in the last volume of *Archæologia*, in an article which is an excellent specimen of what such articles should be; and more recent details are made known by Mr. Hope in this issue of the *Antiquary*. The most noticeable of the individual relics found is a bit of an inscription, a few well-cut letters (as Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., tells me) at the left-hand bottom corner of a moulded slab of Purbeck marble. But the importance of the excavations, as I have tried to point out in the *Manchester Guardian* (August 13), seems to me to lie not so much in the individual interest of any object or objects, as in the cumulative evidence bearing upon the civilization of the town. I am the more desirous to say this because I fancy that the level of civilization reached by the inhabitants of Calleva is not quite so high as used to be thought. It no longer seems so certain, for instance, that the town was thickly built over, and if future results resemble those already gained, we shall have to modify our ideas as to the size of the

populations. This will not, however, modify the importance of the results. Silchester will be to us a type of a Romano-British town; the ground-plan of its houses will throw light on the ground-plan of other Romano-British houses, whether in towns or in the country, and the appurtenances of Callevan comfort will give us some idea of the non-military life of Roman Britain. The excavations have another value. They are admirably conducted, and will serve as a pattern for similar undertakings elsewhere.

Another spot in Hampshire has also yielded up interesting bits of Roman remains. In the course of clearing some ground for building at Twyford, near Winchester, there were discovered a paved way of red tiles, an oven, a room 8 feet square with plastered walls and tile flooring, and an outlet for water, with other traces of a Roman "villa"—all about a quarter of a mile from some other Roman remains discovered earlier. It is stated in a letter in the *Morning Post* (August 14) that some of the finds were not properly cared for.

LONDON.—As usual, many small finds have been made in London. The most striking appears to be some masonry found in July under Messrs. Dimsdale's property, and under St. Michael's Church in Cornhill. The masonry, 12 feet thick, is said to be of good character, but it is not clear to what sort of building it belonged. Pottery, glass, tiles, and bones were found at the same time.

MIDLANDS.—From Hertfordshire a correspondent of the *Herts Observer* (July 11) records tiles and pottery (New Forest ware) found in the churchyard at Stansted, on the line of Stane Street. A pavement is said to have been discovered in the same place in 1887.

From Gloucestershire Mr. W. Cripps, C.B., F.S.A., sends me word of some remains unearthed at Cirencester in laying out some new streets. They include coins of Tetricus, the Constantines, and other emperors down to Arcadius, great quantities of all sorts of pottery, many small objects in bronze and bone, fibulæ, tweezers, bodkins, counters and the like, and a few bits of bottle-glass. For the ground-plan of the Roman town

little appears to be gained—the direction of a street with one or two adjacent houses, and a short length of sewer. The only inscribed objects seem to be some sixty potters' marks, which Mr. Cripps has obligingly sent me.

CHESTER.—At the date of my last article the examination of the north city wall had yielded some forty more or less perfect inscriptions, and a great deal of sculpture and carved stone. At the end of June the work was temporarily suspended, to be resumed again at the beginning of September. Meanwhile, a great help to the undertaking had been gained in the shape of a grant of £40 made by the Craven trustees at Cambridge to Mr. E. F. Benson, of King's College, for the purpose of examining the north wall. The work has thus had also the advantage of Mr. Benson's personal collaboration. The exploration of the wall was continued at the point at which work had been suspended in July, and, when occasion offered, a small part of the east wall was also examined. The north wall has, as yet, yielded nearly twenty more inscriptions, all apparently gravestones of somewhat similar character to those found before; they relate, that is, to the Roman troops in Chester, or to their wives and families. One of these, remarkable for its admirable preservation, may be quoted here. It represents a female figure—that of the deceased—in a niche, with tritons above as ornaments. The inscription itself is as follows:

D . M.
CVRATIA DINY
SIA VIX AN XXXX
H . F . C.

that is, *To the memory of Curatio Dinysia, who died at the age of forty, erected by her heir.* The second name of the lady is curiously spelt, apparently it stands for *Dionysia*, and it is remarkable that the *y* is written in the Greek fashion (*Y*). Still more important are six inscriptions of soldiers in the *Legio ii. adiutrix pia fidelis*, a legion which must be carefully distinguished from the *Legio ii. Augusta*, and which is thought to have been in Britain only for a few years, about 80 A.D., in the time of Agricola's

governorship. This is not the place to enter into epigraphic details, but there is a good deal to be learnt both from the occurrence and from the wording of these inscriptions, and they may fairly be styled very important.

The only other finds reported from the Chester district are some walls at Mold, on the Bailey Hill. I am, however, inclined to agree with Mr. Romilly Allen in thinking these not to be Roman.

LINCOLN.—In the Greetwell Fields, near Lincoln, remains have been found of a Roman villa, of which accounts may be found in the *Lincolnshire Chronicle* and the *Architect* (August 14). The chief find is a strip of pavement, said to be 140 feet long, and 13 feet broad, with an intricate pattern in blue, white, and red. Another strip is 90 feet long, and 10 feet broad, and there seem to be other strips. It is much to be regretted that it has been found impossible to preserve these relics intact; it is stated, however, that Mr. Ramsden, manager of the ironstone works at the Greetwell Fields, has made accurate plans. From the accounts given, the building to which the pavements belonged must have been large and luxurious.

THE NORTH.—From the north there is little to report. Discoveries along the Wall of Hadrian have been few of late, though some pottery and coins are mentioned in the *Proceedings* of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. There is also little to be added to the accounts already given in these columns of the sections made on the Antonine Wall, near Glasgow. They were visited by the Archæological Institute in August, but without advancing conclusions. The work has, however, set Mr. G. Neilson on to an examination of the earthen *vallum* just south of the Wall of Hadrian, the results of which he will shortly publish.

LITERATURE.—Nor is there much more to be said about the literature of the subject. Mr. R. N. Worth, in an address to the Devonshire Association at Tiverton (*Western Morning News*, July 29; since reprinted), reviewed fully the Roman remains found in Devon and Cornwall, arriving at the conclusion that they were very few. I think he has somewhat overstated his case. The St. Hilary milestone is certainly above sus-

picion; it is a Roman milestone, or rather a roadstone, of an ordinary type, and, though some of the letters are very doubtful, the general purport is plain. I hope to be able to deal with this whole subject at more length elsewhere. Besides Mr. Worth's paper, I may call attention to the *βυρός βερτανικός* mentioned in the newly-discovered fragment of Diocletian's *Edict on the Prices of Goods*. The term "brettanic" may, of course, refer to Bruttium; but if it refers to Britain, the notice will be an interesting testimony to British trade about 290 A.D. An article on the Gaulish names ending in *rix*, contributed by M. d'Arbois de Jubainville to the *Revue Archéologique* (xviii. 82, foll.), is worthy of archæologists' attention, and the recently issued supplement to the third volume of the *Corpus* contains a correction which may interest Northern antiquaries. It has been asserted that in the north of Dacia, the Romans built a line of fortification much as they did in England, and in proof of this an inscription was adduced, mentioning a *vallum*. It now appears that *vallum* was a mistake for *v. l. m. p.*, a not uncommon formula at the end of dedications. The Dacian *vallum* must therefore, at least for the present, disappear from discussions on the Roman frontier system.

Lancing College,
October 13, 1891.



Notes on the Early Ecclesiastical Registers of London.

By REV. G. HENNESSY, B.A.

TO most people old registers and their contents are but dry and musty subjects to read or open; but from actual experience, their perusal becomes one of the most fascinating of studies, and their contents excite increasing interest. Beginning with the scribe's handwriting in the London episcopal registers of 1306, and ending with 1890, one is struck with the care and brevity of the early records, contrasted with the verbosity and vain repeti-

tions, and indeed, in some cases, the carelessness, of writers of the present day. For instance, take the case of a record to an institution to a benefice in the year 1306, and it will be found that the whole transaction is recorded in four lines. Here is an example:

Ecc'ia Sti Pe- Thom' de Wynton clcus p'senta ad
tri de Wode- ecc'iam sti Pet' de Wodestr' London, nre
streit Lon- dioc' vacante p' Relig vir Adam de sto
don. Albano ipsius ecc'lie p'ronu' VI Non.
Martii fuit admissus ut Rector' institut canonice in
eadem.

In the present day the whole thing is made a business of, and it would take up at least one hundred and fifty lines to record the same transaction. It would be interesting to know how much, or rather how little, was paid to the registrar in those early days, as he could not make his fortune out of the *folios*, whereas nowadays there is "notification of vacancy," "resignation bond," "commission to archdeacon to induct," "bishop's record of institution," "certificate of reading one's self in," and various other documents by which the beneficed ought to be bound hand and foot, if the multitude of documents and forms could do it.

One of the next things that strikes the reader is the constant exchange made by the dignified clergy in the fourteenth century and onward. A man is installed in a canonry, and his seat is not well warmed, when he is off again to a better and more lucrative one, or he is installed by deputy to one he has never seen nor never intends to occupy, and so it happened that pluralism was and always has been a misfortune, to use no stronger expression, for the Church of England. There are several instances of priests holding as many as twenty different preferments, some of which he had never visited. To such a depth did this sink, that in 1366 a return was made, at the instance of the Pope, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, of all pluralists in his province.

Here is one specimen out of hundreds of similar cases: Magister Thomas Yong, cl., LL.B., Official of the Bows, Chancellor of London, Cure of the School of Theology and Grammar, Lecturer of Theology, Perpetual Vicar of Bosham, Vicar of Ealing, Canon of Wells, Canon of the Convent of St. Mary Wynton, Prebendary of Alkanyngs,

Canon of the Free Chapel Royal of Wolverhampton, Prebendary of Kywaston, Canon of Wymborn Minster, and Prebendary of Southwell.

Passing on to the wills (found in these registers), down to the time of Henry VIII., there is an almost invariable form of commending one's soul to God, and the body to be buried in his parish church, sometimes giving details as to the exact spot, and the precise mode of dealing with the dead body. For instance, in the will (1482) of Sir John Thode, parish priest of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, London, the testator directs that his body be buried "in my vestment that I was first sacred in tukkyd upon me, with a payr of Corkyd Shoss upon my fete, in a chest naylid, as for the high Auter in the Chancel of the sayd Church, that is to saye, in the same place where the *confiteore* is sayd before the Masse. And I will that ther be made a vaute in the ground of lyme and breke wher as my hody shall be buryed, if it may be congruently done after the discrecion of min executors, and I will that ther be layd upon my grave a marbell stone with an Image of laton of the figur of a prist revessid, to be fixed upon the same stone, and that the scriptur of myn obite to be sette at the other end of the seid stone . . ."

Or take another instance from the will (1453) of William Huntynghdon, "parsonne of the Parish Church of St. James Atte Garleke within London," who desires his body to be buried "in the entre of the quere of the seid church," and gives his "*white* vestment perpetually to serve at the high Masse of our lady at the high Auter; and on holidays also at morowe masse auter in worship of our lady and S. James."

Sir John Graunte (1517), "prest," desires to be buried in St. Michael Bassingshawe, "as ny the Threshhold as may be," and also bequeaths his vestments, "that is to wite, a *white*, a *grene*, and a *blake*, to the same."

Yet another which gives the place of baptism. John Kendall, "presbiter" of London diocese, desires (1517) to be buried in the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, "neare the Guyld Hall, London," or in any other holy place, "in alio sancto loco," and leaves a bequest to the Church of St. Oswald of Sturbbby, Lincoln diocese, "*ubi baptisatus fui*."

Sir John Saron, "prest and parson of St. Nicolas Oluff, in Bred Street," desires (1519) to be buried in that church "in the quer on the left side of Maister Harry Willows some tyme parson of the sayd Church, or before Seynt Nicholas with a litell tombe for the resurrection of Ester Day," and bequeaths twenty shillings to the parish church of Bloxham "wher I was borne."

I am tempted to give one more extract from the will of William Burke, cleric. I do this because it shows that vestments were still in use in the year 1558. This William Burke was "one of the Chappleyns of the Temple of London," and bequeaths to the parish of Poklington in the Co. of York "wheare I was borne" "a Challyce of Sylver and gylt with a patten to yt, and a Vestment," etc., for a "pryeste to celebrate Masse with."

It is to be noted that up to this time the parson is almost always named as one of the executors or supervisor of each person's will dying in his parish, but about 1540 there is a complete change, and he is severely omitted. Up to this time, too, everyone in his will remembered for good, not only his own family, but also his servants, his parish church, his "ghostly fader," the poor of his parish, as also of the parish where he was born, or where he dwelt. Many also had a favourite spot where they desired to be buried, "beneath the seat where I usually sat," "beneath the high altar," "before the image of St. Mary," while later on it changes to "nigh the pulpit," or "beneath the pulpit where I used to preach from."

Passing away from wills, we come back to the registers again, noting that in the present day, before a man can be instituted to a benefice or dignity, he must be in priest's orders, but in the early days of registers, many of the prebendal stalls were filled by laymen, or men in one or other of the minor orders, such as acolyte or subdeacon.

Discipline was maintained and upheld strictly until post-Reformation times, when some trouble was given by the clergy of different persuasions. On July 18, 1578, an interdict was placed on the church of St. Anne, Blackfriars, because the minister there did not celebrate the Sacraments according to the ritual of the Church of England, in not using the surplice. A similar interdict

was applied to the Church of the Minories, near the Tower, dated August 9, 1578, but Robert Hease, the minister there, soon came to his senses, for on August 11 he promised "to observe the Book of Common Prayer."

The ritual controversy seems to have waxed warm in those days, for on April 27, 1588, Thomas Hayward, Vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, appeared before the Vicar-General, and desired "to have the vestment and albe, and all other things by the order of the high Commissioners delivered to the Chancellor for to be defaced, and gave to him, at whose petition the Chancellor did deface them in his presence and in the presence of *John Goodrole* and *Mathew Clerk*, and gave them to the said Thomas, which said vestment and albe the said Thomas did take with him."

This controversy appears to have been waged by both parties in turn, for Henry Burton, Rector of St. Matthew, Friday Street, London, is charged, on June 3, 1629, with not bowing his head at the text in the funeral sermon preached by him, the text being "Come, Lord Jesus," etc. In the sermon he said "we were growing so idolatrous and fallen into such superstition, that it was a wonder that those who were zealous in religion did not, like Phynieas, draw their swords and run them through in the very act of idolatry." Accordingly he is suspended on June 18, and on July 14 the suspension is relaxed. Henry would appear to have been somewhat of a firebrand.

Then, again, the matter of fees; registrars' fees especially gave some trouble in those days, for on June 6, 1626, an order was made by the Bishop of London as to the fees to be paid for ordaining of deacons and priests, "as the clerk of the registrar takes and exacts too much."

Apart from the various registers connected with the Bishops of London, there are also distinct registers kept by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. One of these, and the most complete, is in the chapter library, and is a full record of all the official acts of the Dean and Chapter from A.D. 1411 to December 31, 1447. It contains presentations to the different benefices in their gift, institutions to the various chantries in St.

Paul's, dispensations for the various canons to absent themselves, sentences of punishment for wrong-doing in the case of any of the officials, or vicars choral, election of deans of St. Paul by the whole chapter, as well as elections of bishops of London.

There is another class of register belonging to the different churches of London, which would be of great historical value, containing, as they do, various details connected with their own parish. There are a few extracts from an old register belonging to St. Martin's, Ludgate Hill, from the year 1568 to 1715, but there are references to a much earlier date, extending back as far as 1269. Much light is thrown on the history of the Cromwellian times, for at a vestry held June 29, 1646, "it was unanimously consented unto that the Ordinance of Parliament touching the Presbyterian Government should go forward and be put in execution." Beneath this some commentator has written:

Impius Error

Thus did mad people void of fear and grace
Besiege ye church and stormed ye sacred place.

While in the margin is the following:

Who's this that comes from Egypt with a story
Of a new pamphlet called a Directory?
His cloke is something short, his looks demure,
His heart is rotten and his thoughts impure;
In this our land this Scottish hell hatch'd brat
Like Pharaoh's lean kine will devour ye fat.
Lord, suffer not thy tender vine to bleed,
Call home thy shepherds w^{ch} thy lambs may feed.
Quare fremuerunt gentes.

On November 15, 1649, Mr. Nalton was chosen by very full and general consent to be minister, but he did not accept, whereupon Mr. Warran, minister of Hendon, is chosen. Above this is written:

'Twas Jeroboam's practise and his sport
Priests to elect out of the baser sort.

Then there is another class of documents which fill in many blanks in the parochial registers, and, indeed, give names of priests instituted or presented long before even the bishops' registers begin. The Patent Rolls are invaluable in this way; beside the sidelights which they throw on the history of the Church of England in the various reigns, they are invaluable in fixing for us the foundation of chantries, the transfer of Church

property, the disposition of ecclesiastical patronage, and the goods which were seized by the King at the Reformation.

In addition to all this, from these various documents may be collected a complete list of the clergy in the diocese of London, sometimes even from the Conquest.

Newcourt seems not to have consulted all

these authorities, for his list left many parishes almost untouched, because of the difficulties he met with in pursuing his search.

To take but one case, that of *St. Augustine by St. Paul's*, London; here he gives but five names of rectors, whereas the following has been collected from the various documents above referred to:

RECTORS OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S BY ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>When instituted.</i>	<i>How vacated.</i>
Thomas de Kendale ¹	Here in 1362	Died 1390.
Robert Goldsmyth	Here in 1399.	
John Smyth de Stupton		Died 1415.
Robert Bursted, B.C.L.		Died 16 Aug., 1417.
John Cotes or Gates, <i>alias</i> Lincoln	16 Aug., 1417	Vacated, 1420.
John Battail or Batell	28 April, 1420	D. 6 Aug., 1426.
Thomas Leversegge, cap.	1 Oct., 1426	R. 1433.
William Okeboyn, cap. ²	14 Nov. 1433	D. 1455.
Thomas Say	Here in 1472.	
Edmund Close ³	Here in 1507.	
John Strete	Here in 1516.	
Robert Cole ⁴		Died Aug., 1534.
William Kyng	1534	Here in 1537.
John Royston	1545.	
John King	6 Nov., 1551	Here in 1552.
John Riddesdale ⁵	1563.	R. 1571.
James Renneger ⁶	1571	R. 1572-3.
Thomas Philips ⁷	17 Jan., 1572-3	D. 1600.
John Vickers, A.M. ⁸	24 July, 1600	D. Nov., 1633.
Thomas Turner	20 May, 1634	Vacated Nov., 1634.
Ephraim Udall ⁹	27 Nov., 1634	{ Sequestered 1643. Died 24 May, 1647.

Here come in the ministers under the Commonwealth, whom I have omitted in this list.

Thomas Holbeck, S.T.P. ¹⁰	29 Aug., 1662	D. 1680.
William Sill, A.M.	4 Nov., 1680	D. 1687.
John Moore, S.T.P. ¹¹	31 Dec., 1687	Ceded 1689.
William Fleetwood, A.M. ¹²	26 Nov., 1689	Exchanged 1705.

¹ His will, dat. Oct. 2, 1387; prov. 12 June, 1390.

² He was probably the same who was Rector of Gt. Wakering (Essex), and died 1455.

³ One of this name was Rector of St. Geo., Botolph Lane (Lond.), 1533-35.

⁴ Adm. of his goods to Gilbert Cole 28 Aug., 1534, he having died intestate.

⁵ He was Preb. of Rochester 1568-71.

⁶ His will, dat. March, 31, 1574; prov. the 27 April following.

⁷ T. Philips, his will, dat. 30 March, 1599; prov. 25 May, 1600.

⁸ J. Vickers, his will, dat. 8 to 11 Nov., 1633; prov. 23rd of same month. He was born in the parish of Christ Church, London.

⁹ He desires to be buried in the chancel of All Hallows Staining, unless his parishioners here claim the disposition of his body.

¹⁰ He was Preb. of Hoxton in St. Paul's; V. of Epping; Master of Emanuel Coll., Camb.; Fell. of the same; Vice-Chancellor of Camb.

¹¹ He was son of Thomas M., of Market Harborough (Leicesters.), where he was born, and went to Cath. Hall, Camb., 28 June, 1662; B.A. 1665, M.A. 1669, D.D. 1681; Fell. of the same; Chap. to Heneage, Earl of Nottingham; became Bp. of Norwich, consecrated at Bow Church, July 5, 1691, by *John Cant*; *Peter Winch*; *Gilbert Sarum*; *Edw. Wore*; *Gilbt. Bristol*, and *Simon Ely*; translated to Ely 1707, and died at Ely House, Holborn, July 31, 1714, aged 68, and was buried on the north side of the Presbytery in Ely Cathedral. His will "Aston," 158-. He was Rector of St. Andrew, Holborn.

¹² He was descended from an ancient family of that name of Hesketh (Lancs.); and was born Jan. 1, 1655-6, in the Tower of London, went to Eton on the Foundation, and was elected thence to a scholarship at King's

Robert Newton, M.A. ¹³	...	17 April, 1706	...	Died July, 1721.
Daniel Waterland, S.T.P. ¹⁴	...	30 Sept., 1721	...	Ceded 1730.
Edward Cobden, A.M. ¹⁵	...	7 Aug., 1730	...	D. March 26, 1764.
John Douglas, D.D. ¹⁶	...	10 Oct., 1764	...	Promoted 1787.
John Woolcock, M.A.	...	14 Dec., 1787	...	Died 1797.
Henry Fly, D.D. ¹⁷	...	27 April, 1797	...	Ceded 1821.
James William Vivian, M.A. ¹⁸	...	11 Jan., 1821	...	Resigned 1842.
Richard Harris Barham, M.A.	...	7 Oct., 1842	...	Died July, 1845.
Richard Shutte, M.A.	...	26 July, 1845	...	Ced. 1853.
Philip Parker Gilbert, M.A.	...	18 Feb., 1853	...	Ced. 1857.
William Henry Milman, M.A.	...	4 Feb., 1857	...	The present Rector.



The International Folk-lore Congress.

THAT the second international congress has been a success most of our readers already know. Only those who were present know how great a success it really was, and how thoroughly justified its promoters were in accepting the suggestion of the French congress of 1889 to hold the second one in London. The Folk-lore Society has been in existence since 1878, and its founders are all dead except one. We remember at the time the society was founded that much doubt was expressed as to the possibility of it succeeding. It has now, after fourteen years' work, established its title to be at the head of true scientific work, and, if we mistake not, the congress will confirm it as one of the most popular of modern institutions.

It was clear from the first that members were going to attend punctually. The opening meeting on Thursday, October 1, was fixed for 2.30; but it was only a little after two o'clock that members began to put in an appearance and to take up their places in the spacious and handsome room of the Society of Antiquaries. No doubt the popularity of the president, Mr. Andrew Lang, was the mainspring of this eagerness. Mr. and Mrs. Lang appeared quite early on the scene, and the presentation of members went on too rapidly for the arrangements that had been made. Mrs. Gutch (who first suggested the formation of the society to the late Mr. Thoms), Miss Burne, Mr. Mac-Ritchie, Mr. W. G. Black, M. Ploix, M. Blemont, M. Loys Brueyre, Mr. Krohn (from Finland), M. Cordier, the Hon. J. Abercromby, Mr. Nutt, Mr. Hartland, Dr. Hyde Clarke, Mr. Leland (Hans Breitman), and Professor Haddon, were among the most noticeable of the early

Coll., Camb., 27 Nov., 1675; Fell. of the same; B.A. 1679, M.A. 1683, D.D. 1705; Chap. to William III.; Canon of Windsor, 1702-8; prom. Fell. of Eton, 1689; Lecturer at St. Dunstan-in-the-West (Lond.), 1689; exchanged this rectory of St. August for that of Wexham (Bucks), 1705; Bishop of St. Asaph, consecrated at Lambeth Palace, June 6, 1708, by *Thomas Cant.*, *John Chich.*, *Will. Oxon* and *John Bangor*; translated to Ely, 1714, died at *Tottenham*, where he resided, 4 Aug., 1723, aged 67, and was buried in the North Choir Aisle of Ely Cathedral, Aug. 10.

¹³ R. Newton was Fell. of Jesus Coll., Camb.; R. of St. James Garlickhythe (Lond.); R. of Wexham (Bucks); admon. to his Relict Margaret IV., Aug. 2, 1721.

¹⁴ He was Mast. of Magd. Coll., Camb., 1713-40; Vice-Chanc. of Camb., 1715; Chanc. of York, 1722-40; Canon of Windsor, 1727-40; Archd. of Middlesex, 1730-23, Dec., 1740, died; Vicar of Twickenham, 1730-40.

¹⁵ He was Archd. of Lond., 1742-64; R. of Acton (Midd.); Preb. of Lincoln, 1721-64.

¹⁶ J. Douglas was entered at St. Mary's Hall, Oxon, 1736; Exhib. of Baliol, 1738; Tutor to Lord Pulteney; Vicar of Eaton Constantine, Salop, 1749; of High Ercal, Salop, 1750; R. of Kenley, Salop, 1758; Canon of Windsor, 1762-76; Dean of Windsor, 1788-91; Preb. of Consumpta-per-mara in St. Paul's, 1776-88; Bishop of Carlisle, consecrated at Whitehall, Nov. 18, 1787, by *Wm. Ebor.*, *Beilby Chester*, and *John Oxen*; translated to Salisbury, 1791-1807, when he died, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

¹⁷ He was Subdean of St. Paul's.

¹⁸ He was Minor Canon of St. Paul's.

arrivals. Mr. Lang took his seat in the presidential chair, with Mr. Gomme (chairman of the organizing committee) on his left, and Mr. Leland (vice-chairman of the committee) on his right. The president was warmly applauded in rising to give his address, which was a masterpiece of skilful argument, and careful in its charming avoidance of hurtful comment.

"I do not myself believe," said Mr. Lang, "that some one centre of ideas and myths, India or Central Asia, can be discovered, I do not believe that some one gifted people carried everywhere the seeds of all knowledge, of all institutions, and even the plots of all stories. The germs have been everywhere, I fancy, and everywhere alike, the speciality of Race contributes the final form. All peoples, for example, have a myth (or memory) of a Deluge, only the Jewish race gives it the final monotheistic form in which we know it best. Many peoples, as the Chinese, have the tale of the Returned Husband and the Faithful Wife, only the Greek race gave it the final shape, in the *Odyssey*. Many peoples, from the Turks to the Iroquois, have the story of the Dead Wife Restored, only Greece shaped the given matter into the legend of Orpheus and Eurydice. Many races have carved images, only Greece freed Art, and brought her to perfection. In perfecting, not in inventing, lies the special gift of special races, or so it seems to myself.

"Let me say a final word for the attraction and charm of our study. Call it Anthropology, call it Folk-lore, the science of Man, in his institutions and beliefs, is full of lessons and of enjoyment. We stand on a height and look backwards on the movement of the Race, we see the wilderness whence it comes, the few straggling paths, that wander, that converge, that are lost in the wold, or in the bush, or meet to become the road, and the beaten highway, and the railway track. We see the path go by caves and rude shelters, by desolate regions and inhospitable, by kraal and village and city. Verily, we may say, 'He led us by a path which we knew not.' The world has been taught and trained, but not as we would have trained it. Ends have been won which were never foreseen, but not by the means which we would

have chosen. The path is partly clear behind us; it is dark as a wolf's mouth in front of our feet. But we must follow, and, as the Stoic says, if we turn cowards, and refuse to follow, we must follow still."

After the address, the members adjourned to the adjoining tea-room, and inspected the museum of Folk-lore objects. This had been arranged and admirably catalogued by Mr. T. Fairman Ordish, F.S.A., chairman of the entertainment committee, and the sight was a goodly one. Among the objects may be mentioned the portraits of three of the founders W. J. Thoms, Edward Solly, and W. R. S. Ralston, and of Uhland, Miss G. F. Jackson, H. C. Coote, Bishop Callaway, Thomas Wright, Boccaccio, Perrault, H. C. Andersen, Asbjornsen, William and Jacob Grimm, Robert Hunt, William Henderson, Dr. Bleek, John Campbell, F. E. Sawyer, J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, John Aubrey, and Sir Thomas Browne. The other objects were of great interest and importance; but we will select only a few of those relating to the British Isles for mention. Mr. W. Andrews sent the Haxey Hood, used in contest games in the Isle of Axholme, on January 6, old Christmas Day (see Peck's *Hist. of Axholme*, 1815, i. 277); and a Valentine, date about 1790. Miss Henrietta M. Auden, Shrewsbury, sent a Maiden's Funeral Emblem, used about 100 years ago—it was customary to attach paper gloves to this device; (cf. *Reliquary*, vol. i.); and a Fairies' Grindstone. Mr. E. W. Baverstock sent three Shepherds' Crooks, one artistically carved with snakes, thistle-plant, and leaves, and Highland motto, "Tir Nan Beann," encircling crest of a stag's head. Miss Charlotte S. Burne sent two photographs of the Quintain on Offham Green, Kent, done expressly for the occasion by Miss L. J. Burne (see Hasted's *History of Kent*, quoted in Ellis's *Brand*); and three Pace Eggs (Easter Eggs) from Woodbroughton, near Cartmel, Furness. These eggs are coloured there annually at Easter to give to "pace-egggers" who come dressed to represent different characters (as Lord Nelson, etc.), one being a woman ("Bessy Brown Bags"), and who sing a song and act an abridged version of the Mummers' Play. The recipients of the eggs play with them as with marbles, rolling them against each other, and every egg of

which the shell gets chipped is "lost" to the owner of the egg which chipped it. These eggs belong to Mrs. Myles Chapman, formerly (till 1889) lady's-maid at Woodbroughton, from whom and from whose husband, a native of Furness, these particulars are gathered. Miss Burne also contributed a Kern Baby, formerly the property of Mr. William Henderson, author of *Folk-lore of the Northern Counties*, which see (p. 87). A Funeral Veil, as worn by female bearers at the burials of children and unmarried girls, at Edgmond, Shropshire. Blood-stained Stones from the Holy Well at Woolston, Shropshire, sometimes called St. Winifred's (see *Shropshire Folk-lore*, p. 429). Old Print of St. Oswald's Well, Oswestry (see *Shropshire Folk-lore*, p. 423). Chinese Drawing representing a Creation Myth. Mummies' Plays in MSS., written for Miss Burne by the peasant mummies. Miss Courtney, Penzance, sent a Sea Charm, worn for safe delivery in child-birth; a Blood-stone Charm, with talismanic characters, which once belonged to an English sailor. Miss M. Roalfe Cox sent a Water Divining-rod, by which one William Stokes discovered a spring of water in exhibitor's presence; a Cramp Bone, said to have warded off cramp from owner's family for two generations; and a Tam o' shanter Jug, with figures in relief illustrating the legend. Messrs. Dean and Son sent Specimens of Early Nursery Tales and Coloured Toy Book (published by the exhibitors). Mr. J. P. Emslie sent a Late Seventeenth-Century Etching—"Guérisons Infâmes des Arclades"—representing a dance around, and offerings to, idols—apparently for cure of the sick man in the tent; a plate from an Eighteenth-Century Book, representing a bogus apparition, and one or two superstitious follies; a pencil drawing of a Rock Idol, said to be the Goddess Andras; and a pencil drawing of the Long Man of Wilmington. Miss Margaret C. Ffennell sent two pictures of the Old Shrew Ash-Tree, Richmond Park; and a fragment of Ammonite, given to exhibitor's brother by a Sioux Chief, as a charm against danger, and as good "medicine," to ensure prosperity in his work. Mr. J. J. Foster sent drawings of White Horses on the Chalk Downs: the White Horses here represented are to be found on the Wilt-

shire and Berkshire Downs, they have been described by Mr. Plenderleith, in the *Transactions of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society*; also a drawing of a Giant Figure cut in the Turf at Cerne, Dorset. The height of the figure is 180 feet; probably the most remarkable phallic monument in the British Isles (see Hutchings' *History of Dorset*; Warne's *Ancient Dorset*, etc.). Mr. Foster sent an engraving of Ducking a Scold, coloured after Rowlandson (see Chambers' *Book of Days*, vol. i., pp. 209, 210); "The Golden Bough," after J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; "The Fortune-Tellers," after Sir Joshua Reynolds; a photograph of a drawing made from Memory of an Apparition, also the only Portrait of a Ghost known to the exhibitor, and which is the subject of a well-known family tradition; an enamel miniature portrait of Sir Walter Scott; an oil painting, "The Charlatan and Mountebank," found in a cellar in Bond Street, where it was known to have been left for many years. There is a description of the composition in Chambers' *Book of Days*, vol. i., p. 388, which agrees in every particular, and mentions that the figures represented are Mr. T. Brydges and Laurence Sterne, who died in lodgings in Bond Street. Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A., sent a pamphlet on Coventry Show Fair; the frontispiece represents "Peeping Tom." The pamphlet is very scarce. Mrs. G. Laurence Gomme sent a Devonshire Neck, from Abbotsham, near Bideford. The custom of crying the "Neck" has been discontinued in the district for many years. This "Neck" was made by a man over seventy years of age, who is the only man in the parish now living who had made a "Neck" when the custom was in vogue. Mrs. Gomme also sent photographs of Portuguese Children's Games, and a May-Day Horn, from Cornwall. These horns are only now blown by boys on May-Day. Miss Courtney writes to Mrs. Gomme that the origin of the custom is unknown. "Some say it has come down from a festival to Diana; I have heard it applied to a festival of Baal, and even to the blowing of the rams' horns at the siege of Jericho." Mrs. Gomme also exhibited a wonderful collection of Local Feasted Cakes; these cakes have been collected for exhibition, as specimens of

the early customary cakes still made in connection with local festivals. Miss Burne presented the Staffordshire cakes, Miss Courtney the Cornish, the Rev. W. Peterson the Biddenden Maids, Miss Lyon Devonshire Harvest cakes, Mr. Clodd the Richells, Lady Ramsey and Mrs. Rhys some Welsh cakes, Mrs. Gutch some Yorkshire and Lancashire cakes, Mr. Stuart-Glennie some Scotch cakes, Rev. S. Rundle some Cornish cakes, Miss Matthews some Norfolk cakes, and Miss Lucy Garnett some Greek and Turkish cakes. Mrs. Hartland sent a Callenig, carried about by children on festival days in Wales. Miss Matthews sent Flint Arrow-Heads; Gold and Silver Betrothal Rings; Betrothal Stay-Busk (Wooden); Walsingham Badges; Touch-Piece; Old Verses, "The Black Decree"; Old Picture-Book, "Marmaduke Multiply." Mr. A. W. Moore sent a photograph of Cup of Ballyfletcher; and an engraving of the Paten of Kirk Malew (see Hartland's *Science of Fairy Tales*, p. 156). Mrs. Murray-Aynsley sent a specimen of Good-Friday Bread. This piece has been preserved as a charm against evil. Mr. S. E. B. Bouverie Pusey sent the Pusey Horn. The ancient manor of Pusey is said to have been held by the Puseys from a period anterior to the Conquest, by the form of tenure called "cornage," or horn service, and traditionally under a grant from Canute. The horn preserved at Pusey House is 24½ inches long, and 12 inches in circumference, of a rich dark brown colour, and is mounted with silver, the middle ring having two small feet, and bearing this inscription:

King Knoud geve Wylyyam Pewse
Thys horn to hold by thy londe.

Rev. S. Rundle, Helston, sent a Neck, Cornwall, tied with ribbon; Folk-lore Plants: Dane-wort, the legend of which is that it sprang from the blood of Danes killed in battle; Sycamore and other branches used for the Helston Furry celebration; Music-Book of the Helstone Furry Dance; Horn blown in front of house of newly-married pair on the eve of the wedding-day.

The second day was devoted to a meeting of the folk-tale section, under the able presidency of Mr. E. Sidney Hartland, who gave the address. His earnest and strong faith in

folk-lore as a means of obtaining some insight into the unwritten past of man's history, his masterly arguments against those who believe that it is only diluted literature, will not be forgotten by those who were privileged to listen to him. Mr. Newell, of America, followed with a paper on an inedited English folk-tale, and then M. Ploix on the myth of the Odyssey. In the afternoon Mr. Jacobé attacked the president's position in a paper on the problems of diffusion, re-stating some old arguments in brighter form, and forcing them home with the skill of a debater rather than of an inquirer. Mr. MacRitchie gave an admirable though unconvincing paper on the historical basis of folk-lore. Mr. Nutt, in a brilliant *vis à vis* speech, discussed some of the problems of heroic legend; and Mr. Krohn wound up the day's proceedings by a paper on the popular songs of Finland.

The next day was devoted to a visit to Oxford, where in the Pitt-Rivers Museum Dr. Tylor asked some questions upon which it was the privilege of Miss Burne and others to supply some information. Dr. Tylor's account of the folk-lore objects was admirable in every way, both to those who knew, and to those who were learning from the master's lips. Mr. Lang then entertained the members at Merton College, and Professor Rhys at Jesus.

On Monday the mythological section met, and the company again assembled in large numbers to hear the president of the section, Professor Rhys, give his address, which dealt with some of the problems of race as detected in folk-lore. Mr. Leland (Hans Breitman) then gave a paper on Etruscan magic, and Miss Owen on Voodoo magic. Mr. J. Stuart Glennie followed with his suggestive paper on the origin of mythology.

The evening was devoted to a conversation, which was held in the handsome hall of the Mercers' Company in Cheapside. It was a brilliant gathering, and the programme was worthy of it. It included children's games, selected by Miss Burne and Mrs. Gomme; a guisers' play from Staffordshire, prepared by Mr. C. S. Burne; folk-songs by Miss Wakefield; Irish jig, sailor's hornpipe, Scottish sword-dance, and folk-music from Spain and Portugal. Enormous credit is due to the entertainment committee for this

brilliant and wonderfully successful entertainment, and it shows that there is real vitality in the traditional village amusements and sports—a vitality not to be attained by the products of academies.

On Tuesday, the customs and institutions section met under the presidency of Sir Frederick Pollock, who gave a *virâ voce* address of great power and value. Dr. Winternitz followed with a paper on Aryan marriage customs, in which he pointed out a very common marriage custom—the *barri-cading or stopping of the bridal procession on its way to the new home* (a survival of marriage by capture)—found amongst the Teutonic, Slavonic, and Romance peoples of Europe. But as there is only a very doubtful proof of its existence in ancient India, we cannot for the present, at least, include this custom in the list of Primitive Indo-European marriage customs. If, on the other hand, we find a custom in ancient India and again in Europe, though it be only in one of the European branches of the Indo-European group, then we can say, at least, that it is highly probable that the custom belongs to the Primitive period. Thus we learn from the *Grihyasûtras* that in ancient India, on the bride's entering her new home, *a little boy was placed on her knees*, as an omen of male progeny. Now, exactly the same custom is found amongst all the *Slavonic* peoples. Though none of the Teutonic peoples has retained any trace of this custom, we must, therefore, include it among the Primitive Indo-European marriage ritual. The well-known Roman custom, according to which *the bride was lifted over the threshold which her feet must not touch* (probably a means of avoiding the evil omen connected with the threshold) still exists in modern Greece. In France and Switzerland also, as well as in Slavonic and Teutonic countries, the treading upon the threshold (of the house, or sometimes of the church) is avoided. Now, we read in one of the *Grihyasûtras*: The bride (or the bridal pair) should enter the house with the right foot first—this is also a rule observed by other Indo-European peoples, Germans and Slavs—and the bride must not tread upon the threshold. Another important marriage custom which, Dr. Winternitz believed, formed part of the

Primitive Indo-European marriage ritual, is the *joining of hands*, or, perhaps better, *the bridegroom's taking the bride by the hand*. It is mentioned in the *Veda* and *Zendavesta*; it is known as the *dextrarum junctio* of the Romans; and it survives to the present day in the marriage ritual of the Christian nations of Europe. Among the Indo-European peoples, the joining of hands has its fixed place in the wedding ritual, it being generally followed by some religious rites. The custom of walking round the fire found in the *Rig Veda* in ancient Rome and most Teutonic and Slavonic countries, can with perfect certainty be claimed as Indo-European. It is also highly probable that the *burnt oblations*, which, according to the *Grihyasûtras*, are sacrificed in ancient India, and which also form part of the ceremony in ancient Rome, as well as in Greece (*προγάμια, προτέλεια*) belong to the Primitive Indo-European marriage ritual. The general result, said Dr. Winternitz, of a comparison of Indo-European marriage customs is this: The Primitive Indo-European community had arrived at a stage where *marriage by capture* was only surviving in a number of customs as sham-capture. Marriage was based on *wife purchase*. A number of ceremonies, both of a secular and of a religious character, existed already in the Primitive period. The joining of hands was probably the most important civil act, as signifying the man's entering on his rights over the woman, while the most important religious ceremony consisted in the bride being led round the fire. The bride was taken from her father's house to the home of the new husband. Among all the Indo-Europeans we find the ceremony of conducting the bride to the home of the husband (Roman *domum deductio*, Sanskrit *vivâha*, *Heimführung*). But whether this new home was an entirely new home founded by the man, or a "joint family," of which the bridegroom was only a member, cannot be decided from the marriage customs. The picture of Primitive Indo-European marriage customs agrees perfectly well with the conclusions at which philologists have arrived by sifting the Indo-European names of relationship.

Mr. Gomme followed with a paper on non-Aryan institutions in Britain, which drew from the chairman the significant remark

that the Roman theory of origin might be safely dismissed from serious consideration. Mr. C. L. Tupper read a very valuable paper on Indian institutions and feudalism, which was followed rather incongruously by a discursive paper by Mr. Hindes Groome on gipsy influence on folk-custom. Mr. A. W. Moore concluded the day with a short paper on the Tinwald.

In the evening the members dined together, and met again on Wednesday for the final business of the congress. Lady Welby read a paper on the significance of folk-lore, and Mr. Hugh Nevill on the classification of Cingalese folk-lore.

Mr Lang was in the chair at the last meeting until just towards the close, when Mr. Hartland occupied it in the absence of the president. Votes of thanks were passed to the organizers of the congress, particular mention being made of Mr. Alfred Nutt, Mr. Ordish and Mr. Foster; and with a special vote of thanks to Mr. Gomme the congress closed—a success from the beginning to the end, and one which none who shared in it will easily forget.



Proceedings and Publications of Archæological Societies.

[Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.]

ON Saturday, October 3, by kind permission of the Earl of Dysart, the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Ham House. It was the first time that this most important residence had ever been opened to any section of the public—a fact that added peculiar interest to the visit. Through the courtesy of that well-known Surrey archæologist, Mr. G. C. Williamson, we are able to reproduce the following notes relative to the house and this visit: The house is an interesting specimen of domestic architecture of the time of James I. It was erected by Sir Thomas Vavasour, marshal of the king's household, and completed in 1610. About 1624 it was sold to John, Earl of Holderness, and by his heirs to Mr. William Murray. Murray was the son of the Rev. William Murray, Rector of Dysart, county Fife, and he came to court as page and whipping-boy to Prince Charles. His success in this office of proxy gave him the appointment of groom of the bedchamber when

Charles ascended the throne. In 1646 he was created Baron Huntingtower and Earl of Dysart; but his eldest daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir Lionel Tollemache and succeeded to the estates, obtained from Charles II. a new patent, dated 1660, creating her Baroness Huntingtower and Countess of Dysart in her own right. This lady exercised enormous influence upon political history in her time, and much of the importance of Ham is due to her action. Upon her husband's death she married John, Earl of Lauderdale, and obtained his advance to the triple dignity of Duke of Lauderdale, Baron of Petersham, and Earl of Guildford, all of which dignities on his death became extinct. His widow handed on the Dysart titles and estates to her eldest son, and from him they have descended. The house was constantly visited by the Stuart royal family during their sojourn at Richmond Palace, and in one of its rooms, still called the "Cabal Room," met the famous despotic ministers of Charles II., Coventry, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale, whose initials formed the word "Cabal," and whose secret meetings were the first resemblance England ever had to Cabinet Government. Few houses, indeed, have been more intimately connected with English history than Ham, and many interesting facts and notes had been gathered together by Mr. Kershaw, F.S.A., and were read to the assembled guests from the south terrace. The north front, facing the great iron gates, is of impressive appearance. Its simple red-brick pediment front, with two wings and arcade gradations to the central door; the range of fine lead busts painted stone colour, each in its oval niche along the side walls and front of the house; the colossal figure of Father Thames, and the wild, unkempt flower-garden in front, all help to enhance the beauty of the scene. In the great hall, paved with black and white marble, and having a gallery around the four sides of it, are noble pictures; they include two Sir Joshuas, life-size portraits of the two great Countesses, a Vandyck of the Duke of Richmond, and a Kneller of Lady Huntingtower. The little chapel, panelled in oak, is very interesting. Upon the panels are lovely old Italian silver candle-sconces exquisitely wrought; and upon the altar lies a folio prayer-book bound in Little Gidding filigree silver work, and presented by Charles II. The dining-room contains a large folding-screen of very rare Cochin China lacquer work, incised and richly coloured. In this particular kind of rare work Ham House is inordinately rich. In the great gallery is a cabinet of similar work, unsurpassed by any in existence save those in Holland, in the Queen's Palace at Amsterdam; two or three tables, a mirror, two *thermes* and an *etagère* are also of the same work, and of rich beauty. In the gallery to which the staircase leads is a very fine picture of the Dukes of Hamilton and Lauderdale by Cornelius Janssen, a Kneller, and two glorious Lelys of the duke and duchess. That part of the house which was furnished by the Duchess of Lauderdale is in almost the precise state that it was when her grace drew up a still extant inventory. The furniture, pictures, china, and ornaments are as they were in Stuart times. One or two lovely cabinets, a table of Jacobean inlaid work, a snuffer-stand and snuffers of fine chased steel work wrought into graceful form, and a few pieces of superb Nankin blue china, are among

the noteworthy items in the gallery. The "Cabal Room" is hung with tapestry in Watteau design; the floor is of parquetry, in which appears at intervals the duchess's cipher and coronet; the furniture is all of one period, and most of it is still covered in the original gorgeous crimson and green Genoese velvet, which has now faded into a rich series of half-tones. Between the windows is a commode richly inlaid in a florid design with musical instruments, and at the fireplace are metal-covered and mounted bellows and brush hanging from rosettes by hooks and chain, all the metal work of which is of richly-chased silver. The screen between them bears as its ornament the interlaced C's of Charles II. in silver, "Carolus a Carolo," and bosses and urns of the precious metal as delicately formed as if for jewellery. Many of the rooms are hung with grand sheets of Mortlake tapestry of Stuart period. The cabinets bear upon them paintings by Cuyp, Wouvermanns, Steenwycke, and Vandervelde, great artists largely patronized by the duchess. This gallery is 80 feet long, and Lord Dysart has had it and the whole house lighted by electricity. The gallery is hung with royal and family portraits, many of the former by Lely having been specially done for the duke. Vandycks, Janssens, and Knellers form an *embarras de richesse*, and the room and its contents are of incomparable value. In one room Verrio painted the ceiling, in another Venice sent her choicest productions for the hangings. Above one mantelpiece is a portrait of the countess by Vandeyck, rich in depth of magnificent colour, and yet another mantelshelf was taken in hand by Vandervelde, and enriched with gems of shipping and sea. Titian and Correggio contributed two fine heads; Holbein is represented by a stern and powerful Melancthon; Leonardo da Vinci by a St. Anthony; while Poelenberg, Watteau, and Petitot are not overlooked. The miniatures of themselves are worth careful study, Hilliard, Petitot, and Da Costa being well represented. A lock of hair from the ill-fated Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, is chief among the relics; but the main interest after the pictures is in the furniture, tapestry, and china. A very rare musical instrument stands in one room—a harpsichord by Ruckers, of Antwerp, with two manuals of black and white keys and quill plectrons plucking the wires, and with a sordine and two dampers in the form of stops. It is in its original highly decorated case, and upon an interesting original stand with turned legs and a cross-bar. The library is truly, in the words of Dibdin, a "wonderful book paradise," and we hope will never be allowed to lose its historical and complete importance. It contains no less than fourteen Caxtons, amongst which are the *Life of St. Wenefrid*, Chaucer, Virgil's *Boke of Eneydos*, *Divers Ghostly Matters*, *Governayle of Helthe*, *Polychronicon*, etc. Wynkyn de Worde's *Parliament of Deuylls* and *Boke of Hawkyngs* are also here; some grand *incunabule* and *éditiones principes*; books in black letter and on vellum; gorgeous old crimson morocco bindings and fine monastic bindings in boards and leather, besides a historical collection of MSS. and letters of Stuart times of paramount importance. The visitors were unanimous in their expressions of great and cordial thanks to Lord Dysart for his generosity in throwing open such a treasure-house of art to Surrey archaeologists; and to the two secretaries of the society,

Messrs. Stevenson and Cooper, warm thanks are also due for the success and enjoyment of a day ranking very high in the red-letter days of Surrey archæology.



The new number of the collections of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY is in the members' hands this month (September), and is an important issue. It contains the first instalment of the catalogue of Surrey church plate, on behalf of which one gentleman has, we are aware, laboured for many years, and which at length, thanks to the assiduous care of the Rev. T. S. Cooper, one of the secretaries, is rapidly approaching completion. Illustrations of many of the finest specimens are given, but we will postpone a longer notice of Surrey church plate till the list is complete, and the task at an end. Suffice it at present to state that the work is well and carefully done, the descriptions clear and concise, and the particulars detailed and minute. The library of the society has at length been catalogued, and this catalogue appears in the new part. This, again, is work that was repeatedly postponed by the late secretary; but by his successor in office, Mr. Mill Stevenson, has been completed, and is well and carefully done. The society possesses a small but choice library of works of local topographical interest. There are descriptions of two brasses in the book, also from the hand of Mr. Stevenson, and an interesting account of a monument in Richmond Church, written by our old friend, Mr. J. Challenor Smith. A further section both of the Surrey visitation and of Surrey wills appears, an article by Mr. Bax on a muster-roll of troops in Surrey in 1627, and an extremely valuable contribution by Messrs. Browning and Kirk toward the early history of Battersea. Mr. Jackson, F.S.A., describes Eagle House, Wimbledon, and illustrates his paper with four good plates, and there are other articles of importance. Lastly, the index to Vol. X., which is also the work of Mr. Mill Stevenson, closes the volume, and is an excellent example of all that an index should be. Surrey archaeologists are at last to be congratulated upon having awoken from a period of comparative lethargy, and under the watchful care of Messrs. Cooper and Stevenson the society is evidently in a really sound and flourishing condition.



The second part of Vol. XXV. of MONTGOMERYSHIRE COLLECTIONS, issued by the POWYS-LAND CLUB in October, comprises two hundred pages of well-printed archæological material pertaining to the county. Rev. Elias Owen writes on parish terriers. Mr. Richard Williams continues "Montgomeryshire Worthies," and Rev. John Fisher "Montgomeryshire Saints." A Celtic bell from Llangystewyn is described and illustrated, together with other examples of early Welsh bells. Mr. E. Rowley Morris continues his interesting account of the parish of Kerry. Natural history has its share in this volume, in papers on the geology and conchology of the district, as well as a quaint account of monstrosities in plants. A variety of useful and noteworthy odds and ends also find their place in this number. The publications of the Powys-Land Club continue to rank high among provincial archæological proceedings.

The eighth volume of the transactions of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY contains 236 pages of valuable archaeological information. Though everything that comes from the pen of General Pitt-Rivers is eminently worth having, it seems to us somewhat a mistake for the council of a northern society to give twenty pages to his account of the excavations at Bokerly and Wansdyke, in Wilts, and their bearing on the Roman occupation of Britain. The church of Warton is well described by Mr. W. O. Roper, and illustrated with lithographs of the old shield of Washington on the western face of the tower, which has been often referred to as a link connecting the family of the great President of the United States with the village of Warton. For many years all trace of this shield had disappeared, but four or five years ago some of the rough-cast with which the tower had been covered fell off, and brought to light the missing stone. Mr. D. F. Howorth writes on "The Revolutionary Period of the Eighteenth Century in Europe, as illustrated by Coins and Medals." Winslow Church and monuments are described by Mr. J. Holme Nicholson. Dr. Colley March has an interesting brief paper on flints and pottery in connection with early interments, and also a disquisition on the "Place names Twistle, Skef, and Arch." The Hanging Bridge at Manchester is well described and illustrated by Mr. Richard Gill. Mr. Robert Langton contributes an appreciative notice of that late veteran in archaeology, Charles Roach Smith. The annual proceedings, report of council, treasurer's account, list of members, and one or two shorter papers, complete the volume, which is well edited by Mr. Charles W. Sutton.



The members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, under the leadership of Mr. George C. Yates, F.S.A., the honorary secretary, visited the old hall and church at Tabley on September 12. By the courtesy of Mr. Leigh they were enabled to include in their visit Tabley House, a privilege of no little value, since the house is rarely open to inspection. Arriving at Knutsford by train, the party drove to Tabley House, which was built about the year 1769, from the designs of Mr. Carr, of York. It is of brick and stone of the Doric order. The columns which support the portico are very large, and each consists only of a single block of stone from the Runcorn quarries. There is a sub-hall, cool and airy in summer, and comparatively warm in winter. The house was frequently visited by George IV., and the bedroom and dressing-room he occupied were shown. In the perambulation of the mansion Mrs. Leigh pointed out a Sedan chair of the time of Queen Anne, several of the doors carved by the Chippendales, a portion of the banner under which Charles I. fought at Edgehill, a marble antique dug up near Pæstum, and various other curiosities. The chief treasures of the house, however, are the pictures. These include portraits of Strafford and of Sir Philip Mainwaring, by Vanduyck; of Sir Peter Leycester, the historian, and Lady Leycester, his wife, both ascribed to Sir Peter Lely; of Georgiana Maria, Lady de Tabley, in the character of Hope, and of George IV., both by Sir Thomas Lawrence; of Miss Lister, afterwards Mrs. Parker, of Browsholme, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and of John Fleming, first Lord de

Tabley, by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Simpson, the head being by the former, and his last work. After leaving Tabley House the members were conducted through Tabley Park to the Old Hall. Tabley Old Hall is a picturesque and stately specimen of the architecture where timber and plaster were chiefly used; and was erected by John Leycester about the beginning of the reign of Richard II. (1377). It was then called the New Hall of Nether Tabley. It stands on an island on the upper portion of the mere, and, being covered with ivy, presents a very picturesque appearance. The building, of which only the eastern side remains, appears to have been originally quadrangular. The entrance is on the east side, to the left of which is a low wainscotted wall, one fourth of which is occupied by a large oak staircase leading to a gallery which runs round two sides of the apartment. At the entrance to the hall is a Roman statue, basso-relievo, in stone, of Hercules with his club, and lion's skin over his shoulders. It was found near Ribchester. On the west side of the hall is a fine carved chimney-piece, with grotesque carvings of Cleopatra and Lucretia, each at the point of death. It is dated 1619. There is a collection of ancient arms and armour, and a collection of African arms and curiosities collected by Lord de Tabley in Upper Egypt and Nubia in 1874. There is also an ancient stone urn or handmill brought from Salesbury Hall, near Ribchester, two figures of saints in carved wood from the chapel of Osbaldeston Hall, Lancashire, and a stone with ogham inscription found on the seashore near Hexham.—The party next proceeded to St. Peter's Chapel. There seem to have been three chapels in Tabley, whereof each of them was denominated, in its order and time, Tabley Chapel. The first, and most ancient, according to the description given by the local historian Sir Peter Leycester, was seated near the Old Hall Manor of Nether Tabley. Another, generally known to travellers by the name of the "chapel in the street," seems to have been erected not long after the marriage of Thomas Daniel, of Over Tabley, Esq., with Maude Leycester, daughter of John Leycester, of Nether Tabley, Esq., A.D. 1448, for the ease and convenience of these two families and their servants, and placed in the middle way between their two houses, situated in Over Tabley, in the parish of Rostherne. "An old pitiful structure, ill-placed; and was lately (1677) taken down." The last and best chapel was built of brick and stone at the Manor Hall of Nether Tabley, by Sir Peter Leycester, baronet, situated in the south-east corner of the garden, within the pool, close to the pool side; begun upon June 29, A.D. 1675, upon a Tuesday, and was finished within and completed A.D. 1678, the last day of May. The church contains some good stained glass and carved oak.—The last place visited was Holford Hall, Plumley. It was built by Lady Cholmondeley, who died there in 1625. She was the only child of Christopher Holford, Esq., of Holford, and wife of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley. On her father's death, in 1681, a litigation was begun which lasted forty years, and resulted in the division of the family estates between the lady and her uncle, George Holford, of Newborough in Dutton. King James I. called her the "Bold Ladie of Cheshire." The Hall originally consisted of three parts of a quadrangle, the fourth

side of which was formed by the moat and the bridge. The bridge over the moat is of stone, and has circular recesses and seats on each side. The house itself, now a farmhouse, is a quaint timber and plaster building, but only about a third part of the original structure remains. The most curious feature of the Hall was contained in a wing, which has been most unfortunately destroyed within the last few years, certainly since 1877, and consisted of a piazza, over which projected an upper story, looking into the court, and resting on wooden pillars. This part is now replaced by an exceedingly ugly brick structure.



The second excursion of the WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on Thursday, September 17, Dudley being chosen as the place of meeting, on the invitation of Gilbert Claughton, Esq., near to whose hospitable house the remains of the Cluniac priory were visited. The extraordinary limestone caverns, which were lighted with thousands of candles, caused much interest; but the grand old castle on its lofty hill evoked the closest attention. No remains of the Saxon buildings were observed, the keep being entirely built by Roger de Somery, A.D. 1261-1272, and the later buildings in the great court being the work of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, who died in 1553. The great gateway, which is of the same date as the keep, is perhaps the most interesting part of the castle, and it was noticed that there is a portcullis groove in the inner, as well as the outer, archway, which is unusual.



The final excursion of the season of the BELFAST NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB was made in September to Templepatrick, Rathmore, and Dunagore. A short halt enabled the party to visit the Roughfort, the cemetery of which is now much spoiled by the recent barbarous vandalism of a neighbouring mill-owner, which is to be doubly regretted, as it was not only an ancient stronghold, but was the rallying point for a large contingent of the Presbyterian insurgents prior to the outbreak of hostilities in 1798, and from its height floated the Irish flag, which afterwards led the column, singing the "Marseillaise" and other revolutionary songs, to Antrim. The huge pagan monument of Carn Greine next attracted attention and its antiquity was guessed at, whilst some of the more practical measured the large top-stones, which numbered ten, and approximated their weight at from four to eight tons each. Many theories have been put forth as to its origin and use, but the former is lost in the mists of the past, and the latter has only a little light thrown upon it by the name Carn Greine, which means the grave of Greine, who was a princess. Close by, adjoining a modern farmhouse, was the old church and the graveyard of Carn Greine, which was used so recently as 1830. Killmakee (Cill-mac-aedh, the church of the son of Hugh) being reached, the curious structure, resembling both a stone circle and a cairn, was examined. It consists of forty large boulder stones, laid in a circle over eighty feet in diameter, the interior being filled with loose stones and earth, and planted with trees. After a short time spent at this very perfect and interesting example of the architecture of primitive man, a short drive

brought the club to the royal residence of Rath-Mora of Moylinne. Some good rubbings were taken of the two or three fine sculptured stones in the graveyard, and the peculiar old vault that did duty in times when medical students had some difficulty in procuring "subjects," was carefully examined. The moat or dun was then visited, and the view from its summit much admired. This dun is partly natural and partly artificial, and is extensively burrowed with souterrains. On the hill behind can still be traced the trenches thrown up by the United Irishmen in 1798, to which they retreated after their defeat at Antrim, but subsequently laid down their arms upon a general amnesty being granted by the authorities to all except the leaders. A speedy drive then brought the party to Templepatrick, where the general meeting was held, Mr. Alex. Tate, C.E., in the chair. Some new members were elected, and the secretary read the list of attendance at the different excursions for the season, which were much larger than on any previous year. It was also announced that the present roll of membership is the largest ever attained by the club.



On September 12, the members of the THORESBY SOCIETY (Leeds) visited Kiddal Hall and Barwick. Kiddal Hall, which is situated about seven miles south of Tadcaster, is but little known to the antiquary or lover of domestic architecture, though it is well worthy of study. Mr. Morkill gave a sketch of its history. It was formerly the seat of the Ellis family. The oldest part of the house as it now stands was erected about 1390 after a plain design, with windows small and high up, as demanded by the unsettled state of the country. But with Henry VII. came peace, and at that date the banqueting-hall was relieved by the insertion of a fine bay-window built of Huddlestone limestone. A Latin inscription round the cornice commands all to "pray for the good estate of Thomas Ellis and Ann, his wife, who caused this window to be made, anno domini 1501." Above this there is some carving in the shape of vine leaves and religious emblems. The window is filled with leaded glass, whilst on several others are shields with the Ellis arms, impaled on those of the Calverleys and other families into which the Ellises married. Mr. Morkill then pointed out that the gable at the end of the house nearest to the highroad is of a later date than any other part of the building. The upper portion is of timber work filled in with plaster, but this is covered with ivy at the present day. Having examined all points of interest on the exterior of the building, the party explored the interior. Of course the arrangement of the rooms is very different now from what it was in days gone by. The building is used as a farm-house, and consequently appearance has been sacrificed for utility in one or two instances. From Kiddal Hall the party drove to the pretty village of Barwick, some two miles away by road. Here the old church was visited. The various monuments were pointed out by Mr. Morkill. Attention was also drawn to a Saxon window situated at the east end of the church. This was discovered some years ago covered with plaster, which was at once removed. Another indubitable evidence of Saxon origin of the building is the herring-bone walling to be seen at the east end. One or two old tombstones in the church were inspected. The inscriptions on these

are all but worn off. Thoresby, however, has recorded them as far as was possible. One is supposed to cover the remains of a member of the Ellis family. Leaving the church, the archaeologists paid a visit to the earthworks at Barwick. These earthworks covered thirteen acres, and are attributed to King Henry in the seventh century.

THE ESSEX FIELD CLUB held a successful excursion in September, attended by about sixty of the members and friends, to St. Osyth and Brightlingsea. At St. Osyth the church was first inspected, the vicar, Rev. J. E. Potts, accompanying the party and pointing out the most interesting features of the edifice. It was originally a cruciform structure, and in the fourteenth century documents is alluded to as the Minster of St. Peter and St. Paul. From an inventory of the goods and effects of the church and priory made by the king's commissioners after the dissolution, it appears that the church had a chapel on the south side, a chapel and vestry on the north, and a chapter-house and chapel at the west end. The vicar gave a quaint narrative relative to some ships' companies of pious Danes, who in days of yore landed at St. Osyth, and kneeling in the church offered up prayers for a favourable voyage to their native land. Upon concluding his orisons, one of the sea-captains purloined a valuable piece of marble from the south porch of the church; but so dire were the misfortunes resulting to the voyagers that the sinful captain put back in haste and restored the stolen property. The noble monuments of the D'Arcy family and to the Earl and Countess of Rochfort came in for their share of attention, so also did the remarkable "fold" within which communicants were wont to kneel. It is shaped like a horse shoe, and, together with other portions of the chancel, has been recently restored by Sir J. H. Johnson. The roof of the north aisle of this ancient church merits special notice, being superbly carved in chestnut, each beam worked in a different design, and the whole executed in the spirit of a true artist. Afterwards the party paid a visit to the priory and grounds, originally an Augustinian monastery, supposed to occupy the site of an ancient nunnery founded by St. Osyth. The old nunnery was plundered by the Danes, and, according to the legend, St. Osyth's head was cut off near the spring in Nun's Wood. The spring, says the old story, arose at this tragic scene of martyrdom. In the year 1118 Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, founded the priory, and up to the time of the suppression its endowments and possessions throughout the county were very considerable. After the suppression the site was converted into a seat by Lord D'Arcy, to members of whose family the handsome monuments and effigies in the church were erected.—On approaching Brightlingsea and the mouth of the Colne, a halt was made, whilst Mr. Shenstone delivered some interesting and learned notes relative to the Colne oyster fishery. He contended that man's taste for the oyster was probably inherited from that lower type of being which preceded his appearance on the earth. Oyster-shells were found amongst the kitchen refuse of ancient British camps and in the remains of Roman villas; and in the relics of ancient Rome itself, Colchester natives had been found. The first documentary

evidence of the Colchester native was in the charter granted to the borough of Colchester by Richard I. in 1189. This charter was a confirmation of earlier rights and privileges. The fishery had been much neglected in the past. In 1727, in an action between Waldegrave *versus* the Corporation, its value was judged at only £100 per annum. In the year just ended the corporation received £1,817 8s. 8d. from these fisheries as their share in the profits, and the year before the amount was over £2,000. Morant stated that in 1748 a peck of oysters was rarely obtained for less than 4s. Recently prices had been as high as £12 or £14 per bushel.—The remainder of the afternoon was spent in strolling along the side of the creek over a field of great interest to the botanist and entomologist.

THE last excursion for the season of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held in September, when the members visited Castle-au-Dinas. A paper was read by the president, Mr. W. Bolitho, from which we take the following extracts. He considered that Castle-au-Dinas was one of the most conspicuous of early inland as opposed to cliff fortifications. The castle, which stands about 600 feet above the sea-level, consisted of two stone walls, one within the other, in a circular form, surrounding the area of the hill. The ruins are now fallen on each side of these walls, and show the work to have been of great height and thickness. There was also a third and outmost wall built more than half way round, but it was left unfinished. Within the walls are many little enclosures of a circular form, about 7 yards in diameter, with little walls round them of 2 feet and 3 feet high. They appeared to have been so many huts erected for the shelter of the garrison. The diameter of the whole fort, from east to west, is 400 feet, and from north to south 460 feet, and the principal graff or ditch is 60 feet wide. Towards the south the sides of this mountain are marked by two large green paths, about 10 feet wide, which were visibly cleared by art of their natural roughness for the more convenient approach to this garrison. Near the middle of this area is a wall almost choked with its own ruins, and at a little distance a narrow pit, its sides walled round, probably dug for water, but now filled with rubbish. Dr. Borlase is a strong supporter of the Danish origin of these fortifications, and certainly makes an interesting point when he speaks of the support given by similar erections, all within a short distance and within sight of each other. The Danes chose this west part of Cornwall for disembarking their troops and planting their garrisons, because small parties (as doubtless they were at first) were not easily surrounded, forced, and cut off here as they would have been in a more extended country. They placed the forts in sight of one another that the alarm might reach from one castle to another, and that signals of distress, or assemblage, and making ready might be communicated in a minute. Such and other arguments are adduced in favour of the Danish theory, but, to the ordinary observer, they would seem not very convincing, and one can't avoid preferring the views of those who regard these fortifications as the "Tre," or as the central point in the life of individuals, families, or districts.

On the fourth expedition of the WARWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' AND ARCHÆOLOGISTS' FIELD CLUB for this season, the members visited Dunchurch, Willoughby, Braunston, and Ashby St. Legers, under the leadership of Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A., the hon. sec. At Dunchurch the rendezvous of the gunpowder conspirators was pointed out. It is now a private house; but in 1605 it was an inn, known as "The Sign of the Lion." The church was visited. It is in the Decorated style chiefly, and was restored some years ago, before the true principles of church restoration were properly understood. The roofs are ceiled, though it was stated that the old roof is either partly or wholly in existence. A curious mural monument, with folding doors, to the memory of Mr. Thomas Newcombe, printer to Charles II., and founder of some almshouses, here drew some attention.—The party then drove forward to Willoughby. There, too, the church had been unhappily restored about forty-five years ago. It contains several ancient monuments, and a curious bell-shaped stone font.—A drive of a little over a mile brought the visitors to the village of Braunston, just within the borders of Northamptonshire. The church was mostly rebuilt and enlarged in 1848, much on the same lines and style (Decorated) as its predecessor. Mr. Fretton drew attention to a cross-legged effigy of a knight in chain mail, supposed to represent William, the fourth Lord Ros. The communion-plate was exhibited, one of the chalices bearing date 1657. The registers are remarkably well preserved. They date from 1538, and contain many interesting items, and are somewhat unusually arranged, baptisms, marriages, and burials being placed in columns on the same page. They would well repay careful search.—The members next proceeded to Ashby St. Legers, which proved to be the crowning point of the day's excursion. The church, dedicated to St. Leodegarius, hence the name of the parish (St. Legers), is full of architectural and monumental interest, and Mr. Wood ably pointed out the leading features of this remarkable building and its contents. The rood-screen, of unusual merit, is perfect, being splayed on each side with delicate fan tracery, and retaining many traces of its original decoration in gold and colour. The stone stairs within the south pier are complete, and retain the original door of communication at the foot of them. The open benches in the nave are for the most part perfect, with their elaborately carved bench-ends; and the floor retains an unusually large number of monumental brasses, one within the altar rails (of Sir William Catesby, favourite of Richard III.) being especially fine. The north aisle of the chancel forms a mortuary chapel of the Arnold family, having a canopied monument in Caen stone of modern but good workmanship in the centre. The piscina is supported on an octagonal shaft. In the chancel are mural tablets of the Catesby, Janson, and Ashley families, and the present owners of the manor. In the south chancel aisle was formerly a chantry, as shown by a piscina in the south wall. The Hall pew is an elaborate specimen of Jacobean work. Mr. Fretton drew attention to the evidences of considerable alterations having been effected in the nave during the Perpendicular period, the tower and chancel being of the Decorated style, and the present nave more lofty than the former one, as shown by the

original weather-moulding on the east side of the tower. The visitors were courteously received by Mrs. Senhouse, wife of Captain Senhouse, the present owner of the manor, and invited to see the interior of the Hall, which abounded with objects of antiquarian and artistic interest.

The fourth part (October) of the first volume of the EX LIBRIS SOCIETY contains "Remarques sur quelques ex Libris Contemporains," by M. Octave Uzanere, reprinted with illustrations from *Le Livre Moderne*; a continuation of "Library Interior Book-Plates," by Arthur Vicars, F.S.A.; "Some Anomalies in Armorial ex Libris," by Arthur J. Jewers, F.S.A. and also a variety of editorial notes and correspondence.

On Friday, October 9, the members of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held one of the quarterly meetings of the society at Mount Bures, visiting first the church, which is unfortunately so damaged by the restoration which took place some years since as to be almost devoid of interest, the original central Norman tower with the small chancel arch, about 6 feet wide, being entirely swept away, and replaced by a nondescript tower with short transepts, entirely altering its character. Adjoining the church is a mound, covering about an acre and a half of ground, and having an altitude of about 80 feet. At the base it is surrounded by a trench. Many surmises were made as to its origin; but the opinion which was most favoured was that it was for sepulchral purposes, and possibly Roman, many proofs of Roman occupation having been found in the district, notably so the great find mentioned by Roach Smith in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii., p. 25. The next church visited was the ancient church of Althamston. Here the hand of the restorer has not been, and the result is that many most interesting features remain. The font is Norman, very plain, square, with shallow arches. There are two low side-windows, formed by an extension downwards of the ordinary window, one in the north aisle still retains the shutter. This aisle has a piscina, and so evidently was a chapel, but to whom dedicated unknown. The church is early Decorated, and some fragments of very fine glass remain in the windows. The chancel is sadly disfigured by a low ceiling, which hides half the chancel arch. After inspecting this church the party went on to the adjoining parish, Lamarsh. Here they found an unmistakable Early English church, with that feature so thoroughly East Anglian—a round tower. This church also has suffered from the restorer. Originally, the only entrance to the tower was from the church by an arch about 4 feet wide, but the architect improved upon it by taking it out and putting a larger arch in of no particular style—a quite needless procedure. The rood-screen was also improved by adding a carved and perforated border to the top. This rood-screen, if it had not been interfered with, was a very good one, and fairly perfect. Altogether, a very pleasant and profitable afternoon was thoroughly enjoyed.

The following are the papers for the winter session of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN

SOCIETY: November 13, Mr. John Lister, M.A., of Shibden Hall, on "The Pilgrimage of Grace," No. III.; December 18, Mr. William Cudworth (author of the *Life of Abraham Sharpe*, etc.), "Antiquities of Bailden and Rumbolds Moors," with illustrations; January 8, Mr. T. T. Empsall, "Notes from some Modern Rolls of the Bradford Manor Court"; February 19, Mr. C. A. Fedever, "The Genesis of English Surnames"; March 11, Mr. Butler Wood, "Some Old Bradford Artists"; April 8, Mr. William Claridge, M.A., "The Bradford Grammar School."



Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

It is on the cards that the approaching winter may be signalized by a very pretty controversy. The booklet announced by Messrs. William Hodge and Co., of Glasgow, bearing the title *Per Lineam Valli; a New Argument*, will be a thoroughgoing criticism of the present theory of the origin and meaning of the vallum of Hadrian's Wall. Mr. George Neilson has, we understand, made a careful examination of the massive earthworks, and, founding on overlooked or little-regarded data, and making use of a new series of rationalia, has reached conclusions seriously adverse to the current doctrine, which, after a long period of peaceful acquiescence of antiquaries, will require to assume the defensive. Whatever be the merits or demerits of Mr. Neilson's new views, they will not be lacking in firm enunciation. The work will be illustrated with diagrammatic sections, and will raise issues of the first importance in the Roman art of fortification.

Messrs. A. Brown and Sons, of Hull, have in the press the second volume of *Bygone Lancashire*, edited by Mr. William Andrews. The opening chapter is by Mr. Tindall Wildridge, on Lincoln Cathedral. The editor has gathered round him a strong staff of contributors, and it is expected that the new volume will surpass the previous one in the variety and value of its contents. The same firm have nearly ready an important work on *Hull Gilds*, from the painstaking pen of the Rev. Dr. Lambert, chairman of the Hull School Board.

Mr. Murray is about to publish a monograph by Professor Earle on *The Psalter of 1539*, as a landmark of English literature. The text will be printed in black-letter.

Messrs. Percival and Co. have in the press a volume on *The Art Teaching of John Ruskin*, by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, which is intended as a contribution to the better understanding of Mr. Ruskin's work by doing for the writings of Mr. Ruskin what other disciples have done for other masters—systematizing where he scorns system, condensing where he has indulged in redundancy, and collecting and comparing his scattered utterances on the various branches of his wide-spread subject.

Mr. Ernest Axon is editing for Messrs. William Andrews and Co., Hull, a volume under the title of *Bygone Lancashire*, which will be ready at an early period. "Lancashire fair women," says the old proverb, but the County Palatine is famous not only for its charming witches, but also for the memorable historical events that have taken place within its borders, for the quaint and curious customs that have survived from past ages, for the strongly-marked characteristics of its natives, and for the quick life of its populous industrial districts. These varied interests will be found reflected in the pages of *Bygone Lancashire*, which will contain articles written in a pleasant but scholarly style, and will include contributions from some of the leading authors and antiquaries who have devoted themselves to the elucidation of the annals and associations of a county memorable alike in the present and the past. The volume will be appropriately illustrated.

Mr. William Andrews is preparing for early publication a second edition of his *Old Church Lorc*. Another volume on similar lines from his pen may be expected early in the coming year.

A series of interesting notes, which have appeared in the carefully-conducted columns of the *West Riding Pioneer*, under the title of *Loose Leaves of the Craven History*, is shortly to reappear in book form. The editor is Mr. W. H. Dawson, favourably known as the historian of Shipton, and author of other works.

Captain John Travis Cook is to lecture this session at the Hull Literary Club on the "Humber Historically Considered." He is a recognised authority on Hull history.

Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., lectures before the Royal Institute, Hull, on November 24, on "The Sepulchral Monuments of England."

The inscriptions discovered at Verona, in regulating the course of the Adige, will be published immediately, and the numerous coins discovered at the same time will be edited and illustrated by Professor Milani.

By the aid of two collaborators, Professors Man and Sogliano, the editor Furchheim, of Naples, will shortly publish a catalogue describing all the works relative to Ercolano and Pompei.

Monsieur Deloche has communicated at one of the last sittings of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres some information regarding a gold ring, with seal, discovered in a sepulture at Wittislingen in Bavaria. It bears incised the bearded head of a man wearing a radiated helmet or diadem, presenting a type of Gothic art, modified by the influence of Frankish art. In the same tomb was found a fibula with the Gothic name "Uffilas."

At the same sitting in Paris, M. Merrant announced the discovery of a Hittite inscription made by Messrs. Ramsay and Hogarth at Bulgar-Maden in Asia Minor. It bears in the beginning, as it would seem, the genealogy and title of a prince, of whom other inscriptions have been found during late years, and an

invocation to the protecting divinities of his kingdom ; and then follows the text of the inscription, which has to be further studied before it can be read.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

OLD DUNDEE, ECCLESIASTICAL, BURGHAL, AND SOCIAL, PRIOR TO THE REFORMATION. By Alexander Maxwell, F.S.A.Scot. *David Douglas*, Edinburgh. Small 4to. Pp. xvi., 424. Price (in cloth) 12s. 6d.

Mr. Maxwell is already most favourably known as the author of another volume, uniform with the above, on the history of Old Dundee, as narrated out of the Town Council Register. This new work, dealing with an earlier period than that covered by his previous volume, will fully sustain the reputation he then achieved as an interesting and faithful local chronicler. The material has, in a great measure, been obtained by a thorough search among the oldest-existing records of the Dundee Burgh Court, which have not hitherto been investigated, and this information has been supplemented and illustrated by other unpublished documents. The first volume of Records of the Burgh Court begins on November 28, 1520, and closes on October 13, 1523. Then comes a considerable hiatus, the next extant volume not beginning till 1550. From that year to 1568, the proceedings of the court cover eight volumes. All these records have been patiently digested, as well as various other documents among the city archives, in the Edinburgh Register House, and in the London Record Office. These pages afford yet another proof of the dominating influence of the Church before the advent of the reformation. It is a work, as the author claims, which "brings to view the venerable buildings as they stood while yet serving their ancient uses—St. Mary's Church at the time of its utmost magnificence, when the ministering chaplains offered reverent worship at the numerous altars, or joined in solemn procession through the high-arched aisles—the bells chiming 'six score and nine straiks' at 'matin, mess, and evensang'; the lesser churches and chapels, some of them very humble, when each had its own priest performing daily duties; and the several monasteries as they existed while the friars were yet in residence peacefully idling out their studious or lazy lives. It shows the efforts that were made to hinder and to forward the reformation, and, when that great work was accomplished, the burghal and social changes which resulted, and how Church revenues and property became appropriated."

That which strikes us as somewhat peculiar in the town's discipline before the reformation, and which certainly is in contrast with that which prevailed in England, is that the civil authorities imposed ecclesiastical penalties. The "magistrates," in 1520-3,

occasionally punished offenders by causing them to make reparation before the high altar or elsewhere in the great church of St. Mary, and mulcted them in wax candles for its illumination. Thus Andre Walcar is ordered by the civil powers "to come on Sunday next before the hie mess, when the priests join in the procession, and offer a candle of a pound of wax, and ask the Bailies' forgiveness." A brawl having taken place in the Market Place, Sande Leg is adjudged by the same authorities "to offer a candle of wax to Our Lady, and gif he fails to double the next Sunday, and gif he fails thereafter, or wears headpiece or sword on the Hie Gait, to be banishit the town." Willy Marshal, for "inobedience done to the Bailies," and for not paying the king's tax, is ordered to come to the kirk on Sunday before the time of "hie mess in sark and gown, bare foote and bare heid, with a candle of a pound of wax, and ask the Bailies' forgiveness, and offer the candle where they ordain him." A good and full account of the great church and its various altars is given, and care is taken by the author not to needlessly reflect in a hostile way on the unreformed faith; but it becomes occasionally manifest, as will be noted by any well-instructed Catholic, whether Scotch, English, or Roman, that Mr. Maxwell does not understand the details and uses of Church worship, and this somewhat spoils passages, such as one on pp. 42 and 43, which are eloquent and fairly appreciative in their description of the ritual of the past.

Notable men, and important historical incidents, are met with frequently throughout these pages, and are dealt with in a graphic and interesting manner. Thus we read here of Hector Boece, the historian, pleading in the Burgh Court; of George Wishart, the martyr, doing his merciful work among the sick; of the English invaders, who professed to have come on a missionary enterprise, and completed their labours by destroying the burgh; of the brothers Wedderburn, the part they bore in the great changes that were taking place, and the local associations of their writings; and of John Knox, the stalwart reformer, sitting in council with the other leaders of the congregation.

The system of burghal government, the social condition of the people, and the circumstances of common life during the sixteenth century, when religious change was the great feature of Scottish history as well as of the history of many other parts of Christendom, are here set forth in stirring and direct narrative. The plan of the book is good, the printing clear, the appearance handsome—all this, coupled with excellently-treated and original material and a comprehensive index, make up a volume with which it is impossible to conceive that the purchaser will be disappointed.



WITH POET AND PLAYER. By William Davenport Adams. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo. Pp. viii., 228. Price 4s. 6d.

These brief essays on literature and the stage do credit to the author. It is a pleasant, chatty little volume, a proof of wide reading, and a careful discrimination in the selection of material. The Poet's Pipe, Stage Furniture, The Literature of Salad, Botany on the Boards, and a score or so of similar subjects, are lightly touched upon, conveying fresh

information, or happily recalling forgotten incidents and quotations in a bright and cheerful style. The Poetry of Patriotism gives us apt citations from Austin, Collins, Campbell, Tennyson, Eliza Cook, Gerald Massey, Arthur Clough, and Swinburne. We present the author with the following tombstone-epitaph on a local patriot that can be read in the churchyard of Kirk Hallam:—

When Bony lost, he praised the nation's glory;
When Bony won, he said it was a story.

RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE. By G. W. E. Russell. *Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.* Crown 8vo. Pp. vi., 290, with photogravure portrait. Price 3s. 6d.

We have already noticed the three first volumes of this happy-conceived series of *The Queen's Prime Ministers* which gave the record of the lives of Beaconsfield, Melbourne, and Peel. To Mr. George Russell has fallen the more difficult task of writing the life of a great man still living. No one, however, can gainsay the fact that Mr. Russell has accomplished his work with tact, taste, and ability. This book aims at little more than a clear statement of facts chronologically arranged. The successive events of a great man's life, and his own recorded words, have been allowed to speak for themselves; and where comment was required, it has been sought in the writings of contemporary observers. Original criticism has been used as sparingly as possible. But notwithstanding this modest disclaimer in the preface, these pages are no mere dry chronicle or collection of newspaper clippings; they are pleasant and readable from beginning to end, and could only have been put together by one who had a stirring theme to inspire him, and who was himself a master of letters. The only quarrel we have with the book is that it pays such very brief and passing attention to the literary side of Mr. Gladstone's life. In many respects he is a true antiquary, particularly in all ecclesiological subjects, in which he is singularly well versed. It is a book that can be cordially commended to Tories or Liberals, to Conservatives or Radicals—to all, in fact, who desire to gain an insight into the life and manners of one of the most remarkable and gifted men of the century. To all but those of unutterable meanness, who allow political spite to hurry them into a longing for the death or failing powers of one their stunted natures cannot understand, these pages will give satisfaction and yield abundant interest. The writer of this notice has some knowledge of Mr. Gladstone in his home at Hawarden, and can therefore fully bear out the truth of the paragraph with which Mr. Russell closes his memoir:

"In order to form the highest and the truest estimate of Mr. Gladstone's character, it is necessary to see him at home. There are some people who appear to the best advantage on the distant heights, elevated by intellectual eminence above the range of scrutiny, or shrouded from too close observation by the misty glamour of great station and great affairs. Others are seen at their best in the middle distance of official intercourse, and in the friendly, but not intimate, relations of professional and public life. But the noblest natures are those which are seen to the greatest advantage in the close communion of the home, and here Mr. Gladstone is pre-eminently

attractive. His extraordinary vigour and youthfulness of mind and body, his unbroken health and buoyant spirits, form an atmosphere of infectious vitality. He delights in hospitality, and, to quote a phrase of Sydney Smith's, 'receives his friends with that honest joy which warms more than dinner or wine.' The dignity, the order, the simplicity, and, above all, the fervent and manly piety of his daily life, form a spectacle far more impressive than his most magnificent performances in Parliament or on the platform. He is the idol of those who are most closely associated with him, whether by the ties of blood, of friendship, or of duty; and perhaps it is his highest praise to say that he is not unworthy of the devotion which he inspires."

THE ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES OF THE EXCHEQUER. By Hubert Hall, F.S.A. *Elliot Stock*. Post 8vo., pp. xiv., 230, with illustrations by Ralph Nevill, F.S.A. Price 6s. (to subscribers 4s. 6d.).

Just before going to press, a copy of this entirely original and altogether charming and valuable book has been received. Its general "get-up" makes it also one of the most tasty volumes that Mr. Stock has ever issued. We reserve an extended notice of its contents for a future issue. Meanwhile it may be remarked that this is the first volume of a new series of antiquarian works about to be issued under the editorship of Mr. G. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., and Mr. T. Fairman Ordish, F.S.A., as *The Camden Library*. Sir John Lubbock, M.P., writes an interesting preface to the first issue, which thus concludes: "If the succeeding volumes are as well done as that by Mr. Hall, the series will be both valuable and interesting."

OLD VALUABLE OR NOTEWORTHY BOOKS IN RATCLIFFE COLLEGE LIBRARY. *St. William's Press, Market Weighton*. 4to., pp. 48. Price 1s.

This is a praiseworthy catalogue of certain of the books pertaining to the valuable and well-chosen library of Ratcliffe College, Leicester. The contents are divided into (1) Bibles; (2) Missals; (3) Incunabula [1450-1500]; (4) Aldine editions [1494-1507]; (5) Junta editions [1497-1623]; (6) Plantin editions [1555-1580]; (7) Elzevir editions [1592-1681]; (8) Etienne's editions [1502-1600]; (9) Other editions [1500-1600]; (10) Other editions [1600-1700], including examples of Early English Catholic literature, and notable specimens of Renaissance Latin; and (11) other editions later than 1700, including specimens of modern Latin poetry. The compiler of the catalogue shows that he is thoroughly conversant with bibliographical lore, and gives interesting brief descriptions; so that the catalogue will not only prove useful for reference, but also of much value in assisting the young students of the college in forming a taste for the science of bibliography. We are little surprised not to note among the missals a single copy of the Use of Sarum, or of any of the old English church uses save one of Hereford.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.—The second part of the noble work of Mr. Percy G. Stone on the *Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight* fully sustains the repute gained by the first part. It will be noticed at length when completed.

Reviews or Notices have to be held over of *Christian Symbolism*, *Early Scottish Poetry*, *Hampton Court Palace* (vol. iii.), *Church History of Cornwall*, *The Peak of Derbyshire*, and *History of Balliol College*.

Among a pile of pamphlets and magazines on our table, we have only space this month to commend the excellent numbers of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, and *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, and to draw attention to a valuable seventy-eight-paged *Bleburn Dictionary*, published at the *Blackburn Express Office* at the price of 5d., and written by Mr. Joseph Baron.

A bulky and distasteful pamphlet has reached us, written by Victoria C. Woodhull Martin, entitled *The Rapid Multiplication of the Unfit*; as we consider it unfit for publication, we decline to further its multiplication by naming the publisher or the address at which it can be obtained.

Correspondence.

ANCIENT WALL-PAINTINGS.

(P. 73, vol. xxiv.)

With regard to the remarkable wall-painting of the Crucifixion, with a detached head on the upper limb of the cross, on the south side of the chancel arch of Doddington Church, described and illustrated by Mr. Bailey in the August issue of the *Antiquary*, the following suggestions have been made:—

(1) Connecting it with a cult (if there ever were such a one) of the Sacred Head. Cf. the Sacred Heart.

(2) A representation of the Father looking down on the crucifixion of the Son.

(3) Part of an older painting; it seems to differ in colour and in the mode of applying the colour from the rest of the picture.

The second suggestion seems to me the most likely. The attempt to portray the First Person of the Blessed Trinity was not unusual in mediæval days.

E. S.

Doddington.

[We believe that the third suggestion is the true one. Two communications to that effect have reached us.—ED.]

A FUNERAL HYMN OF THE SIXTEENTH-CENTURY.

PETER VASOR, parson of St. Edmund's, Lombard Street, London, by his will dated March 1, 1503-4, and proved June 15, 1510, desires that he shall be buried within his church, and that five clerks, attending his body from the door of his dwelling to the church, shall sing the ballad:

Peace, I hear a voice saith
Man, thou shalt die.

We much desire to obtain the words and air of this ditty.

C. F. R. PALMER.

St. Dominic's Priory,
Haverstock Hill.

SOME QUEER NAMES.

(Pp. 110-114, vol. xxiv.)

Mr. Barber's interesting paper on "Some Queer Names" contains much that is of exceeding interest; but he will pardon me, perhaps, as a former writer in your journal on the subject of Surnames, if I venture to differ from him with respect to some of the deductions he has assumed.

In one of these he attributes the derivation of the surname "Boyce" to Bugi. I have in my possession many proofs that Boyce was but a corruption of the French "Bois," or "Wood." De Bois or Attwood has repeatedly found equivalents in Boyce, following the English pronunciation.

Again, as regards my own patronymic, which Mr. Barber states to be a derived form from the Norse "Falki" (a falcon), the earliest forms of the name always occur as Folkward, its meaning being the guardian of the people as applied to the president of the local folkmoets from the earliest times. All the other varied derivations Mr. Barber has assigned to "Falki" I have found in the most ancient writings, and as the equivalent or as abbreviations of Folkard, a form of the ancient Folkward, arising out of the omission of the *w* as not being a letter of the Latin alphabet.

Both space and want of present leisure prevent my further dealing with more of the assumptions appearing in Mr. Barber's interesting article, which cannot but prove most valuable to name-seekers.

ARTHUR FOLKARD.

The Thatched House Club,
August 31.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Lancing College, Shoreham, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.

The Provincial Museum treated of in the December number will be Sheffield, by Mr. John Ward.



The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1891.

Notes of the Month.

OUR contemporary the *Athenæum* has done such yeoman service for so many years in the general cause of the due preservation of ancient buildings and monuments, that it is with regretful surprise that we note even a slight falling away from the lines that have usually guided its criticisms. On October 31 appeared a note with regard to the works of preservation now in progress at Kirkstall Abbey, wherein the clearing the old walls of "Time's ornaments" was resented. "Time's ornaments" is a good phrase as it stands, but when we recollect that it is a mere euphemism for swinging masses of ivy, such as have dragged to bits many noble architectural gems, it is offensive in the nostrils of true antiquaries. In the number for November 7, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, who is professionally responsible for the works at the abbey, made a full and admirable statement of the methods that have been adopted, together with the reasons thereof; but an editorial note was appended in which a decided hankering after "Time's ornaments" was made very manifest. The Corporation of Leeds, in whom the site of Kirkstall Abbey is now vested, were fortunate in the selection of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope as an adviser, for that gentleman knows more about English abbeys and cares more about their due preservation than any other living antiquary. Mr. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., is a most distinguished ecclesiologist and architect, in whose hands any ancient monastic building is as absolutely safe as human ingenuity can make it.

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In Mr. J. T. Irvine, the resident clerk of the works, the Corporation have secured a cultured gentleman whose long experience with old buildings, at Wells, Bath, Lichfield, Peterborough, and elsewhere, has given him a matured judgment greater than is possessed by any in his profession. If those who take an intelligent interest in the ancient buildings of England could be polled for an ideal three in whose hands an historic and architectural ruin might be placed with advantage and with absolute safety, we verily believe that the exact trio, so fortunately secured by the authorities of Leeds, Messrs. Hope, Micklethwaite, and Irvine, would receive an overwhelming majority of votes. Nor do we imagine that any of these gentlemen are destitute of a true love of natural and picturesque beauty. Ivy has its great beauty, but ivy in masses and Cistercian architecture cannot exist together. "Time's ornaments" will flourish just as well on a barn-end or a disused factory chimney. There is a place for everything, and it is a sorry thing for a journal of such great influence as the *Athenæum* to throw its weight on the side of that terrible destroyer of the beautiful in architecture, just as true antiquaries have succeeded in raising opinion against its mischievous and deplorable action.



The condition of the glorious east window of Carlisle Cathedral has recently been such as to give rise to some apprehension as to its safety—some of the joints of the tracery gape to a noticeable extent, and, in a high wind, pieces of the painted glass fall from the upper part of the window. It may be that some settlement is slowly taking place in the building, due to the proximity of sewers, or other causes. Two or three years ago some of the stones in the vaulting of the south aisle fell upon the floor, and much alarm was occasioned. Steps are now being taken to secure the window, and a scaffolding has been erected to give access to the tracery in the upper part. The glass there is old, dating, as proved by heraldic evidence, from between 1380 to 1384, and the subject is "A Doom." Its inaccessibility has alone preserved it until now, for a last-century dean and chapter were minded to take it out, and were only hindered from doing so by the expense of erecting scaffolding. The

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tracery was renovated in the great restoration of the cathedral in 1853-56 under Mr. Christian, and the old glass was taken out and entrusted to Messrs. Wailes, of Newcastle. It was in a very bad condition—holes, admitting weather and birds, had been stopped up with lumps of mortar, or with promiscuous bits of glaring white, orange, green, or blue-coloured glass, fixed on with daubs of hair and lime. These were removed, and the glass carefully repaired and replaced in the renovated tracery. A few years after this was done, extensive sewage works were carried out in Carlisle, and a main sewer at some depth passes along Castle Street near the cathedral, and is connected with various houses in the abbey. This may probably have drained the water from the foundations of the cathedral, and occasioned a shrinkage, and consequent settlement.

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The rebuilding of the old mess-house in Carlisle Castle, which was gutted by fire some time ago, is approaching completion, the roof being now covered with slates. The local archaeologists may be well satisfied with the work. The west side of the keep has been repointed with white mortar, which looks rather staring at present; but the atmosphere of Carlisle is warranted to speedily rectify that. A modern brick chimney, which was built against the east side of the keep—a hideous eyesore—has been removed, and it is to be hoped it will not be replaced. As a rule, little or nothing is known locally of what the military authorities intend to do to buildings under their charge. Local inquiry yields small satisfaction, as the contract is with some Royal Engineer resident at York or Chester, and not with any of the officers of the garrison, who are generally in the dark as to the Engineer's intentions. The only thing the local archaeologist can do is to keep his eyes open, and if he sees mischief being done, to write at once to the Secretary at War, and turn on the local M.P.'s. The Engineer officers, if they can be got at in time, are generally anxious to do right; but are terribly hampered by the Treasury, who are afraid of the military estimates being criticised in Parliament, and want them kept as low as possible.

A piece of mischief is now threatened at Carlisle Castle—namely, the erection of additional quarters for married soldiers on the Castle green, in a position which will completely block all view of the fine Norman work in the south wall of the Castle to the west of the entrance. This proposal is condemned by all the local authorities, military and civil, but is upheld by the War Office on grounds of economy, the alternative being to continue the range of the present married quarters on a site to be purchased from the Corporation for £1,000, a price far below its cost to that body, but who would probably be willing to take a less sum rather than that the objectionable scheme of the War Office should be continued. Strong remonstrances have been made by the president of the local archaeological society, as well as by the Corporation, and Mr. Stanhope has promised to make a special inquiry.

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The *Antiquary* has been the vehicle of many a protest against vandalism towards the works of man, and also occasionally against the desecration of country scenes left beautiful from the hands of God. But it is not easy to sympathize with the recent stir made by Lord Tennyson, the Provost of Eton, and others, with regard to the finger-posts that have been lately set up in the Lake District. Guide-posts are so essentially useful, particularly in a much-frequented district, that it is natural to inquire wherein lies the cause of offence. The answer is threefold—they are of iron, they are painted a brilliant red, and they are very numerous, and hence are most disfiguring to the landscape. But if landscapes are to be seen and enjoyed by the many in contradistinction to lords and heads of colleges who can easily supply themselves with guides, guide-books, maps, and all the paraphernalia of travelling, finger-posts are most necessary, and the Highway Committee is to be much congratulated on its public spirit. To complain that the posts are of iron and numerous is altogether idle; at first glaring red does seem a curious aggravation, but surely to anyone who uses their eyes in connection with painting, the obvious answer might have been expected—the colour is only temporary, being the preliminary priming with red oxide!

Antiquaries have no business to object to guide-posts in England. If the Romans had not erected their mile-stones, which also served to direct the travellers, and which were prosaic enough in their day, where would have been all those learned treatises and interesting disquisitions on the stations and their distances in Roman England? The general erection of guide-posts or stones at suitable places for the instruction of wayfarers, as distinct from stones of mileage, did not come about in England until 1708, when a stringent Act was passed by Parliament to that effect. Several stone guide-posts of Queen Anne date are yet to be seen in remote country places. We have noted two or three examples on the Derbyshire moors.

During the progress of the excavations now in operation for the purpose of restoring a bridge across the stream dividing the parishes of Minchinhampton and Woodchester, the roadway had to be cut through near the Midland Railway Station. At a depth of 2 feet 6 inches from the present surface of the road a bed of concreted gravel was discovered on a foundation of stones. There is no doubt that this is a portion of the ford of the Roman road which ran across the valley at this point. It is not far from the celebrated Roman villa at Woodchester, and the Roman brick-kiln discovered a few years ago on the Rodborough Manor estate. The structure of the road is similar to that of Roman roads lately uncovered at Cirencester.

There is now on exhibition in the Maddox Street Galleries a remarkable collection of instruments of torture which used to be kept in the Castle of Nuremberg. The terrible collection is well worth a visit from the historical student and antiquary, as well as from the mere morbid curiosity-hunter. Here are no less than seven or eight hundred horrible instruments for inflicting torture in punishment for cheating, lying, scolding, and thieving, as well as for the more serious offences of treason or heresy. The pious aspiration engraved on one of the fine specimens of executioners' swords, "Oh God! take this sinner into Thy kingdom that he may know happiness!" is a severe satire on capital punishment, and ought to pass into

the hands of the Howard Association. One of the most interesting relics of the collection is a mask worn by one of the judges of the dreaded Vehmgericht, or secret tribunal of Westphalia. The mask is of copper, pierced with five breathing holes, and with smaller perforations all round the edge.

We should think there are very few buildings now used by the Church of England which have undergone such strange vicissitudes of fortune as the little chapel of St. Helen's, Colchester. It is supposed that the chapel was reconstructed in stone, on the site of an earlier one of timber, about 1100 by Eudo, the founder of the Abbey of St. John. At the dissolution of the chantries, the building was handed over to the town bailiffs to found therein a free school. The bailiffs subsequently sold it to one William Reve, who sold it to Jerome Gylberd, father of the famous Dr. Gylberd. Afterwards it was used as a Quakers' meeting-house, and then as a Lancasterian school. Next it gave shelter to a circulating library, and in its penultimate state it was used as an upholsterer's warehouse. Finally it became the property of Mr. Douglass Round, who generously renovated it, and gave it back to its original pious use.

During some excavations recently made in course of extension of the granite quarries at Hartshill, near Atherstone, the workmen came upon a series of pottery-kilns, evidently of Roman construction. Up to the present time three have been found, with a number of broken fragments of the ware, consisting of red and brown pottery. Only one complete specimen has at present been met with, which is of the ordinary type of cinerary urn, and was evidently left behind by mistake. Its diameter at the top is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, swelling out below the lip of the vessel, and narrowing downward to the base, which has a diameter of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the height being $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The most perfect of the kilns consists of a furnace, surrounded by a circular wall of burnt clay, having a central column of the same material, from the top of which a series of bars of burnt clay radiate towards, and rest upon, the outer

walls, which, being continued upwards, formed the baking-chamber, which seems to have had a dome-shaped roof of clay. The diameter of this chamber is about 4 feet. There is ample provision for flues for supply of air to each of the kilns. These remains are situated about a mile and a half south-west of the Watling Street, and about two miles from Mancetter (Manduessedum), on the brow of the range of hills which run almost parallel with the Watling Street. At Harts-hill are several tumuli. Oldbury Hall, in the vicinity, is built within the limits of a camp overlooking Mancetter.



Our readers will recollect throughout 1890, that various "notes" appeared in the *Anti-quary* and elsewhere, strongly protesting against the proposed utter demolition of the old chancel of the exceptionally historic church of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire. These remonstrances, in conjunction with local resistance, prevailed, at all events for a time, and it was thought that the old parts of the building had been saved. It is a pain to us to find that the question must be re-opened, for we thought that wise and reverent counsels were in the ascendant. On August 11 a faculty for the repairs was obtained. The following is the wording of the faculty, which, though too vague, seems to fairly safeguard against anything like destruction :

To thoroughly repair the present chancel, carefully retaining old features, and where renewing to repeat same on the old lines. Strengthen foundations by under-pinning, concrete, etc. Take off and renew chancel roof, according to section ; remove and refix mural monuments, building new window on south side, and make such alterations as are shown on the drawings tinted in blue and other colours. And generally to leave the chancel in thorough repair, in accordance with the plans deposited in the Diocesan Registry. The memorial window on the south side being shown upon the plans as reduced in size in accordance with the resolution of vestry meeting.



After a few weeks spent in negotiations with architect and contractor, the work of demolition began with the removal of the roof; but now, under date November 6, a letter, on which we can fully rely, from the representative of one of the oldest of Derbyshire county families, reaches us. From it we take the following painful extracts, which speak for themselves as to the disgraceful

work that is now being done under cover of a faculty. It is a glaring instance of irreverence and incompetence in dealing with an ancient building :—

I found the north wall pulled down to the ground for about half of its length, and the rest of that wall rapidly following. I also found that a trench, 3 or 4 feet deep, and rather more than 2 feet wide at the bottom, had been made all round the inside of the north, east, and south walls, to the disturbance of great numbers of human remains, which had been thrown out with the surrounding earth into the centre of the chancel ; legs, arms, and skulls were also projecting from the sides of the excavation. Three-fifths of the ground within the chancel is filled with members of the Bagshawe family, including "The Apostle of the Peak." They must have cut right through the body of Colonel Bagshawe, M.P., who was buried close to the vestry door, in 1762. The other human remains "chucked out" were those of incumbents and parish clerks. Mr. Derbyshire, the architect, excuses his conduct in opening the graves on the plea that he wished to see the character of the foundations, a curiosity which I maintain was not in the least degree justifiable, because he had already laid them bare all round the outside of the walls, and could thus judge well enough of their condition. Besides, the walls, where they had bulged at all (which was but trifling), had gone outwards, a plain proof that the inside foundations were not to blame. . . . My great charge, however, against Mr. Derbyshire is that without the slightest necessity, and in the face of the report of the architect of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, and notwithstanding all that has been written and said upon the subject, he is actually doing the very thing that those, who are most competent to judge, have been striving for years to prevent. For my own part, common sense tells me that where walls are perpendicular for six or more feet from the ground, and any bulges there may be are above that level, it cannot be the foundations which are at fault, but the absence of "throughs," or, as is more likely in this case, the outward pressure of the roof at some far distant period, for there is no appearance of any recent change. Three courses were open to the architect. One was to leave the wall untouched, except at the east corner, where a few square feet required attention ; the vestry forms a capital buttress and would have prevented any danger to the rest of that side. Another plan would have been to prop the wall securely and then take out the bulge, which a clever and disinterested builder told me could be done without the smallest risk. The third expedient, and the most to be deprecated as uncalled for, would have been to pull down the wall as far as the underside of the bulge, and rebuild from that point. But nothing will satisfy Mr. Derbyshire except complete demolition from top to bottom. He seems to disregard entirely the faculty directions as to underpinning.



Last month we had the pleasure of recording the re-erection of the ancient cross of Donaghmore, Ireland. It is now a satisfac-

tion to record similar work in Cornwall. On November 2, Lord St. Levan presented to the parish of Saint Erith a large stone cross, which had long been neglected and partly hidden by earth and rubbish. The cross is a granite pillar, about seven or eight feet high, the top being its largest part; the bottom, where it is inserted in a huge granite pedestal, being much smaller. On one side, at the apex, is a rude representation of the crucified Saviour; while on the other is a cross. The cross stands where it always has stood as far back as it can be traced—in the centre of the Churchtown, and on a site formerly enclosed with the wall of the old Wesleyan chapel. The chapel was converted into a blacksmith's shop, and afterwards became (what it is now) a Bible Christian chapel; but the granite cross was apparently not valued, and as it was on Lord St. Levan's land he decided to restore it to the parish gratuitously, and, under the supervision of Mr. J. Piers St. Aubyn, a curved and serrated wall was built behind the cross, so that it is now entirely exposed to view, and has a smoothly-laid kerb and stone bed at its base, which throw the ancient monolith into bold relief. In the opinion of Mr. St. Aubyn this is not one of the early Cornish crosses, but of Latin date, c. 1150.

It is generally supposed that our national records are all accumulated, with very slight exceptions, under the single roof of the great Public Record Office, between Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane. It is true that the former stores that were kept at the Tower, at Westminster, at the Duchy of Lancaster Offices, and elsewhere, are now centralized in this common receptacle, but there is another great national storehouse, practically inaccessible, which is often overlooked. We refer to the cellars of the House of Lords. In those receptacles is a vast accumulation of more or less important documents bearing on our history and development as a nation. The Historical Manuscript Commission is gradually preparing a calendar of these State records. Amongst other remarkable material of some genuine value to the general historian, and invaluable to the genealogist and lover of local detail, is a full list of the whole of the adult males who

were living in England in 1642, and considerable proportion of which are in autograph. This census was taken on certain Sundays in February and March, just before the outbreak of the great Civil War, when Parliament had directed the whole nation to sign a "Protestation," declaring attachment to the Reformed Religion, and to the rights and liberties of the subject. The signatures were attested by the clergy, churchwardens, overseers, and constables of each parish; and in some cases lists of those who had not signed, with the reason for abstention, were appended, some being "sicke," others "bed laie," and others "fro home."

During the past month a unique restoration has taken place. In the churchyard at Tideswell were laid to rest the mortal remains of Samuel Slack, the noted bass singer, who died August 10, 1822, aged sixty-five years. A stone was erected to his memory by the Barlow choir, but the action of the weather upon it during the past sixty years had almost obliterated the inscription. This fact having been observed by Mr. Horace Weir, the Derbyshire annotator of a Sheffield weekly newspaper, a movement was initiated, having for its object the restoration of the gravestone, which has now been successfully accomplished. The old stone has been re cut, thus preserving the original inscription, and it has been placed on a substantial foundation over the grave, at the head of which a neat, new upright stone has been placed, bearing a carved profile of Slack, and having the following inscription: "In memory of Samuel Slack, the noted bass singer, died August 10, 1822, aged 65 years. This stone erected, and the original memorial restored, as the outcome of a fund organized by the *Sheffield Weekly Independent*." Slack was a *protégé* of Georgiana, the "Beautiful Duchess" of Devonshire, who had his talent for music cultivated under one of the best masters, with the result that the unpolished Peakerel became perhaps the most popular contra-basso in the country. He was certainly the greatest the Midland counties have ever produced. He sang at all the principal musical festivals both in England and Scotland, and on one occasion displayed his marvellous powers before George III.

The interesting little church of Welsh St. Donat's, near Cowbridge, has now been reopened after complete overhauling and repair, external and internal. It is a fourteenth-century edifice, and contains some interesting features, notably a plain, but finely-proportioned, small Norman font, the sanctus bell within the chancel at its western end, together with the original oaken beams and side-arched timbers of the open roof. These have been well-preserved, and repaired where needed, the whole work having been carried out with exemplary conservatism by Messrs. Kempson and Fowler, of Llandaff, the diocesan architects, whose names well deserve recording in connection with the restoration. The church, as it stands, is a good example of what "restoration" should be, and is well worthy of a passing visit by anyone who knew it in its former condition of ruinous desolation.



Another work of restoration, which has been going on for the last four years, has now been brought to its conclusion by the opening of Edington Church, Wilts. This most interesting church, built by William of Edington between 1352 and 1361 for the monastery which he founded here, is, as most students of architecture know, the earliest example of the Perpendicular style in existence, or rather it marks the transition from Decorated to Perpendicular in a way in which no other building in England does. It has thus a high architectural interest and value of its own, and it was more than usually necessary that its restoration should be undertaken in a spirit as far as possible removed from that which in former years has made the word "restoration" hateful to all true antiquaries and archæologists. Those who knew the church as it was before the work commenced—its roofs letting in the water in all directions; the foundations of its walls crumbling away; the characteristic and remarkable west front absolutely tumbling down—felt thankful indeed when they saw the beautiful building opened the other day, after an expenditure upon it of more than £6,000, that the work should have fallen to the lot of an architect who has made it such a labour of love. Wiltshire may well point to Mr. Ponting's work as a model of what restoration in its

truest sense should be. In spite of the very large amount of work which was absolutely necessary, the building has lost nothing of the beauty which age alone can give. Indeed, from the outside one could hardly know that any considerable work of repair had been executed at all. Here and there there is a new stone in the wall, or a bit of new mullion in a window; but that is all. The west front looks as venerable as ever; yet the whole of it has been taken down—it would inevitably have fallen if it had not—and re-erected, each stone being carefully numbered before it was moved, and put up again in precisely the same position, the rule observed here, and throughout the building being, that no stone capable of fulfilling its purpose should be disturbed or removed. In the interior the same care is manifest. No mark of history has been destroyed. The whitewash has been carefully cleaned off—*washed* off, not *scraped* off, be it observed; so that walls and columns, instead of presenting that terribly spick-and-span appearance which in nine cases out of ten marks the "restored" church, show precisely the same fine surface to-day which they showed to those who worshipped in the building 500 years ago. No iron tool has been allowed to touch the old surface; the whole work of cleaning has been done with the brush.



The roofs of the nave, aisles, and transepts, were ceiled with very curious Jacobean plaster-work in two colours—the ribs light-red, the ground white. In the aisles and south transept it was found that long continued neglect had so completely rotted away the timbers of the roof that it was impossible to preserve this plaster-work, and new oak roofs have taken its place; but in the nave and north transept Mr. Ponting, by the expenditure of a large amount of care and trouble, has succeeded in the difficult task of repairing the roof above, and securing the plaster ceiling to it. In this way this singular feature has been most happily preserved. But that which gives the church now an almost unique appearance is the restoration of the parish altar in its old position (as proved by the discovery of a portion of the step *in situ*) at the east end of the nave to the west of the transept crossing. This was

rendered desirable by the fact that the church is far larger than the ordinary needs of the parish require. Behind the altar runs a new oak screen of light and graceful design; and behind that, again, under the chancel arch, the old double screen with the rood loft above it, its carving replaced where it was missing, and the oak-grained paint cleaned off, but otherwise unaltered and untouched. The Jacobean pulpit, with its sounding-board, has been re-erected, and new steps, with twisted balusters, designed to suit it. Every bit of the old stained-glass—and there is a good deal, though not perhaps of remarkable excellence—has been carefully re-leaded, and replaced in exactly its old position; whilst even the old plain glass has been religiously used again, with much better effect than the “cathedral glass” which usually fills the windows of the restored churches.



It is with sincere regret that we mention the death, after a very short illness, of another of our contributors, Rev. J. W. Hardman, LL.D., of Cadbury House, Congresbury, Somerset. He was not only an eminent antiquary, but an exemplary and popular clergyman. His publications, chiefly theological, were numerous and useful. Dr. Hardman had arranged to contribute to our columns during 1891 a series of illustrated articles on the cathedral churches of Ireland, as was announced in a widely-issued prospectus published in November, 1890. By a most singular and altogether accidental coincidence, the editor of a quarterly archaeological journal (the *Reliquary*) began a similar series of articles early this year, and thereby prevented Dr. Hardman fulfilling his pledge to our readers. Only a few weeks ago he kindly arranged to help us during 1892, and now, alas! his name must be struck off our new prospectus.



Mr. George Neilson, of Glasgow, is rapidly making himself a name as a rising archaeologist. He quite recently won his spurs in the literary arena in that telling and carefully-written book *Trial by Combat*; he has taken a foremost part in the interesting investigations of the great turf Wall of Antonine; and he has just reopened the Hadrian Wall

controversy, after a bold and original fashion, in his brochure *Per Lineam Valli*, which is reviewed in another part of this number. He is evidently much respected by his fellow-citizens, and it is a pleasure to congratulate him on his appointment, on November 6, to the Procurator Fiscalship of Police by vote of the Town Council of Glasgow.



With reference to the condition of Dale Abbey, we are glad to learn that at a meeting of the Council of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, held since the issue of our last number, a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Godfrey Meynell, F. J. Robinson, John Ward, and the hon. secretary, were appointed to visit the ruins, and to report on their condition to a subsequent meeting of the council.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

On the right bank of the Amou-Daria, the ancient Oxus, in Central Asia, the ruins of an ancient city have been discovered, all the buildings being cut in the rock, and some of them being several stories high. Coins and inscriptions have been found at the same time, from which it is concluded that the city existed in the second century B.C. Some of the roads and squares can still be traced out.



The cabinet of coins in Paris has lately acquired a gold inedited coin of the Byzantine Emperor Theophilus, which, according to the researches of M. Schlumberger, was coined in the last month of the year 832 of our era. It is of great importance for the history of the family of this emperor. Theophilus is represented on the coin together with his wife Theodora, whom he married in 830 as the result of a competition of beauty held in the Eastern capital. On the same coin are seen the figures of the

three eldest daughters of Theophilos, viz.: Thecla, Anna, and Anastasia.

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In the works of the Tiber in Rome, an important inscription has come to light belonging to the Victory, erected as a monument by Aurelius Avianus Symmachus, the same who had placed on one of the ancient bridges of the Tiber the statues of the Emperors Valens and Valentinianus, of which the fragments were found in 1878.

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At Albano a piece of pavement (the usual large flints) has been found which seems to belong to a Roman villa; as also in the same place two *cippi* of travertine, upon one of which is sculptured a relief.

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Some casual discoveries made in the ruined sanctuary of St. Martin, in the commune of Fara San Martino, have proved the existence there of a Roman cemetery; and other remains seem to show that there existed in that place a *pagus* of the rustic population of the municipium of Juvanum.

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In the commune of Pula, in Sardinia, an examination has been made of a portion of the necropolis of the ancient Nora, in which important Punic *stelæ* have come to light. Some of these Carthaginian, or Phœnician, monuments, bearing reliefs, have been placed in the museum of Cagliari.

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In that part of the forest of Eawy, which borders on St. Saëns (Seine Inférieure), M. Gaston Le Breton, director of the museum of antiquities of Seine Inférieure, has brought to light the walls of a building which seem to be the remains of a small ancient temple, which may have been constructed in the second or third century. It is square, and it stands completely isolated. Amongst the ruins have been found some very finely modelled statuettes in terracotta of Venus Anadyomene, which may denote the dedication. One of these statuettes surpasses all

the others, and is of good size. The entrance of the temple was towards the east.

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M. Fouquet has sent from Egypt to the Museum of the Louvre an important collection of Oriental glass and terracottas, which will be exhibited in a new room to be opened shortly. The collection of M. Fouquet present some striking specimens of different epochs of ancient Egyptian art, as also of Alexandrine, Arabic, and mediæval art.

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At Vienne, in making some alterations in the interior of the church of St. Maurice, a skeleton was found which is believed to be that of Boson, King of Burgundy and Vienne, who died in this town in 867. His tomb, of which the inscription is still preserved, was in the ancient convent of St. Maurice.

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The museum of Nordhausen, in Germany, has recently acquired two printed leaves, with autograph marginal notes of Luther, belonging to the famous Psalterium printed in 1513, which was annotated by Luther.

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At Amboise in France, on the termination of the restoration of the ancient *hôtel de ville*, an important construction of the fifteenth century, which had been much injured in modern times, a high festival was held, and the building was solemnly opened by the French Minister of Public Instruction. The *hôtel de ville* is full of souvenirs of Charles VII., Louis XI., Charles VIII., Frances I., and of the German Emperor Charles V., and has now been declared a national historic monument. The restoration has lasted ten years, and has cost 300,000 francs.

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At Pompeii, during the latest excavations, some remarkable wall-paintings have been discovered, some representing Phædra and Hippolytus; others, Dædalus with Pasiphaë, Dædalus and Icarus, Marsias and the Muses, etc.

Outside the Stabian Gate another skeleton has been found, being that of a youth fully clothed, of which a model has been taken by pouring in lime. Amongst the graffito inscriptions recently observed in the same city, some contain the names of candidates for the communal elections, which resemble the majority of the coloured inscriptions which may be seen on all the walls of the streets of Pompeii.

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Russia is founding an Archæological School at Constantinople, and Professor Kondakoff has been charged with the task of preparing the regulations and programme.

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"Le musée des collections artistiques de la ville de Paris" has just been inaugurated at Auteuil. It consists of three buildings: the first with its façade in the Rue Gros; the second, which was added in 1889, is in the Rue La Fontaine; the third consists of one of the large pavilions erected on the Esplanade du Champ de Mars during the late exhibition, of which M. Bouvard was the architect. The first of these buildings will be devoted to models; the second will be reserved for pictures, ancient and modern; the third for plaster casts.

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The *Dépêche*, of Toulouse, reports that a prehistoric station of some importance has just been found at the bottom of the hill which commands the old Château de Montpezat, situated between St. Martory and Mancieux (Haute-Garonne). Excavations made in an ancient cavern, which connects by a subterranean way a still existing tower with the feudal donjon, have revealed some objects belonging to the reindeer age. Some specimens have been submitted to MM. de Quatrefages, Fischer, and Boule, attached to the laboratory of paleontology. Amongst other objects may be observed a bone bodkin, the end of an arrow made of stag's bone, a flint knife, etc., as also remains of animals, the beaver, the stag, and the horse, and many human skulls.



Researches in Crete.

By DR. F. HALBHERR.

I.—ITANOS (*concluded*).

ITANOS, or, as it is now called, Erimopolis (meaning "a deserted city"), lies in the midst of a solitary district, which belongs, together with the greater part of the adjacent country, to the territorial domain of the great monastery of Toplu, which is situated on the heights overlooking on the one side the Gulf of Litia, and looking down on the other the tortuous ravines which lead to the small plains of Palekastron.

The country around Itanos, consisting of unequal and broken ground, remains untilled, and is overgrown with low brushwood, large shrubs of wild cypress, with furze and heather, amongst which may be seen tufts of thyme and of other sweet-smelling herbs, and the tall white flowers of the asphodel. Two hills, of which the highest juts out into the sea and divides the road into two bays, one facing the south, the other the north, form two centres, from which gradually arose and gradually extended the ancient city, which occupied the lower ground. The ruins actually visible, all of which are of Hellenic character, with the exception of some slight traces of Roman work and the remains of a very ancient Christian church, which probably emerged out of the ruins of a pre-existing pagan temple. These last consist of various remnants of large walls—destined in part to form terraces for the support of the steep and uneven ground, and in part, perhaps, to serve as works of defence—together with considerable remains of buildings, which are seen especially in the part to the south of the two heights, and which extend under the water right into the small southern bay. The Cretan coast on its eastern side descends very rapidly, owing to the actions of volcanoes or earthquakes, while that on the west is elevated. Thus it is explained that some ruins of the marine cities on the east are actually under water, while in the cities of the western shore some buildings, formerly situated on the water's edge, are now raised much above the level of the sea. The most

considerable remains are a wall of gray local stone, which occupies a considerable portion of ground, and forms, as it were, a vast terrace. Strewn about are blocks of marble of an architectonic or of a decorative description, partly belonging to a Christian church and partly to more ancient times. Some blocks of granite found here would seem to have come from Egypt, a country with which Crete—especially in the time of the Ptolemies—was in frequent relation. But as regards works, properly called plastic—as statues and reliefs, in either bronze or terracotta—nothing, as far as I know, has been brought to light in the irregular diggings that have been carried out from time to time by the monks of Toplu, either for the purpose of levelling the ground or of quarrying for building stone. Even here, although at some distance from any village, the work of slow destruction goes on, thus rooting up the last remnants of a city which, from its position, must have held an important place in the history of Cretan civilization; and it is to be feared that, when the works for the improvement and cultivation of the ground—which the monastery has already begun in the neighbourhood of Erimopolis—shall have been fully carried out, in a few more years even the last traces of the city will have entirely disappeared. In the time of the Venetians, as we may infer from scattered notices of the period, some ruined buildings might still be seen standing at Erimopolis, and amongst them a gate, either of the city or of some large building (it is not known for certain which), upon which was found incised a very ancient inscription that no one was able to read. Inscriptions in characters which were then unintelligible were observed likewise by the Venetians at Axos, or Oaxos, in Central Crete, but were afterwards rediscovered in our own times and easily made out, as they were in archaic Cretan letters, of which we have now abundant specimens, together with local variations belonging to different cities. A long archaic inscription preserved *in situ* would have been a prey eagerly sought for by the archæologists of our day. But the loss of this one of Itanos is by so much the more to be deplored, as it is not impossible that it was like the fragment still undeciphered which came to light at

Præsos, composed in a language which certainly was not the Greek of the Eteocretans, or the aboriginal inhabitants, who were settled in this part of the island. It is supposed to be Phrygian, and is now in the Greek *syllagos* at Candia.

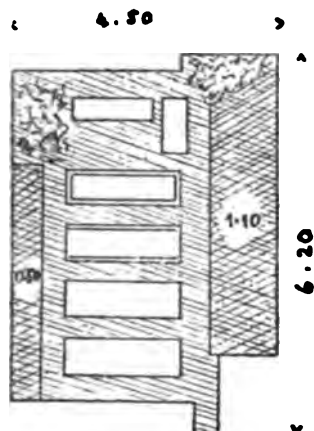
Amongst the fragments of marbles and tooled stones, which served as decorations in the church, there is one which preserves a small fragment of a Christian inscription, and another which bears in a circular field the monogram of Christ, accompanied by the usual letters *a* and *w*. But some Greek inscriptions, also of a good period, were found in this neighbourhood amidst a heap of rubbish of different epochs. A little distance from here, set in a recently made dry stone wall, I found the following fragment, still unpublished, which bears in large characters, of a somewhat ancient form, only three letters, with a vacant space above and to the right, forming, perhaps, *sigla* or some



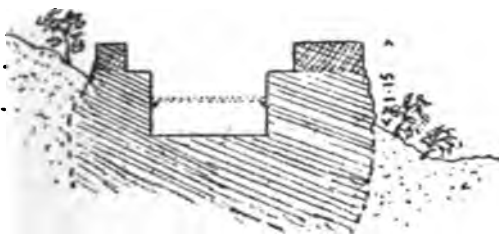
other conventional form, which I am unable to interpret; or, maybe, the initials of three words, of which the middle one might be the name of the city or of the citizens, as, for instance, Δ(αμβόσιον)Ι(τανίων)Κ . . . , or something similar.

Another locality which furnished—even so far back as the time of Admiral Spratt's travels—a considerable number of inscriptions, some of them being in verse, is the necropolis. This was situated to the north of the city in the small valley running down towards the shore of the larger of the two bays we have mentioned. The tombs scattered here and there over this district—the ground is here of a rocky nature and overgrown with brushwood—are not at first sight apparent, so that it is only by clearing away the surface that they can be discovered one by one. But towards the end of the valley, not far from where it opens out towards the shore, there stands, as if to reveal to posterity the position of the cemetery, an enormous mass of gray limestone rock, which in ancient times had been squared on the top, and so

bewn as to serve for a group of tombs all in one block, as may be seen from the two figures, one of which exhibits the plane and the other the vertical section made upon its plane. Round about this huge rock, which (advantage being taken of some natural projections on the surface) were cut two rude borders or parapets, were excavated six (or,



perhaps, seven) tombs, for in the part now defaced to the left of the small upper tomb another cavity may have formerly existed. Four of these are for full-grown persons, and are in length 1.87 mètres, being 0.68 mètres in medium breadth. The other two—one being parallel with the first, the other cut in a different face—must have served for youths



or infants, the greater one measuring 1.45 mètres long, by 0.39 mètres wide, and the lesser only 0.90 mètres long, by the same width, viz., 0.39 mètres. Of the tombs for adults two are double and one still preserves part of a stone slab, which served at the same time as a cover for the tomb below and as a base for the tomb above. I believe that of the others, also, some have likewise a

slab at the bottom, thus serving a double purpose; but this cannot be ascertained, as they are all still full of rubbish.

Close to these various remains, which represent all that now is left of the city of historical times, a group of ruins of another kind, less known and hitherto quite unexplored, but of far greater interest than the former, denotes the site of the prehistoric settlement. Above the smaller—that is, the more southern of the two bays—rises a large hill, which divides the city and the bay of Itanos from the valley called Vai (*Báγι*, = *Báγιν*, means "a palm"), belonging likewise to the territorial possessions of the Toplu-Monastiri. It is covered with a palm-grove, the only one in the whole island, thus giving this locality quite the appearance of an African landscape. Upon this hill may be seen a marvellous work of cyclopean



fortification of a very primitive character. It consists of a colossal wall, about 2 mètres in thickness, which, beginning at the sea, runs along the eastern flank of the hill right up to the top; it then runs along the brow of the hill and comes down the western flank to the southern valley of Itanos. This wall, of which only the lower part is now preserved, where it rests upon the native rock, is formed of two lines of enormous blocks of stone without cement, which have been quarried out of the hill itself, but unsquared and showing no sign of tooling. The wall consists of two constructional lines, the inner one and the outer one, which thus constitute the two faces (the inner and the outer) of the wall itself, the space between being filled up with rubble or stones of a smaller size.

The two subjoined sketches, which represent, one, the horizontal section, the other

the front view, will sufficiently serve to give an idea of its construction.

At the south-west extremity of the wall are to be seen the foundations of a square tower, which must have been an outwork or vedette. Similar remains may be seen also on the eastern extremity, looking up from the sea; and I am told that there is another tower (not, however, observed by me) at the south-east angle near the summit. A stone in the south-west angle bears evident signs of having been worked and squared, probably to give the building in that place greater solidity, unless it be evidence of some later restoration. Within the vast circuit of this boundary wall, especially on the higher parts of the hill and on the inclined plane above, are preserved numerous traces of square buildings of the same character, viz., constructed in like manner of unhewn blocks of stone without mortar, but of smaller dimensions than those of the works of defence.

These buildings, which constitute in themselves a small city or cyclopean encampment, from which the inhabitants, probably, coming down to the plain or to the rising ground below, founded little by little the lower city, form a prehistoric station of the first order, which deserves to be thoroughly investigated. As the foundations of the houses or primitive huts are all preserved, as well as those of the towers of defence, it is not unlikely that objects of domestic use, pottery, arms, and remains of food, might be found in making excavations or in clearing the ground.

I am not in a position to say whether the wall which surrounds this height is connected with the remains of other like walls, which, as I was told by the peasant here, may be seen in some parts of the plain and on other heights in the neighbourhood of Itanos. But the remains of cities and of cyclopean fortifications, as we shall see in the following articles, occur so frequently in all parts of this district, and especially on the eastern coast of Crete, that only by a general and comprehensive study of these works, which sooner or later, in the interests of science, ought certainly to be undertaken, can light be thrown on the prehistoric condition of this furthestmost point of Cretan territory. I am of opinion that such researches will supply the key to solve the questions and

dispel the darkness which hangs over the early population of Crete, its race and origin.

Coming down the hill, and crossing the city and valley of Itanos, in the direction of south to north, we find beyond the necropolis a pathway which, climbing up the heights rising to the north of the bay and passing through a rough and rocky district, leads to the point called Capo Sidero. The ancient path certainly traversed, at least, the principal points of the actual line of this locality. Upon the rocks which border the pathway beyond the isthmus of Tenda I was able, by means of information received from one of the monks of Toplu, to ascertain the existence of numerous inscriptions, consisting almost exclusively of proper names of persons, which, I think, may have been left as mementoes either by pilgrims who had been to visit the sanctuary of Athenia Salmonia, or by workmen employed in the stone quarries of the neighbourhood. One of the inscriptions, in fact, bears the name of a slave who was a hewer of stones, as signifies the Greek epithet, *lithokopos*, written close to it. An archaic inscription of four lines, the sole witness of this epoch which we possess from the territory of Itanos (besides the small and fragmentary signature of the workman found upon the figure of a dolphin by the English admiral, Spratt), is, I must add, also to be found upon one of these blocks; but it is so badly preserved that very little meaning can be safely extracted from it—indeed, it does not show clearly anything more than the name of the inhabitants of Itanos, the Itanii, and that of Athena, the divinity of the promontory.

Here and there with these inscriptions are to be found also some figures roughly scratched by way of pastime, as, for instance, ships, heads of bulls and other animals, etc., as well as some *pinakes* or *tabula lusoria*, used for playing with little stones or with the *pessoi*, formed of diverse concentric squares, so arranged or made as to resemble figures of the labyrinth which we see stamped on the coins of Cnossos. As far as I myself am concerned, I succeeded in copying some of these inscriptions and figures during the first expedition sent by the Italian Government, and I have already published them in the

Florentine museum of Professor Comparetti for classical antiquity; but scattered about over a considerable tract of country may be observed the traces of many others, which at some future date may, under favourable conditions of light, be perhaps deciphered and copied.

At the far end, where the promontory thrusts out into the sea, at the extreme northern limit of the territory of Itanos, where now stands the lighthouse, rose in these days the temple of Athena Salmonia. Admiral Spratt has already described the remains, which, as it would appear, are to be identified with some ruined constructions or walls, now half submerged under the sea at the spot where the coast forms its last curve, and presents the characteristic features of the description left us by Apollonius Rhodius (iv. 1693, and following). A little above can now be seen the chapel, dedicated to St. Isidore of Pelusium (*Haghios Isidoros*, and, in vulgar, *Haghios Sideros*), wherein is buried the name the cape actually bears. In the eastern wall lies embedded an inscription, probably coming from the destroyed temple, which contains the thanksgiving of a certain Hiaron and a certain Pheidon. Another inscription is to be found fixed in the wall above the door of a construction adjoining the lighthouse; but it comes, so I was assured, from Erimopolis, from the ruins of which it was taken together with other stones as building material. I do not wish to omit recording it here, because, although small and apparently insignificant, it is, from a certain point of view, one of the most important texts collected during my campaign at Itanos, furnishing as it does an important contribution to the history of astronomy amongst the Greeks. It contains, in characters which are not later than the fourth century B.C., the dedication made by a certain patron to Zeus Epopsios of a *heliotropion* or of some instrument made to determine the winter solstice, that period of the year in which, amongst the ancients, all navigation used to be interrupted. The words referring to the use of the instrument show that it was like the apparatus placed by the celebrated astronomer, Meton, on the Pnyx at Athens, and help us at the same time to understand what has been handed down to us concern-

ing its construction by one of the scholiastes of Aristophanes and Ælianus.

(To be continued.)



Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 164, vol. xxiv.)

CUMBERLAND.

KIRKOSWALD: ST. RENALD'S WELL.

BISHOP NICHOLSON was of opinion that the spring which issued from the west end of Kirkoswald Church was the ancient well of the Saxons, and which was afterwards exorcised and dedicated to Christian uses. It undoubtedly served the purposes of baptism. The church was built over it, and called after the saint's name. No one can visit the spot without admiring its adaptation for the site of a religious house, its retirement helping a life of piety and contemplation.—Rev. J. Wilson, *Penrith Observer*.

IRTHINGTON: HOLY WELL.

At Irthington, rising in the churchyard boundary, was the well called "How," or "Ha," evidently a corruption of "Holy" Well, which served the saint on his visit to this place for preaching and baptizing. In one of the church windows of modern date there were two medallions of St. Kentigern, one a full-length figure, and the other a representation of him preaching to the Britons. The encroachment of the river Eden at Grinsdale is said to have obliterated the well.—*Ibid*.

BROMFIELD: ST. KENTIGERN'S WELL.

In Bromfield there were plenty of legends connected with this well. It is situated in a field near the churchyard. The present vicar, the Rev. R. Taylor, with reverent care, had it cleared and enclosed with a circular vaulted dome of stone, on which he placed

an appropriate inscription. Hutchinson, in his *History of Cumberland*, speaks with regret of the suppression of this well. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, one who knew St. Kentigern's Well at Bromfield, and who had a high idea of the use of such places, wrote a beautiful ballad of ten verses, of which he selected the three following :

Look north, look south, look east, look west,
The country smiles with plenty blest ;
For every hill and plain and dell
Stands thick with corn round Helly Well.

To usher in the new-born May
The country round came here to play ;
But where's the tongue or pen can tell
The feats then played at Helly Well.

Thrice happy people ! long may ye
Enjoy your rural revelry ;
And dire misrule and discord fell
Be far—O far—from Helly Well.—*Ibid.*

DALSTON : HOLY WELL.

The Holy Well near Dalston is very interesting, and had some connection with Carlisle. It is situated in the Shawk quarries, about two miles west of the village. These quarries supplied the white freestone for building Christ Church, Carlisle, and were supposed to have been opened in Roman times for materials to build the portion of the Great Wall west of Carlisle. The Holy Well, still called Helly Well, springs out of the limestone rock. It was remarkable for the religious rites formerly performed around it on certain Sundays by the villagers in the neighbourhood. The good spirit of the well was sought out and supposed to teach its votaries the virtues of temperance, health, cleanliness, simplicity, and love. Worse customs we might have, but few, if any, persons nowadays seek its blessings, and the old faith in its powers has died out. Not far from this well at the written rocks of Shawkbeck is Tom Smith's Leap, so called from a legend of some moss-trooper who, when pursued with hottrod, jumped down and was killed rather than fall into the hands of justice.—*Ibid.*

TORPENHOW :

At Bothel, in the parish of Topenhow, a stream rises from a well which supplies the village with water. The proverbial "oldest

inhabitant" asserted that this stream ran blood on the day of King Charles's martyrdom. He would not be surprised to hear that the "Boulder Stone" in the vicinity was carried from Norway by the fairies. If they believed the same authority, Plumbland put in a claim for the virtues of this well also, but one could not decide to which parish it belonged.—*Ibid.*

ARTHURET : ST. MICHAEL'S WELL.

Near the church of Arthuret is St. Michael's Well, which is still looked upon as the ancient place of baptism, and under the special protection of St. Michael, to whom that church, on account of the well, was dedicated.—*Ibid.*

KIRKANDREWS-ON-EDEN : ST. ANDREW'S WELL.

Only one well has been discovered dedicated to St. Andrew in the county, which is situated in the churchyard of Kirkandrews-on-Eden, and is not affected by the most intense frost or the longest drought. It is another of the many instances where holy wells were used for sacred purposes, placed conveniently for the service of the church.—*Ibid.*

ESKDALE : ST. CATHERINE'S WELL.

At the head of the charming valley of Eskdale stands the interesting little church dedicated to St. Catherine. Just outside the churchyard wall is St. Catherine's Well. In olden times, on the feast-day of the saint the fairs were held on the north side of the chapel yard, when the usual commodities were bought and sold by the dalesmen. The font, which is a neat specimen of Early English style, bears St. Catherine's wheel, as also does some very old glass in a few of the windows. To the north of the church is a rock called Bell Hill, where the chapel bell is said to have been hung. It is more likely a relic of the old fire-worship of Beltan, of which our pagan ancestors were so fond.—*Ibid.*

KIRKHAMPTON : TODDEL WELL.

No one now seeks Toddell Well in the township of Longrigg. It was formerly the belief in this parish that the waters of this well had a similar efficacy to the pool of Bethesda, where scrofula sores and all sorts

of skin diseases could be healed. A bonfire was an annual dissipation on the eve of St. John the Baptist, the lads and lasses rushing through the smoke and flames singing "Awake, awake, for sin gale's sake."—*Ibid.*

GILCRUX: TOMMY TACK.

In a field a little to the east of the village of Gilcrux there are two springs some fifty yards apart; one has fresh water, and the other salt and of medicinal qualities. The salt water well is named the "Tommy Tack," but by some "Funny Jack."—*Ibid.*

BRISCOE: ST. NINIAN'S WELL.

Miss Losh, who will be long remembered in this county for her works of piety and love, extended her protecting care to St. Ninian's Well at Briscoe, erecting over it a semicircular arch, and cutting upon it a characteristic inscription.—*Ibid.*

PENRITH WELLS.

The only church in the diocese dedicated to St. Ninian is at Penrith. Penrith was once noted, and has some fame still, for the number of its wells. The whole month of May was set apart for special observance of customs and ceremonies to be performed on each Sunday. There were four wells with a Sunday allocated for honouring each well. The Fontinalia opened at Skirsgill on the first Sunday; then in order Clifton, afterwards the well at the Giant's Caves, supposed to be St. Ninian's; and, lastly, at Dicky Bank, on the fellside, where the festivities were concluded. The chief of these gatherings was at Clifton on the Sunday after the Ascension. This was remarkable. The feast of the Ascension was chosen by the early Christians to commemorate the return of spring, and gatherings of this kind were used to thank God for the continuance of His providence to man. It was the special season for the dressing and decoration of wells as emblematical of immortality, when taken in connection with the Christian festival, the flowers symbolizing the transitoriness of human life. But in later years the Penrith observance was woefully debased: *corruptio optimi est pessima*. At Clifton the old custom only survived in brutal fights, both of cocks and men, as well as drinking bouts and other

orgies, which would have disgraced the Floralia of the ancient Greeks. These disorders have been suppressed within living memory. The rites at the Giant's Caves were harmless enough, and similar to those at Greystoke and other places in Cumberland. The remnant of the great past appeared in the middle of this century amongst the children in the custom of "shaking bottles" over the well with certain incantations, hence the day was called "shaking bottle Sunday." It was supposed that these customs were fostered by the celebrated hermit who dwelt in these caves, and was the object of reverence throughout the district.—*Ibid.*

GILSLAND.

"In Cumberland there is a spring,
And strange it is to tell,
That many a fortune it will make,
If never a drop they sell."

The above prophetic rhymes are popularly understood to allude to Gilsland Spa, respecting which there is a very curious tradition, viz., that on the medicinal virtues being first discovered, the person who owned the land, not resting satisfied, as would appear, with his profits which the influx of strangers to the place had caused, built a house over the spring, with the intention of selling the waters. But his avarice was punished in a very singular manner, for no sooner had he completed his house than the spring dried up, and continued so till the house was pulled down; when lo! another miracle, it flowed again as before. Whether true or false, this story of antiquity forces a most beautiful moral and religious precept.—Clarke's *Survey of the Lake*.

COWT OF KEILDAR'S POOL.

The Cowt of Keildar was a powerful chief in the district wherein Keildar Castle is situated adjacent to Cumberland. He was the redoubtable enemy of Lord Soulis, and perished in an encounter on the banks of the Hermitage. Being encased in armour, he received no hurt in battle, but falling in retreating across the stream, his opponents, to their everlasting shame be it written, held him beneath the water till he was drowned. That portion of the river in which he perished is to this day known as the Cowt of Keildar's Pool.

CALDEW: ST. KENTIGERN'S WELL.

But the Caldew had not been so impious at Caldbeck, as St. Kentigern's Well was still *in statu quo*, near the churchyard. Steps to this well were formerly constructed out of the relics of an old font. The Rev. James Thwaites, a former rector, had these restored to their proper use.—*Ibid.*

GREYSTOKE: ST. KENTIGERN'S WELL.

In Greystoke, about a mile away on the borders of this parish, there seemed to be a most interesting memorial of St. Kentigern in a well much visited by strangers and farmers called "Thanet Well." His mother's name was "Thenew." Fordun called her "Thanes," and Camerarius "Themets" or "Thennet," so the change from this last name to "Thanet" was not by any means so violent as that which had converted her church in Glasgow into St. Enoch's! The connection of the Earls of Thanet with this country was of far too recent a date for this name to have been attached to an ancient well, and one too far away from their possessions.—*Ibid.*

CASTLE-SOWERBY.

There was an ancient well in the vicarage garden at Castle Sowerby, which probably once bore the saint's name, but was now forgotten. It had been carefully cased with hewn stones, to which there seemed to have been formerly a roof.—*Ibid.*

MELMERBY: ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S WELL.

Richard Singleton, the rector of Melmerby, who died in 1684, wrote as follows (Machell MSS.):

"Wee have sev'all wells in the parish, whereof 4 are more remarkable than the rest. Imp. Margett Hardies well, which is in the Gale intack: some say it will purge both waies, but this I am sure of that if any drink of it (as I have done when hunting) they will presently become very hungry. It was so called from a woman of that name who frequented it daily, and lived to a great age: they report her to have been a witch. Secondly, Fen hiey well, famous for Sir Lancelott's (Threlkeld) father frequenting it, and this they say will cure the . . . or . . . Thirdly, Kep-gob-well, which is upon the mountains, and in the drought of summer

is a great relief to man and horse when we bring downe our peates. Fourthly, The Ladies well, which is in the Lord's parke, and is good for dressing butter with."—*Ibid.*

HUTTON: COLLINSON'S WELL.

The church of St. John the Baptist was Hutton. Little remain to tell either of the castle or well on Hutton Common, but both were popularly known as having been named after one Collinson. There was a tradition, with every probability of truth, that when King Charles marched his men on the road through this parish he turned aside and drank out of Collinson's Well. He had been unable to connect these wells with the saints' name to whom the churches were dedicated.—*Ibid.*

ASPATRIA: BISHOP'S WELL.

There was formerly a well in the glebe field near the church, by some called the Bishop's Well.—*Ibid.*

PATTERDALE: ST. PATRICK'S WELL.

St. Patrick's Well is situated near the chapel in Patterdale.

CASTERTON: ST. COUME'S OR COLUMBA'S WELL.

The well dedicated to this saint is also near the chapel.

DERBYSHIRE.

ASHFORD-IN-THE-WATER: SKINNER'S WELL.

The well or spring of water is situated in a little dell at the foot of Great Shacklow, a perfect cavern or grotto overgrown with moss and verdure. It was customary here on Easter morning, as at Tideswell, to drink of this water after putting in some sugar.

WILNE: ST. CHAD'S WELL.

The church of St. Chad at Wilne is a remarkable specimen of mediæval architecture, and its massive tower is a notable feature in the lower part of the Derwent Valley, being about a mile above the estuary of that river with the Trent. The interior of the church has a font which is altogether unique, while the Willoughby Chapel contains the remains of a noble family who once resided in the parish, which at one time included, besides the hamlets of Wilne or Wilton, on each side of the Derwent, the townships or chapelries of Sawley, Long Eaton, Breaston

Risley, and the places of Draycott, Hopwell, and Wiltshorpe. Near the church are some farm buildings where was a well, now, it is said, closed, but which is stated to be the well of St. Chad, the first Bishop of Lichfield, who ruled over the diocese from A.D. 669 to A.D. 672. Repingdon, Repington, afterwards called Repton, had been previously the headquarters of Christianity for what was then termed *mercie*, *i.e.*, the "marches," or districts bordering upon Wales. Previous to this time the Britons, the former inhabitants, had been driven westwards by the advancing tide of Teutons, or Angles and Saxons, and many were the struggles between the rival races ere the conflict ceased. For many years the Celts maintained their footing in some portions of the country, but in time the whole of the large district of which St. Chad's diocese consisted, and which is said at one time to have held in its limits no less than nineteen counties, became Anglicised. Of St. Chad previously but little is known. During his episcopate, which lasted but two and a half years, his piety and zeal for the spread of the Gospel shone out with effulgence. It was his custom, as of others in those times of strife, to missionize, and this he did on foot until compelled by the metropolitan to ride on horseback. It is supposed that Christianity was thus first planted at Wilne, and that the well at that place was used for the purpose of baptizing the early converts. St. Chad, as might be expected, has numerous churches dedicated to his memory, amongst which may be mentioned the venerable church of St. Chad (Stowe), Lichfield, and the round church at Shrewsbury, besides the recently-erected church of St. Chad at Derby.



On Chronograms.

By JAMES HILTON, F.S.A.

(Continued from vol. xxii., p. 159.)

VIII.

BEARING in mind that the chief intention of this series of papers is to place on record the existence of rare works in chronogrammatic literature which, during a continuance of my researches, may be recovered from oblivion,

VOL. XXIV.

I proceed now to notice more at large what was but casually mentioned in the *Antiquary*, xvii. 152, and what I still regard as the most remarkable of such works; for although I have made known many which are specially noteworthy, this one—a fine example of printing in bold type—stands forward and claims for itself a place in the front rank as the most astonishing of all. The title-page begins "Epigrammata chronico-sacra," etc. Date 1765.

The discovery of this work is a curious incident in the pursuit of book-hunting, carried on through a period of many years; and in this matter I speak of the experience of my friend, the Rev. Walter Begley, and in a lesser degree of my own. A copy of the work reached us about two years ago in unbound sheets; it came from the store of a bookdealer in Germany, who knew not from whence it reached his hands, or how long it had remained in his possession tied up as a parcel. This was our first acquaintance with what we regarded as a wonderful and unique "find," though it was suspected, and is now proved, to be an imperfect copy, and probably for that reason it had been put aside. A few months ago another bookdealer in Germany offered two copies of the same work; these we at once secured, and thus we each became possessed of one copy, both perfect, and in original paper-covered binding; we know not of the existence of another copy. Neither the constant perusal of foreign booksellers' catalogues, nor the personal acquaintance with many foreign libraries, nor the diligent examination of bibliographies, catalogues, and other sources of information at the British Museum library and elsewhere, have thrown any light whatever on this particular book, or afforded any clue to its existence. We had great hope of assistance from one bibliography devoted to record all the published writings of members of the Benedictine Order—"Historia Rei Literariæ Ord. S. Benedicti. Recensuit O. Legipontius. 4 vols. Augustæ Vindel. &c. 1754," fol., by M. Ziegelbauer. Unfortunately, this work was in print nine years before the date of our treasure. This led me to inquire of a member of the Order well known in his sphere of literary research; my question was carefully considered by him and his colleagues, but it led to no discovery

about the book or its author. Thus, our researches having proved fruitless, we conclude that copies of the work must be most rare. It is not safe to assert that others do not exist: no search could be exhaustive, even if every monastic and university library on the Continent were examined and every private collection overhauled. It is beyond our purpose to speculate further on the cause of this rarity, but it may be conjectured that only a few copies ever left the printer's hands, and that a conflagration may have consumed all his stock, and that there was no reprint. Such events have happened in England and elsewhere.

An inspection of the book is enough to establish it as the *chef d'œuvre* of chronogrammatic labour. The contents are entirely in Latin, occupying 736 quarto pages, which, with the exception of about 80, are filled with chronogrammatic hexameter and pentameter verses on various subjects and events between the years 1749 and 1764. A careful computation shows that there are in the volume 12,884 metrical lines, which, with a few prose lines, give a total of 6,515 chronograms! The book consists of 736 pages and an engraved frontispiece. The title-page will admit of this translation: *Sacred chronogrammatic Epigrams to the most holy Trinity, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, to the Blessed Virgin Mary conceived without original sin, to Saint Joseph her husband, to the holy Saint Benedict our patron, to Saint Anno the founder of the abbey of Graffschafften, and to other patron saints in heaven; collected and dedicated by someone who is of the same abbey, a professed priest of the order of Saint Benedict. To which are added at the end, some miscellaneous epigrams. Printed at Cologne at the cost of Joan: Jacobus Horst, bookseller, in the year of our Lord 1765.*

It is singular that the author of this extraordinary work should strive to conceal his name; his endeavour is partly frustrated by the official "approbatio" and licence to

print, which it was needful to obtain before going to press and to insert in the book. The author's identity is gradually exposed in this way: the dedication to Frederic, Archbishop of Cologne, printed on the back of the title-page, is signed by the letter L, at the end of this chronogram of the year 1765, "PRO PERENN! VERÆ DEVOTIONIS TESSERA DEDICABAT—L. ABBAS GRAFFSCHAFFTENSIS." The dedicatory address follows in eight pages of prose and chronogram verse, and immediately following it the "Approbatio Theologorum" discloses more of the secret; it is in these words: *Legi Manuscripta Epigrammata Chronico-Sacra, a quodam Abbatiae Graffschafftensis, Ordinis S. Benedicti, Congregationis Cassino-Bursfeldensis Sacerdote (ut satis hinc inde proditur, in Ordine Primo, ab ipso scilicet Reverendissimo Domino Ludovico Abbate) concinnata: Quæ cum nihil ab Orthodoxa fide alienum contineant, imò non solum suavi Poëseos stylo, sed et omnigena devotione atque pietate ad omnia utili abundant, typi beneficio publici Juris fieri dignissima judicavi.* [Officially signed at Deutz on September 18, 1764.] A further "Approbatio" and "Censura" next follow; they also praise the work highly, that it contains nothing contrary to the Catholic faith, and that pure religious instruction is conveyed through elegant poetry, calculated to recall people from the vanities of the age, etc. The author is therein again referred to by the name Ludovicus, or Lewis, the Abbot of Graffschafften. Notwithstanding these official disclosures, which he could not help publishing, the author deprecates all parade and mention of his name in the following words and chronogram verses at the end of his preface: "Lector amice! non sis curiosus Indagator, quis Author sit Chronicorum, sufficiat tibi, quod sit Sacerdos Abbatiae Graffschafftensis sive Primus sive ultimus in Ordine, qui se vivum mortuumque Sacrificiis et precibus tuis commendat. Ora pro eo, et vale!"

ORA PRO EO, ET VALE!

AVTHOREM NON QVÆRE SAGAX, PIVS VTERE LIBRO,
EXHAVRI DVLCEs, QVOS PARIT, ISTE FAVOS.
SED PRECOR, EXVPERA DIVES VIRTVTIBVS ANNOS,
PATAQVE SI VENIVNT, LETVS AD ASTRA VOLA.

} = 1765.

} = 1765.

I.e., Reader! my friend, be not a curious searcher as to who may be the author of the chronograms; let it suffice that he is a priest of the abbey of Graffschafften; whether he be the

first or the last in rank, living or dead, he commends himself to your sacrifices and prayers. Pray for him,—farewell!

O sagacious man, seek not the author; O pious man, use the book, exhaust the sweet honeycomb which it offers. But, O rich man, I pray thee excel thy years in virtues, and when death comes ascend joyfully to the heavens.

It is pretty certain, however, from what may be gathered from the book, and particularly from the occurrence here and there of the initials "A G," and once of "L. A G.," that Lewis, the Abbot of Grafschafften, was the author. It is probable, too, that other brethren there contributed some few of the "epigrams."

So far we have not arrived at the author's name; that, however, is made known with a near approach to certainty by a paper label on the back of my lastly acquired copy, inscribed "Epigrammata Lud: Gronau," in old writing and faded ink. While accepting this as the author's name, I have failed to discover any biographical notice of a person bearing it.

The contents of the work are moral and devotional "epigrams" (perhaps "poems" would be the better designation). Some are descriptive of events, others are "miscellaneous." They are 133 in number, and run to a greater length than compositions which

are generally classed as epigrams. It is explained in the author's preface that he had been for "forty years and more" collecting epigrams, which he amplified for publication in the book, still calling them epigrams, saying that he knew the signification of the word. Many of them are expositions of Christian faith and doctrine as taught by the Roman Church, and expounded by ancient writers and saints. There are 729 "golden" sentences from the "De Imitatione Christi," of which Joannes Gersen, Abbot of Vercelli, is designated as the author, not Thomas à Kempis, the name more familiar to modern readers; all these are turned into chronogrammatic verse couplets. Litanies and hymns from the Roman breviary are similarly treated, as also are leading circumstances in the lives of eminent saints, especially of St. Benedict, to whose Order the author belonged. To specify each would require almost an abstract of the whole book; a few examples must suffice. As the first in order, I take that ancient composition, the "Confession of our Christian faith, commonly called the creed of Saint Athanasius," as it is named in the English rubric. The Latin sentences are given, followed by a particular version thereof in chronogram by our author, and signed "A G." [Abbas Grafschafftensis], making the date 1749.

EPIGRAMMA PRIMUM

MYSTERIA SS. TRINITATIS,
EX DOCTRINA S. ATHANASII EXCERPTA
VERSIBVS EXHIBENS. } =1749.

Anno 1749.

QVISQVIS VIS SALVVS FIERI, SINE LABE VETVSTÆ
AC DIVÆ FIDEI SENSU TENENDA TENET: } =1749.

QVÆ NISI CREDIDERIS, VEL VT INVIOATA RESERVES,
IGNI PERPETVO PRÆDA SVPIA RVES. } =1749.

TRES SVNT PERSONÆ, DEVS EST HIC TRINVS ET VNVS,
VNVS ADORATVR: SIC TENET VNA FIDES. } =1749.

PERSONAS NEQVE CONFVNDAS: SVBSTANTIA SIMPLEX
VERAQVE PERSONIS EST, LATET VNA TRIBVS. } =1749.

Etc., etc.

At page 183 there is a prayer for peace, with an introduction in cabala form, which gives the date 1757, the second year of the "Seven Years' War." The key is found in the vowels, which stand for figures according to their natural order. By adding together the sums thus made by each word the date is

arrived at. This is a very unusual kind of chronogram, if that word can be so applied.* The following are characteristic extracts:

* The same prayer, wanting the last word here used to make another date, is given in *Antiquary*, xx. 23. I have met with it elsewhere. See pp. 327, 374, where the author uses it for two other dates.

EPIGRAMMA XXXIII.

Populorum votis accommodatum. Anno finiente, 1757.

1. 1 2. 4 3 2. 3. 32 5. 4 3. 531. 4. 2. 135. 53. 5 2. 4. 4 3. 33. 5. 25. 4 2. 1 2.
Da pacem Domine in diebus nostris, quia non est alius, qui pugnet pro nobis nisi tu Deus noster. Amen!

ASPICE VOTA DEVS, POPVLVS QVÆ FVNDIT VBIQVE,
QVI NOBIS SOLVS NOSTRA PETITA DABIS. } =1757.

IANVA CLAVDATVR IANI, SAT PRATA BIBERVNT
SANGVINIS EFFVSI: PAX MALÈ RVPTA FAVE. } =1757.

PAX OPTANDA VENI, VOTISQVE FAVETO BONORVM,
NON VLTRA FVSO PRATA CRVORE FLVANT. Etc. } =1757.

PLANXERVNT, PLANGVNT TRISTES SVA PIGNORA MATRES,
QVÆ RAPVIT BELLII DIRVS VBIQVE RIGOR. } =1757.

PLANGIT VTERQVE STATVS, PLANGIT CVM CIVE COLONVS,
ET CRESCENS IVVENIS PLANGIT ET IPSE SENEX. } =1757.

HOSTIS VBIQVE FVRENS DENVDAT FRVGIBVS AGROS,
HOSTIBVS EKOSIS SPICA DECORA RVIT. } =1757.

OPPIDA VASTANTVR, VIX VLLI PARCITVR VRBI,
PRESSVRÆ PATRÆ GENS PERONVSTA GEMIT. } =1557.

TEMPLAQVE LÆDVNTVR, TVÆ VIX HOSTIBVS ARÆ:
NONNE PROFANANTVR VASA FVRORE SACRA? } =1757.

CONSVLIT ALMA SVO PRÆSENS VIX VIRGO FVDORI,
NI FVGIAT, PERIIT VIRGINITATIS HONOR. } =1757.

DEVOTVS SEXVS NON EST SECVRVS AB HOSTE,
IS PATITVR CASVS MARTE FVRENTE SVOS. } =1757.

PARCE DEVS POPVLIS, TVA SVNT HÆC IVSTA FLAGELLA,
SED POPVLVS SVPPLEX VOCE PRECANTE ROGAT. } =1757.

SI TVVS HIC POPVLVS PECCAVIT, PARCE PRECANTI,
TV POPVLI MISERENS NOXIA BELLA FVGA. } =1757.

O DEVS IN VIRTUTE TVÅ PAX FIAT VBIQVE!
PLEBS TIBI FVNESTO SVPPLICAT ORE GEMENS: } =1757.

MVCRO RVRENS TOTIES VAGINÆ RESTITVATVR,
ET STABILIS POPVLOS PAX REDIVIVA BEET. } =1757.

The following "epigram" (at page 584) was also composed by the abbot whilst he was in refuge at Marienthal. It begins:

EPIGRAMMA XCIX.

FLORATVS DEVOTVS EX PATRIA FVGITIVI,
ET IN MARÆ VALLE EXVLIS A.G. } =1762.

Anno 1762. 24 Septemb.

EXVL EGO VENIO, VALLIS VENERANDA MARÆ!
EXVLIS ET TRISTIS VOTA VIRAGO TENE! } =1762.

VIRGO DEI GENITRIX! QVIS TE NON SERVVS AMAREt?
SVAVIS ES AFPECTV SANCTA VIRAGO TVO. } =1762.

EXVL EGO VENIO FÆDO FVGITIVVS AB HOSTE,
SIS FAMVLI CVSTOS VIRGO BEATA TVI. } =1762.

EX CÆLIS MATER FLENTI SVCCVRE CLIENTI:
HEV! FVRIT HOSTIS ATROX, CLAVSTRA FVRORE QVATIT. } =1762.

VIRGO TVO VVLTV, PRÆSENS PETO, RESPICE SERVVM,
E TRISVLIS TANTIS DIVA PATRONA IVVA! } =1762.

SERVVS VBIQVE GEMO, PRÆSENS SVSPIRIA FVNDO:
VOTA TVI SERVI CONSCIA VIRGO FOVE! } =1762.

DIVA DEI GENITRIX SERVI TV SVSCIPE VOTA,
AC SERVO, QVÆSO, DIVA PATRONA FAVE! } =1762.

VERA DEI GENITRIX MIRÅ VIRTUTE NITESCIS;
QVIS VIVENS CAPLET FVRA TRIBVTA SATIS? } =1762.

O DVLCS VIRGO, QVANTI TVA DONA FAVORIS!
EX TE, VIRGO, SATIS DIVA FLVENTA FAVENT. } =1762.

The abbot proceeds further with his prayer his exile, mentioned in the prefatory sentence, in somewhat playful allusion to the valley of and concludes thus :

HÆC Æ CORDE TVI SERVI NOVÆ VOTA RESVRGVNT : }=1762.
DIVA DEI GENITRIX ARA FAVORIS AVE !

A selection from the Psalms of David, in the Latin version, fills many pages with the same turned into chronogram verses on opposite pages ; for example, the following is from page 241 : it points to the abbot's apprehensions for the fate of his monastery during a time of war and tumult in Germany—the "Seven Years' War." All the chronograms make the year 1759.

PSALMUM VI.

CARMINE CHRONICO CONTINENS. ANNO 1759.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Domine ne in furore tuo arguas me, neque in ira tua corripas me. | 1. ABSQVE FVRORE TVO DEVS ARGVE, CORRIPE SERVVM NE, PRECOR, IN NOXAS SÆVIOR IRA FVRAT. }=1759. |
| 2. Miserere mei Domine, quoniam infirmus sum. | 2. SPIRITVS ÆGROTANS EXCVSSIS VIRIBVS ALGET, SED LVTEI SERVI TV MISERERE TVI. }=1759. |
| 3. Sana me Domine, quoniam conturbata sunt ossa mea. | 3. TV DEVS ERGO TVO TVÆ PHARMACA PORRIGE SERVO, NIL TVRBATA SVIS NEXIBVS OSSA VALENT. }=1759. |
| 4. Et anima mea turbata est valdè, sed tu Domine usque quò? | 4. HEV ! TVRBATA SVO QVATITVR MENS CONSCIA NÆVO ! AM INFENSVS ERIS QVÒ DEVS VSQVE REO ? }=1759. |
| 5. Convertere Domine, et eripe animam meam. | 5. ARCVS LAXETVR, NON FVNDANT TE LA FVROREM, SPIRITVS VT TVTVS SIT BONITATE TVÆ : }=1759. |
| 6. Salvum me fac, propter misericordiam tuam. | 6. EX VIRTUTE TVÆ FAVEANT BONA SCVTA SALVTIS SERVO, SALVVS ERIT TE MISERENTE DEO. }=1759. |
| 7. Quoniam non est in morte, qui memor sit tui. | 7. VIX ERIT VLLVS HOMO, QVI POST DATA FATA REVOLVENS INTER LETHÆAS TE VENERETVR AQVAS. }=1759. |
| 8. In inferno autem quis constebitur tibi ? | 8. SED QVIS IN INFERNO LAVDIS TIBI TEXET HONORES ? NVLLVS VBI LAVDIS VERA TRIBVTA FERET. }=1759. |
| 9. Laboravi in gemitu meo. | 9. VSQVE LABORAVI SINGVLTI BVS ÆTHERA PVLSANS, EXTENSÆ DEXTERÆ FLORO PIQVE GEMO. }=1759. |
| 10. Lavabo persingulas noctes lectum meum, lachrymis meis stratum meum rigabo. | 10. LVNA SVAS QVOTIES VOLVET SINVOSA QVADRIGAS, VOTIVO FLETV STRATA LAVABO MEA. }=1759. |
| 11. Turbatus est a furore oculus meus. | 11. LVMINA SVNT VERÈ IVSTO TVRBATA FVRORE : Ô DEVS ! A FLETV NON FVIT VLLA QVIES. }=1759. |
| 12. Inveteravi inter omnes inimicos meos. | 12. PRÔ DOLORE INSENVIT VELVT HOSTES INTER INIQVOS, IVRATI VELVTI QVI MEA FATA VOLVNT. }=1759. |
| 13. Discedite a me omnes, qui operamini iniquitatem : | 13. PRÔ ! FVGIENT OMNES EXOSIS FRAVDIBVS HOSTES, A VVLTV SVBITO TVRBA SCLESTA FVGE ! }=1759. |
| 14. Quoniam exaudivit Dominus vocem fletus mei. | 14. EXAUDIRE DEO PLACVIT SVSPIRIA FLETVS, QVÆ PRONO SERVVS FVDERAT ORE REVVS. }=1759. |
| 15. Exaudivit Dominus deprecationem meam, Dominus orationem meam suscepit. | 15. VOTA PRECESQVE DEVS SERVI RESPEXIT AB ÆTHRA, SVSCEPIT SERVI VOTA PROFVNDÆ DEVS. }=1759. |
| 16. Erubescant et conturbentur vehementer omnes inimici mei ; | 16. HOSTES TVRRENTVR, SVFFVNDANTVRQVE RVORE, QVI MIHI PVGNACES NOXIA BELLA PARANT. }=1759. |
| 17. Convertantur et erubescant valdè velociter. | 17. OMNES VERTANTVR, QVI SPICVLA DIRA VIBRABANT, ET SVBEAT VELOX ORA SVPERBA RVOR. }=1759. |

The "miscellaneous" epigrams are added they are alluded to in the "dedication" as an appendix, with a separate pagination ; already quoted. The title-page is as follows :

"I. H. S., Epigrammata chronico-miscellanea, quæ pro diversitate temporum MUSA RELIGIOSA, Ducatus Westphaliæ, Archidieocesis Coloniensis, inter Angariæ Montes in Valle Declivi abbatiae Graffschafftensis habitans horis vacuis, concepit, et peperit, Coloniæ, Ex officina Horstiana. 1765." The epigrams are all in hexameter and pentameter verse, and are included in the total number already mentioned. In construction they resemble those in the preceding part of the work; transcripts are not needed here, but some of the subjects may be mentioned: Three months' severe winter weather, from the beginning of January to the end of March, when sudden fine weather caused luxuriant growth of vegetation, in 1755; heavy falls of snow in the following May brought destruction; the terrible earthquake at Lisbon on November 1, 1755, is described; peace is enjoyed after the war in

1756; a birthday ode to the Empress Maria Theresa; an ode to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria; an ode to commemorate the recovery of the Archduke Joseph of Austria from an illness of pustules; another to narrate how the abbey of Graffschafften was, during the war, put under excessive contribution, to be paid to the enemy within fourteen days; the abbot seeks refuge in the woods on May 15, 1759; the battle of Maxen, when 15,000 Prussians and three generals were taken prisoners, on November 21, 1759; on the election of Maximilian Frederic to the archbishopric of Cologne; the abbot for the fourth time flies to a sylvan retreat in 1762; intense heat prevailed throughout May and until June 8. These and other poems to the number of 30 fill the appendix; all are composed in chronogram. The following "Epiphonema" terminates the volume:

OMNIBVS IN REBVS FINIS SIT TRINVS ET VNVS,	} = 1764.
QVI DEVS EST VERVS, QVI BENE CVNCTA REGIT.	
QVI BONITATE DEVS GRESSVS ACTVSQVE GVBERNET,	} = 1764.
Vt VITÆ CVRSVS SIT BENE TVTVS. AMEN!	
DEO PATRI, ET FILIO, AC SPIRITVI SANCTO	} = 1764.
SIT SEMPER ET SINE FINE HONOR.	

The varied contents of the book have led to more extended extracts than were at first intended; they but imperfectly represent the scope of the work, which is as full of pious teaching as it is of commendable chronograms. The dates marked by the chronograms are generally those of events of varied importance in the time of the abbot Ludovicus, a harmless employment of leisure time in peaceful days, as well as a recreation to the abbot in the days of his exile during the Seven Years' War. I have not discovered any memoir of the abbot or any other work from his pen; doubtless he wrote much besides. The abbey is mentioned in Migne's *Encyclopédie Théologique*, vol. xvi., and in *Des Abbayes et Monastères*, col. 350, to this effect: "Graffschafft, an abbey of the Benedictine Order in Westphalia, among the hills in the diocese of Cologne. Founded by Saint Anno, Archbishop of Cologne, about 1072. A monastery celebrated for its learning and science."

Note to ANTIQUARY, xx. 25.—The monument at Trèves, bearing inscriptions to Kostka and Gonzaga, was probably erected in front of the schools, to en-

courage the youths to take example by the saints Stanislas Kostka and Aloysius Gonzaga, two youths so eminent for their piety that they were canonized by Pope Benedict XIII. in the year 1726. They had been under the auspices of the Society of the Jesuits, by whom their history was preserved, and it may be read in two modern compilations, *The Life of St. Stanislas Kostka* and *The Life of St. Aloysius Gonzaga*, both edited by E. H. Thompson.

(To be continued.)



Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

No. VII.—SHEFFIELD.

By JOHN WARD.



HE blacker the town, the brighter the park," is perhaps not wholly beyond contradiction, nevertheless it is emphatically true of Sheffield. Whether due to mere contrast with the dingy brickwork and the sooty

hall of this metropolis of steel or not, its Weston Park is charmingly green, most tastefully arranged, and well kept to almost a fault, and all within a quarter of an hour of the centre of the town. Crowning a knoll of this small "Knife-grinder's Garden" is the new Mappin Art Gallery; its stately portico and Ionic colonnades recalling some Greek temple. The Public Museum, which joins and somewhat disfigures it, is a plain and unpretentious stone building, originally a private residence, and for this reason quite unsuited to its present purpose, in spite of the many internal alterations. Two excellent rooms, however, were added to the rear at the time of the conversion, each about 72 feet long, well lighted from the roof, and, in fact, all that can be desired.

This institution, together with the Public Library, is maintained under the usual act, and in addition, a local act authorizing a rate of 2d. in the pound. Its range of exhibits is extensive, including most branches of natural history, as biology, geology, palæontology, and mineralogy; objects illustrative of the manufactures; and archæology, with which alone we have to do. An excellent *Visitor's Guide*, by Mr. E. Howarth, F.R.A.S., the curator, was issued in 1883, but is now of little use, as considerable additions have been made to the museum since that date, and the whole is now undergoing re-arrangement. To judge from the annual report just issued the institution is in a very progressive condition, highly appreciated, and well supported. The large number of objects presented during the past twelve months bears witness to the living interest taken in it by the public. All this is borne out by the museum itself: it has, in spite of its faulty cases and the work of re-arrangement, a well-cared-for appearance, and there is an absence of the curiosity-show element.

It is no exaggeration to say that in this respect it differs from nine-tenths of our provincial museums, which are, as a rule, without method or good labelling, and dip into every branch of natural history, archæology, and other museum subjects, without being thorough in any. In an institution like the British Museum, with the nation at its back, we expect to find every branch well represented. But it is otherwise with provincial museums.

Too often the funds at their disposal are barely adequate to maintain them, let alone the purchasing of show objects. If it is impossible for these museums to be thorough in everything, let them at all events be thorough in something. What should this something be? For many reasons it should relate to the locality. Thorough as the great national museums may be in all that they take cognizance of, we cannot expect their contents to be grouped otherwise than from national stand-points—British, Irish, French, Greek, etc. To be more specific would entail almost interminable subdivision. If, on the other hand, we wish to make a minor district, as a county, our study, the fitness of things demands that the collection should be at some accessible spot within it; for there will be the greater number of those who make the district the object of study.

Judged by this standard, the Sheffield museum ranks high, despite its miscellaneous character. Local cutlery, old as well as recent (for from the time when Chaucer described his miller of Trompington as wearing a "Shefeld thwitel" in his hose, this town has been foremost in the cutler's art) is well represented. But of greater interest to the readers of the *Antiquary*, perhaps, is the Bateman Collection, and to it we give the precedence. This collection was commenced by the late Mr. W. Bateman, of Middleton Hall, near Bakewell, Derbyshire, and was brought to its final state of perfection by his son, the late Mr. Thomas Bateman, the well-known antiquary and author of *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, and *Ten Years' Diggings*. It was deposited in a special building at Lomberdale, near this hall, and was esteemed to be one of the best private museums in England. He died in 1861; and the collection was "permanently lent" to Sheffield by the present Mr. Bateman in 1876. Its crowning glory is the remarkable array of barrow antiquities—the proceeds of the openings of nearly 500 of these grave-mounds, ranging in time from the Long Barrow era to that of the English conversion to Christianity, which form the chief subject-matter of the above two works. With the exception of a few stragglers, these barrows belonged to two widely separated districts. The larger and more interesting is a

wild Mountain-limestone stretch of country, containing about 230 square miles, south of Buxton and bisected by the romantic Dove; hence a portion of it is in east Derbyshire, and the rest in the adjacent parts of Staffordshire. Barrows to the number of about 350 were opened in this area; a few by Mr. William Bateman between the years 1821 and 1827, a few still earlier by various explorers, but the great majority by Mr. Thomas Bateman, in conjunction with Mr. Carrington of Wetton, Staffordshire, between 1843 and 1860. The other district is the vicinity of Pickering in Yorkshire. In this, the late Mr. Ruddock, who, like Mr. Carrington, handed over all the proceeds to the Lomberdale Museum, investigated, but with less care and system, about 100 barrows or their sites between 1849 and 1853. In 1856 he removed to Whitby and there obtained a few remains from barrows.

The rest of the collection consists (to quote the headings as given in a *Descriptive Catalogue*, published by Mr. Bateman in 1855) of Celtic, Roman and Romano-British, Teutonic, Mediæval, Old English, Egyptian, Etruscan, and Greek antiquities; relics connected with remarkable persons and localities; arms and armour; and (with which we have nothing to do) collections illustrative of the arts and manufactures. In these, as before, the Derbyshire element preponderates, and for this reason, while regretting that the collection was not deposited in Derby, it must be admitted that the choice of Sheffield was most happy, as the town is not only close to the border of that county, but in sentiment is so closely connected, as to merit the epithet, "The Capital of the Peak."

The Bateman Collection occupies most of one of the large rooms above alluded to, the other being devoted to natural history, and quite outside our subject, beyond that it contains a small collection from the caves of Cresswell Crags, excavated some years ago by Professor Boyd Dawkins, Rev. Magens Mello, and others. So far as the work of re-arrangement has gone little fault is to be found with the details. The tickets are plainly written. The new wall-cases are excellent; their glass tops admitting a good down-light. The old table-cases, however, are wretched, letting in the dust so freely

that some of the new tickets are quite obscured; but in due course these will be replaced with new ones of approved type.

If the new arrangement, however, is to be on the lines of the present, it will, I think, be open to adverse criticism. Some of the barrow antiquities are grouped together according to their kinds, celts with the celts, vessels with the vessels, and so forth; while many of the smaller objects are grouped under the heads of their respective barrows. This is most unsatisfactory. *All* the objects should be grouped one way or else the other. Each method has its advantages; but while the latter is better for study, it has the objection that the objects are distributed instead of being massed together according to their kinds, thereby rendering comparison difficult. This difficulty, however, can in a measure be remedied by the adoption of suitable table-cases, containing longitudinal shelves gently rising step-like as they recede. If in each barrow (or rather, *interment*) group, the flint implements were placed at the foot, while those of bone, bronze, and iron, the skulls, and the vessels, occupied in succession the shelves behind, it is obvious that these different sorts of objects would be disposed in longitudinal rows, each on its own shelf. A little patience in the selection of the groups would prevent overcrowding and blank spaces here and there on the shelves; and the resulting overlap would not be serious if the names of the barrows were conspicuous on the tickets. Cuttings from Mr. Bateman's works, giving accounts of the openings of the barrows, would, if neatly mounted on cards and placed in these cases, convert the whole into a monograph of the highest antiquarian value, illustrated with the proceeds themselves. If, however, the other system is adopted instead, the tickets relating to the two barrow areas should be in distinctive colours. Some further hints, particularly with regard to maps, might be taken from Driffield Museum (recently described in this magazine), with which our present museum has many affinities.

The first table-case (C. 1) in the large room exhibits a choice and varied assortment of stone-celts, axes, axe-hammers, and hammers; balls and other objects of sandstone,

including several pieces with those mysterious conical depressions sometimes found in barrows; and flint implements—javelin and arrow-heads, flakes, saws, etc. These are largely derived from the grave-mounds, and Derbyshire is strongly represented. Among them is an elegant battle-axe from Borrowash, near Derby, which is illustrated in Evans's *Stone Implements* (Fig. 128). But for delicacy and accuracy of shape and workmanship a small variegated jasper hammer from Castleton-in-the-Peak, surpasses all that I have yet seen. A less perfect one from Stanton, near Bakewell, is almost identical with one illustrated by Evans—Fig. 157. These surely were never intended for use.

The next case (C. 5) is mainly devoted to bronze. It contains an extensive show of celts, many of them Irish, and particularly so, the socketed variety. One Irish example is apparently of very early type, having the shape of an ordinary stone celt. There are several chisels, and a small but highly typical set of spear-heads; one, very fine and about 14 inches long, from the Thames at Battersea, is very similar to Fig. 406, Evans's *Bronze Implements*. Three of the five or six bronze swords were also found in the Thames. The daggers are interesting on account of the large number from the Derbyshire and Staffordshire tumuli. These are noticeable for their shortness and the three rivets with which they were fastened to their handles. From their flat blade-like character they would be better termed dagger-knives: several are illustrated in Evans. Among the ornaments of this alloy are rings, bracelets, a Gaulish girdle-clasp, and a Scotch torque. Then follow some spindle-whorls, lathe-turned and otherwise; and some quartz pebbles from barrow interments, where they were doubtless deposited by the mourners with some religious intent. Several groups of well-made flint implements—arrow-heads of various shapes, flakes, and flake-saws—are arranged in small square frames. In similar frames are the smaller proceeds of a few barrows opened by the late Mr. T. Bateman and his colleagues—Ribden, New Inns, Greenlow, Waterhouses, Elkstone, Wardlow, Upper Haddon, Bailey Hill, Mouselow, Longnor, Brassington Moor, Ryestone Grange, and Rusden, all in the vicinity of the Dove.

The objects from the last-mentioned barrow should interest Sheffielders, in that the much-oxidized blade of a *clasp-knife* was found therein, associated with a small coin of Constantius Chlorus and a comb. The most interesting relics of these frames are the beautiful jet necklaces from British barrows at Hasling Houses, Cowlow (two), Windle Nook, Grindlow, and a small barrow near the celebrated circle of Arborlow, all in the above district. The latter necklace consists of no less than 423 separate pieces. Some beads and iron knives from Saxon graves, and a few objects from the site of a Romano-British village at Wetton, excavated by Mr. Carrington, complete these framed exhibits. Of decidedly Roman age are some silver torques, earrings, and bracelets; an annular brooch of ivory; a massive and highly ornamented fibula of gilt-copper, etc. There is a fine display of bone and ivory bodkins and pins, chiefly from York; some of their heads are exquisitely carved. A bronze trident-like object from a Roman site near Middleton Hall, was, I think, the head of the weapon with which the *retiarus* defended himself against the *secutor* in the gladiatorial contests.

Roman antiquities are continued to the next case (C. 8). Conspicuous are some bronze statuettes, among which we descry a gladiator from Herculaneum, a Mercury with a purse, a spirited Mars, a Hercules from York, a Bacchus appropriately tottering against the glass side of the case, and somebody else who has quite collapsed. The rude figure of a lion is described in Bateman's *Catalogue* as a Wendic idol. Among the Roman odds and ends are several bronze steelyards, one from York, and another very diminutive; a beautiful steelyard weight from Cirencester; some lamps; and two sandal-shaped potter's stamps—all of the same material. Of earlier date, perhaps, are the bronze Irish pins; but certainly of later date are two necklaces of amber and porcelain-like beads, one from a Saxon grave at Wyaston, Derbyshire, and the other from Germany, and the silver edgings and ornaments of a leathern drinking vessel, from the highly prolific grave of a Saxon warrior at Benty Grange, also in Derbyshire. Of still later date are a thirteenth-century bronze cir-

cular brooch, bearing the words, "Ave Mariæ Graciæ Pl.," found near Derby, several inscribed purse suspenders, and a series of small and quaint pewter or lead objects—brooches, crucifixes, and pilgrims' badges. Most of these bear religious devices, as the Virgin and Child, Thomas-à-Becket, a bishop, St. Mary on a crescent; some, however, are grotesque and humorous, one having an ape in a monk's cowl. Several encaustic tiles (two embossed ones from the ruins of Leicester Abbey being very unusual); a large fragment of stone, labelled "Runic Inscription from a churchyard in Derbyshire," but no locality given; and a series of seals and their facsimiles complete this case.

The next (C. 12) is perhaps the most interesting of the whole collection, and the first objects that catch the eye carry us back to pre-Roman times. The most noticeable is a magnificent crescent-shaped Irish gorget of thin gold, the ends terminating in circular discs. The surface is finely engraved with lines and chevrons, very similar to the ornamentation of the British sepulchral ware. A gold tiara, nearly 6 inches long, decorated with *repoussé* work, is said to have been found in the Thames; and there are some beautiful torques of twisted rods of the same metal. The specimens of Saxon jewelry indicate the high state of art reached by our ancestors of the seventh and eighth centuries. A circular brooch about 2 inches in diameter is undoubtedly one of the finest examples extant of their work; it was discovered more than a century ago, in a barrow near Winster, Derbyshire, and is formed of fine gold filigree work upon a plate set with stones on chequered gold-foil. A small cross of similar workmanship, but not quite so fine, was found at the same time, and is also exhibited in this case. Of almost equal merit is another circular brooch of about the same size, but no locality is given; and certainly more imposing is a large gold pendant set with garnets and ivory, and found in a grave at Wormersley, in Yorkshire. The necklaces of this period were equally highly finished, and there are some splendid examples in this case. Among the other objects we note enamelled bronze buckles and discs, and a considerable variety of fibulæ. Of the latter, the Frankish of the sixth and seventh centuries take the lead in elaborateness and

beauty of design. There are several large oval Norse (?) specimens; and a Merovingian annular brooch of silver is spiritedly decorated with quaint animals and birds resting upon coils of foliage. In striking contrast as to design with these Teutonic fibulæ are the Irish, of which there is a fair exhibit. There is an exquisite Irish silver cross, of the tenth or eleventh century, embossed and ornamented with filigree work, from the ruins of the Abbey of Kilmallock; also a smaller silver one of similar design. The rest of this case is occupied with medals of the popes from Martin V. to Pius IX., and a crucifix and two images of St. Francis in ivory and wood from Portugal.

(The rest of the floor-space is occupied with a case of shot, shell, explosives, etc., too large to be included among the exhibits of the manufactures department.)

We now survey the wall-cases, beginning with the right-hand side of the room. In the first two compartments there is a magnificent array of British sepulchral pottery. Although these vessels are well displayed for inspection, their arrangement is not satisfactory, for the drinking-cups are associated with the incense-cups, just the two classes never associated in the barrows. Fifty-five skulls are placed on the upper shelves of the next two compartments, too high for study, and all unnamed. Without the origin and the craniological particulars, one skull is as good as another, and not very ornamental at the best of times. To say the least, the cephalic-index and chief measurements should be given. Below these is a fairly good and typical group of Roman pottery. Cinerary urns are in strong force. There are some good specimens of Durobrivian ware. A huge vase is unlabelled. Roman inhumation is represented by two leaden coffins, one from York, and the other—remarkably preserved and decorated with a beaded and scallop shell pattern—from Colchester. From flue and roof tiles, unlabelled querns, and terra cotta lamps, we pass to glass, of which there is a fair show. There are glass lachrymatories, bottles, weights, and cinerary urns, one of the latter a beautiful specimen of glass-work, 10½ inches high, and with handles. A small uninscribed altar came from the Roman site at Middleton.

In the next compartment are Saxon anti-

quities, mostly sepulchral. Here are double-edged swords, knives, axe-heads, daggers, spear-heads, and other objects of much-rusted iron, including those obtained from the remarkable warrior's grave at Benty Grange, in Derbyshire. A highly typical urn of the period is unlabelled; another from Dymchurch, Kent, is most interesting, in that it contained a Samian ampulla and patera, and was associated with other Roman remains. At the foot are some mortars, querns, and other objects of stone, all apparently Saxon. An unlabelled quern, consisting of two conical stones, surely came from a Saxon interment at Winster.

Some remarkable early monumental head-stones and incised slabs, including an exquisite late Saxon coped tomb, covered with quaint half-vegetable and half-monster decorations, were unfortunately removed from Bakewell Church during its restoration, about fifty years ago. The few at Sheffield are by no means a typical set; and their separation from the extensive collection in the porch of that famous church is to be greatly regretted. Had there been no means of preserving and exhibiting them on the spot where they were found, the removal of *all*, but not some, would have been justifiable. Mostly of later date are the following objects of an ecclesiastical character: Coped shrines of gilt copper, one apparently of the twelfth century, decorated with enamels and settings of coloured glass; another of later date, but more richly ornamented (enamelled figures of angels and foliage). A thirteenth-century gilt copper reliquary in the form of a jewelled arm and hand, with a square opening for the relic. A gilt (silver?) chalice of apparently fifteenth-century date. A fourteenth-century gilt monstrance. A copper thurible, and the lid of another. A beautiful fifteenth-century triptich of Limoges enamel; subjects—the Nativity and Sts. Michael and Catherine. Pewter chalices from graves of ecclesiastics. Crucifixes and crosses, and many other objects of similar character.

Still more miscellaneous are the mediæval and old-English secular remains. They are too numerous to give even a typical enumeration of them. Here are some: Old shoes, some of Edward III.'s reign. An assortment of table knives and forks from the time of

Henry VIII. Keys—a capital lot, but too high up for close examination; some of their bows are filled with exquisite open work of apparently the seventeenth century. Wooden spades with iron protections. Bell-metal mortars of various dates, but none adequately labelled. (There are others in the museum—what a nice collection they would make if altogether!) Bone skates, made from the leg-bones of the horse. Stirrups, spurs, pewter porringers and dishes, wooden cups, spoons, clasp-knives, bottle-stamps, candle-sticks and snuffers, horse and ox shoes, locks and padlocks, and odds-and-ends of all sorts, all interesting, and indicating what an omnivorous collector Mr. Bateman was. We must not overlook a charming thirteenth-century bronze equestrian statuette of a knight clad in chain-mail, surcoat, and cylindrical helmet; nor a well-preserved oak clog almanack dated 1626; nor a 'Wren Box,' a small doll's-house-looking box with windows and door, in which a wren was carried in procession in some parts of Wales on St. Stephen's Day. And what a contrast there is between the old match-locks, wheel-locks, and rifles, and our modern repeating and magazine fire-arms!

Passing by the ethnographic exhibits, which are interesting as illustrating how stone celts and other implements are still mounted and used in out-of-the-way parts of the world, we come to some Egyptian mummies and their cases in excellent preservation, at the end of the room. On one is this graphic inscription (modern—not Egyptian): "Mummy. Upwards of 2,000 years old. The First brought into this Country, by Mr. Salt. The Case, which is beautifully painted with Hieroglyphics, Contains the Body of a FEMALE, Swathed in Thousands of Yards of Fine Linen of Egypt." Next to these are some articulated skeletons from British barrows.

We have now reached the wall-cases of the left side of the room. The contents of the earlier compartments do not belong to the Bateman Collection. They contain a highly varied assortment of antiquities, as, for instance, a British food vessel, and cinerary urn and incense cup; stone celts; Roman tiles, lamps, and dies; a Saxon cinerary urn labelled, "Lot 188"; bone pins,

etc., mostly in the background and high up; lamps from Jerusalem; "Christian Bottles," decorated with images of saints, from Alexandria; querns; Coptic perfume vases; and a bell-metal mortar.

After these, the Bateman Egyptian antiquities are resumed; they are very numerous, and we will only stay to notice a set of the four sepulchral vases which contained the viscera taken from the dead before embalming; the fine series of small stone, porcelain, and bronze figures of deities and sacred animals; and a stone temple-shaped shrine, with the image of a scarabæus within and that of Horus above. After these come a varied assortment of Etruscan, Phœnician, and a few Greek remains, mostly earthen and bronze vessels of various shapes, ornamental details, and bronze weapons. Among them a beautiful unlabelled gold wreath, and an elegant two-handled tazza are conspicuous.

The remaining compartments are occupied with ancient and modern pottery, partly belonging to the Bateman Collection, partly presented by Rev. C. J. Chester. These are not as yet properly arranged; in fact, the contents of several are stacked one upon another without any attempt at display. Among the foreign specimens may be noticed ancient Etruscan, Greek, Neapolitan, Peruvian, and Mexican; some very excellent. Of more recent times are the Venetian, Abruzzi, Savona, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Persian, and Chinese. There are some excellent pieces of Italian majolica and Venetian glass. The English is peculiarly interesting. There are specimens of mediæval pottery—tall jugs of Norman shape and pilgrims' bottles; sixteenth and seventeenth century pottle pots, known as Bellarmine; early Staffordshire brown-ware, among which is a "jack" that belonged to Charles Cotton, the poet-companion of Izaak Walton; posset-pots; pitchers; and an old wassail bowl, inscribed, "The Best is not too Good for You." There are a large dish of Toft's ware, having a well-executed figure of Charles II., and other examples of slip ware; some dishes of agate ware and early Staffordshire stone-ware; while Wedgewood and his imitators, Liverpool and Leeds pottery, and Adam's jasper ware, are all represented; as also

Worcester, Bow, Derby, and Mason's iron-stone china.

In the ante-chamber of this large room are two tall cases of Greek and Græco-Roman pottery from Cyprus, and adjoining is a wall-case of Hindu objects in metal, chiefly gods. On the staircase are some interesting specimens of old hammered iron work (all unlabelled), presented by Mr. W. Bragge. The upstairs rooms are to a large extent devoted to cutlery and metal work, British and foreign, ancient and modern, but far too extensive to be entered into here; they are deserving of a special article. There are a good collection of Roman coins, and a better of English ones, ranging from early Saxon to William IV., lent by Captain J. Hoole, who also has lent a series of army and navy medals. There is also a considerable number of Sheffield tokens. A case of old door-knockers is most interesting; then there are cases of old candlesticks, snuffers, fire-strikers, and gun-locks, and of Sussex iron-work of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A modern sledge-like Turkish threshing machine must not be overlooked on account of its similarity to the ancient tribulum; an illustration is given by Evans (*Stone Implements*), Fig. 194.

In conclusion, it is painful to find how very many objects, some of great interest, mentioned in Mr. Bateman's *Catalogue* are not now in the Sheffield Museum. For instance, in *Ten Years' Diggings* is a list of human skeletons, whole and entire, from the barrows, and it includes at least ninety-seven perfect, and one hundred and thirty-eight imperfect skulls: less than sixty are now to be seen at Sheffield—where are the rest? These lapses have certainly not taken place since the removal of the collection to Sheffield. Did they take place in the interval between Mr. Bateman's death and that removal?

This museum is of national interest, and we may trust its safe-keeping in the hands of so progressive and public-spirited a town as Sheffield. If the refitting and re-arrangement are carried out judiciously, it will indeed be an institution of which Sheffield may well be proud.



Hampton Court Palace.*

THE first two volumes of Mr. Law's comprehensive and able work on Hampton Court Palace were greeted with a well-merited chorus of approving welcome by the press and the literary public, and we have now to congratulate him on the completion of his task in a manner well worthy of its beginning.

The first volume gave the chronicle of Hampton Court in Tudor times, whilst the second volume dealt with the days of the Stuarts. The third volume has to be content with the more prosaic and coarser (using the term in an artistic as well as in a natural sense) of Orange and Guelph. Nevertheless, the interest is well sustained to the end, and this last volume in style, research, and illustrations is fully equal to its predecessors.

Hampton Court is in many ways a reflection of the general history of England of the last four centuries, and the advent of William of Orange to the English throne in 1688 made as much a mark in the fabric of this palace as in the chronicles of the nation. During the reign of William III. the greater part of the old Tudor state apartments were pulled down, and the new palace, with its park and gardens, was erected much as they exist at the present day. Attracted by the flatness of the country, by straight canals, and formal rows of pollard trees, William found here a situation near to his new capital that would yet remind him of his beloved Holland. Here in semi-seclusion William and Mary could follow their own gloomy proclivities, the queen suppressing the fiddlers and other musicians who used to play in the chapel royal, and the king insisting on wearing his hat throughout the services. The new monarch soon resolved to rebuild the old Tudor fabric, and chose Sir Christopher Wren to execute his designs. Anxious to rival, if possible, the palatial splendours of Versailles, William decided that the style of the new work was to be the debased Renais-

sance of Louis XIV. It was a difficult task, as parts of the old fabric were still to remain, but Wren was fairly successful in preventing too great a clash of styles, as all architectural students must admit, chiefly through employing red brick with white facings, as in the Tudor work. The tale of the building and decorating of the new part of the palace is told with much circumstance, whilst the architectural details are relieved by stories of the customs and habits of the new court. The life of William of Orange is not a savoury record, and Mr. Law does not hesitate to give piquant details of what the Duchess of Marlborough termed his vulgarities and brutalities. "William III. was indeed," says the duchess, "so ill-natured and so little polished by education that neither in great things nor in small had he the manners of a gentleman." The story of his snatching the first dish of green peas from the Princess Anne and eating them all is told in full, and also how, in October, 1689, William left Hampton Court for Newmarket, but speedily returned "cleaned out," having had a bad time of it on the racecourse, as well as at the card-table, to which he sat down every night, losing as much as four thousand at one sitting.

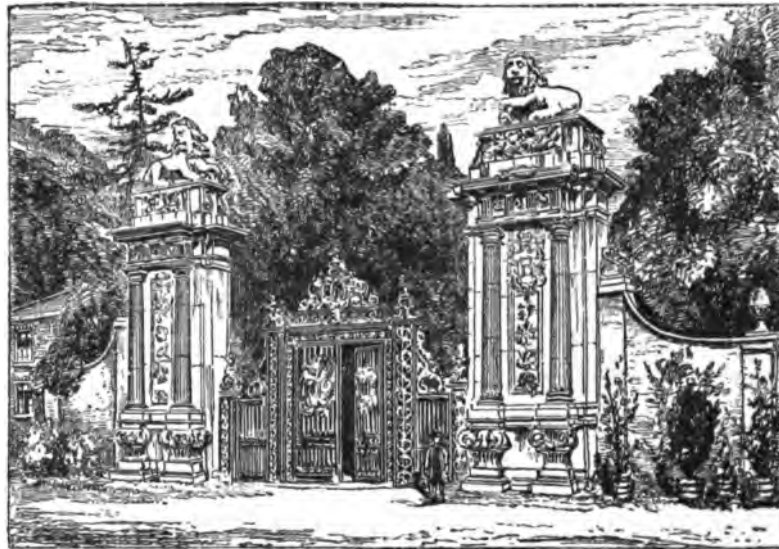
A particular feature of the grounds of Hampton Court Palace in which the king took special interest was works in wrought iron. The splendid gates and screens of exquisitely wrought-iron work which were then made to enclose the private gardens have never been surpassed in delicacy and grace, not only in England, but on the Continent. The artisan or handicraftsman whose hammer and chisel wrought many of these beautiful shapes was one Huntingdon Shaw, of Nottingham. His monument in Hampton Church, after recording that he died "at Hampton Court the 20th day of October, 1710, aged 51 years," goes on to state that "he was an artist in his way; he designed and executed the ornamental iron work at Hampton Court Palace." On the authority of this inscription, Shaw has hitherto received the exclusive credit of having produced the celebrated gates and screens; Mr. Law has, however, at some cost to our patriotic feelings, now proved beyond contradiction that Shaw was but the executor of the designs of

* *History of Hampton Court Palace*, vol. iii., "In Orange and Guelph Times." By Ernest Law, M.A. George Bell and Sons. Small 4to., pp. xxiv., 566, fifty-seven illustrations. Price 31s. 6d.

another, and that the plaintive story told in Walford's *Greater London*, of the king dying before the completion of the work, of the parliament repudiating the debt, and of Shaw dying of disappointment, is but a fable. The Treasury Papers make no allusion to Shaw, but give ample evidence that the whole of the iron work about the palace was designed by Jean Tijou, a Frenchman, the only person recognised by the Board of Works and the Treasury, and to whom alone payment was made. Moreover, there is extant a book of copper-plate engravings, published in 1693, entitled *Nouveau Livre de Desséins, Inventé*

and gates were removed from Hampton to South Kensington by a lamentable error in judgment some twenty-five years ago. Of Tijou, and of his life and works, nothing has hitherto been known, save that he was father-in-law to the painter Laguerre, who was also employed at Hampton, and that he designed the iron screens in the chancel of the cathedral church of St. Paul. Mr. Law has now, however, materially added to, or, rather, made his fame, by establishing him as the artist in iron of the superb works of Hampton Court Palace.

The entrance gates to the wilderness, now known as the "Lion Gates," on account of



THE LION GATES.

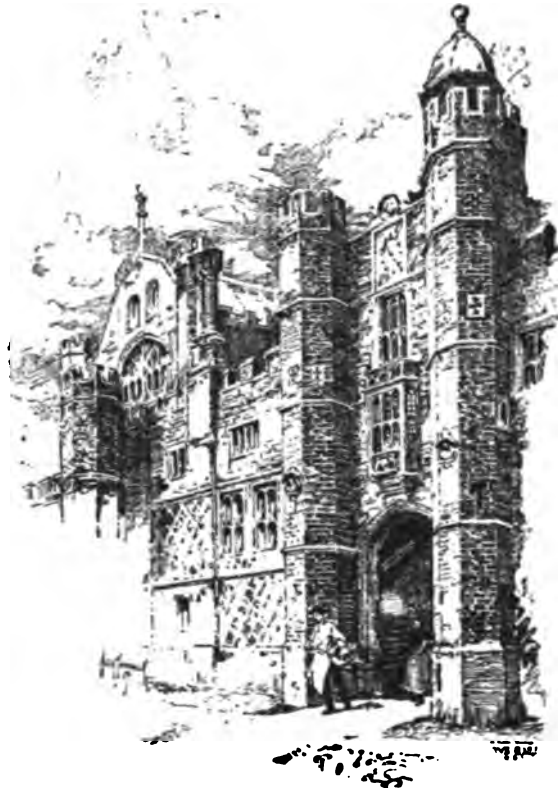
et Dessiné par Jean Tijou, and described in French and English as "containing severall sortes of Ironworke as Gates, Frontispieces, Balconies, Staircases, Pannells, etc., of which the most part hath been wrought at the Royal Building of Hampton Court." From this work Mr. Law reproduces a beautiful plate showing two of the best screens of the series. It would seem that the continued falsely assigning of the design of all this exquisite iron work to the Nottingham artisan has arisen from the exaggerated views of his friends after his decease, who perpetuated their mistaken estimate on his tomb. It is grievous to find that these beautiful screens

the two great stone piers which flank it being surmounted by the king of beasts, were intended to have been designed by Tijou, but were never completed. The piers bear the initials of Queen Anne—"A. R."—crowned; but the iron gates, good of their kind, yet looking mean and dwarfed between these great pillars, are of later date, and bear the cipher of George I. in the centre panel. By a rather curious slip in editing, the only one we have noticed, there are two cuts given of these gates, on pages 58 and 200, together with slightly varying letterpress. In the first place where they are mentioned, these iron gates are said to be "perhaps" by Tijou, but

in the second reference and more careful description the true dates both of piers and gates are given.

The eleventh chapter of this interesting history gives fuller and more carefully harmonized accounts of the last days of William III., and of the fall from his horse when hunting in the park at Hampton Court, which so materially hastened his death, than we have met with elsewhere. The most popular

crown for works at Hampton became clamorous at the king's death. Foremost among these was Verrio, the painter, to whom there was owing the sum of £1,190 on account of the painting of the King's Great Staircase and the Little Bedchamber. Another creditor was Robert Balle, a London merchant, who claimed £600 for seven marble Italian statues and one marble head purchased by him at the late king's orders and intended



THE WEST SIDE OF THE CLOCK-TOWER.

version of this famous accident, adopted by Macaulay in the last unrevised chapter of his history, is shown to be in many particulars at variance with the facts.

Queen Anne's connection with Hampton Court was far slighter than that of her predecessor on the throne, but without any word-spinning Mr. Law contrives to give us two thoroughly interesting chapters relative to her reign. Several of the creditors of the

for Hampton. With regard to these and other debts incurred at the palace, Queen Anne's ministers were singularly mean. Balle's memorial is endorsed, June 30, 1703: "He may have the statue again," and nine years later, the bill being still unpaid, a further endorsement is added, under July 6, 1711: "To be layd before the Queen." Apparently he was never paid. Jean Tijou, who prayed for payment of £1,889 1s. 6½d.,

still due to him for ironwork, was quietly told: "There is no money at present for arrears." Even gardeners and others in humble employ about the palace were many years in arrear in their wages. "But," says Mr. Law, "even the piteous appeal of a starving widow did not avail to draw coin from the royal coffers, and this at a time when the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough were extracting thousands on thousands from their feeble-minded sovereign." But though the queen did not pay her and her predecessor's debts, she did not hesitate to incur further expenditure at Hampton Court, and caused many improvements and freaks to be carried out in the parks and gardens. One

Rape of the Lock, and carefully illustrated and described in these pages by Mr. Law.

Less pleasant, but necessary to the truth and sequence of the narrative, is the account of George I. and the use he made of Hampton Court, "thinking it a commodious place to which he might retire from his obnoxious subjects, and live undisturbed with his ill-favoured German mistresses." The "Frog Walk," near the palace gate, is said to be the only reminiscence left at Hampton Court of those ugly and disgusting women, Mesdames Schulenburg and Kilmansegge, for there it is said they used to promenade waiting for the return of the king, and that thence it was designated *Frau* or *Frow* Walk, corrupted by



"THE PUSH."

of her fancies was to have twenty miles of "chaise-ridings" laid out in the parks, partly in the avenues and partly in the open. On these chaise-ridings it was her pleasure to drive herself furiously with one horse in what she was pleased to term stag-hunting. The tragic occurrence in 1711 between Sir Cholmley Dering and Mr. Richard Thornhill, which resulted in the former being shot in a duel, and the latter being murdered after having been found guilty of manslaughter, is here related, as the quarrel began within the precincts of the royal manor of Hampton. It was at Hampton Court, too, in the same year, that Lord Petre cut off a lock of Miss Fermor's hair as she bent her beautiful head over a cup of tea, a trivial incident, but immortalized by the genius of Pope in *The*

the common people, by mistake or derision, into "Frog Walk," by which name it is still known. The account of court life under George II. at Hampton Court is not one whit more respectable. The story of his quarrel with his son Frederick, and the hurrying of the princess from Hampton Court, is fully detailed, together with the various causes that led to the abandonment of the palace as a royal residence on the death of George II., and its being divided into suites of private apartments. The later chapters, though not so piquant, give many interesting details relative to the tenants of the apartments, as well as to the fabric and its appurtenances.

One of the acts of William IV. at Hampton Court was the removing, in 1835, of the old

clock originally erected, as shown in the first volume, by Henry VIII., but subsequently repaired and altered in 1711. This old astronomical clock had ceased to work so far as the astronomical dial was concerned, though there was formerly, as now, a clock-face, looking west into the First Court, the hands of which were driven by the old works. The works of this old clock would have been a great and most valuable curiosity, but, unfortunately, Messrs. Vulliamy, who removed to this place a clock formerly at St. James's Palace, were permitted to carry them away. When this clock was in its turn removed in 1880, it was found to bear an inscription stating that it was moved here from St. James's Palace in 1835, having been made by Vulliamy for that site in 1799.

The peculiarities of palatial life, the close friendships formed there, and the charm of the gardens, are pleasantly written about towards the close of this most charming volume. One idiosyncrasy of the inner life of the present inhabitants of the palace must not be omitted, and with its mention we must close this long notice. They still use an old sedan chair, but it is now mounted on wheels, drawn by an old chairman, and called "the Push."

This curious survival of a bygone age, in which ladies going out to dinner within the palace are still conveyed from one part of the building to another, is probably the only sedan-chair now in actual use in England.

The book closes with appendices giving "Accounts for Works in the Palace and the Gardens" and "Lists of Occupants of Private Apartments," and with an excellent index to the three volumes.



Burials at the Priors of the Black Friars.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

(Continued from p. 120, vol. xxiv.)

HEREFORD.

1394. ALEXANDER (BACHE), Bishop of St. Asaph, 13 Aug., at Clatford. In the Convent, wheresoever the Friars will. He be-
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queaths 20s. sterling to be distributed to the poor on the day of his burial. *Pr.* 15 *Sept.*

KATHARINE HARPER. Peter Beaupe, 13 May, 1480, bequeaths two vestments suitable for the season of Lent to the Friar Preachers' house here, where Katharine Harper, his daughter, is buried. *Pr.* 5 *Aug.*

SUDBURY.

1410. ROBERT CRESSENER, of Haukedon, 15 Aug., at Bures B. Marie. Within the Convent, next to CHRISTINA, his wife. His executors shall appoint honourable light about his body, as becomes his state. *Pr.* 2 *Sept.*

GOLDYNGHAM. John Goldyngham, Esq., 20 June, 1420, bequeaths 40s. to the Friars for the soul of his father, who is buried here. *Pr.* 5 *Feb.*, 1422-3.

1442. WALTER CRESSENER, Esq., 5 Apr., 1441. In the church. *Pr.* 20 *Nov.*

1454. WILLIAM CRESSENER, of Suffolk, Esq., 31 Mar., 1454. In the church, next to his brother. *Pr.* 17 *June.*

1467. JOHN SCHEDDE, of Sudbery, fuller, 16 Mar., 1466-7. In the cloister. *Pr.* 24 *Apr.*

1467. THOMAS WEST, of Sudbery, Esq., 16 Feb., 1466-7. Within the entrance of the north door of the church. *Pr.* 18 *July.*

1473. THOMAS FENNE, clerk, 10 Apr. At the Friars', and if it pleases the Prior and his brethren, within the church before the image of St. Mary, viz., outside the doors (valvæ). A marble slab shall be bought and placed over his body, to the praise of God and memory of his soul. *Pr.* 3 *Nov.*

1496. ALEXANDER CRESSENER, Esq., at Alhamstede, 11 June. In the church, on the right of his father's grave. *Pr.* 8 *Aug.*

- 1497-8. MAUD WARREN, of Sudbury, widow, 15 Nov., 1497. At the Friars, upon the side in the church. *Pr.* 9 *Feb.*

1503. JOHN LEVING, late son of John Leving, of Sudbury, 10 Aug. In the church. He bequeaths 6s. 8d. to the Prior and Convent for his burial.

1510. ROBERT BAWDE, of Sudbury, 25 June. In the church, betwixt the north door and

the burial-place of KATHERINE his wife.
Pr. 7 Nov.

1521-2. ROBERT DEDYCK, gent., of the parish of Newton, 27 Oct., 1521. In the Black Friars' choir. He bequeaths 10s. to the church, for breaking the ground, and 8s. to eight Friars, for bearing his body to the church. *Pr. 20 Feb.*

1534. ROBERT STRUTT, of Sudbury, 7 Mar., 1530-1. With the licence of his curate, within the Friars' church, between his two WIVES. *Pr. 4 Dec.*

BOSTON.

1501. KATHARINE RANDALL, of Boston, 2 Oct. In the Friar-Preachers'; and she bequeaths 3s. 4d. to them, for her burial. *Pr. 5 Dec.*

1521. DAME ANNE DYMOKE, of Boston, widow, 29 Mar., 1520. In the church of St. Michael, in the Friar-Preachers'. Her mortuary, as law and custom require. *Pr. 8 Maii.*

PONTEFRACT.

. AGNES BURGOYNE. William Bur-
CONSTANTINA SCARGILLE. goyne, of the parish of Lamberhurst, dioc. of Rochester, by will proved 24 Oct., 1433, bequeaths 20s. to the Prior and Convent, being for the souls of his mother, Agnes Burgoyne, and Constantina Scargille, here buried.

TRURO.

1515. JOHN HARIWELL, 17 July. In the Friars. A penny dole, at his burial; and a marble stone to be set upon his grave. *Pr. 3 Dec.*

DUNSTABLE.

1476. WILLIAM YORK, the elder, of London, Esq., 10 Mar., 1474-5, at Twyknarn. In the church of the house of the Friar-Preachers, which house is of the foundation of his ancestors; and he bequeaths £200 for its reparation and sustentation, to have his soul and the souls of his ancestors the more tenderly prayed for. *Pr. 25 May.*

BRECKNOCK.

1533. JAMES AP JANKIN WALLBEEF, late of Llanhamlagh, within the lordship of Brecknock, gent., 11 July. In the church. *Pr. 8 Oct.*

ILCHESTER.

1441-2. WILLIAM BALSHAM, the elder, of Yvilchester, 1 May, 1441. Within the Convent, if he dies here, otherwise as God disposeth. *Pr. 17 Jan.*

1457. ALICE BALSHAM, of Yvilchester, widow, 7 May. In the church. For the burial, she bequeaths a piece of cloth of gold, called le palle, to the Friars. *Pr. 1 Jun.*

IPSWICH.

1448-9. JOHN DEKENE, of the parish of St. Mary ad Clavem, 1 Feb. In the conventual church. *Pr. 26 Feb.*

1509. DERYK GREMYLL, of the parish of St. Clement, 2 Oct. In the church, before the altar of St. Ann. *Pr. 16 Nov.*

1524. JOHN OF CLYFFE, Yppeswicke, beer-brewer, 29 May. His body to be borne to the parish church of our Lady at the Keye, for solemn exequies, dirge and mass, thence to the Friar-Preachers, to be buried within their church. *Pr. 1 Jul.*

WARWICK.

1495. EDMUND VERNEY, of Compton Mor-dok, Esq., 24 Feb., 1494-5. In the conventual church, between the altar of the B. Mary and the altar of St. Dominic on the north. *Pr. 20 May.*

1511. RICHARD MYNAR, otherwise Walcar, of Warwick, 19 Jan. 1510-11. Within this religious house, afore the Rode lofte. A half-penny loaf is to be given to every poor man, woman, and child, who comes to the church on the day of his burial. *Pr. 28 Mar.*

1512. DAME AGNES HARWELL, gentlewoman, 2 Mar., 1510-11, being in the Friars' of Warwick. In the tomb with her husband (WILLIAM HAREWELL, of Wootton-Wawen, Esq.), in the chapel of St. Peter of Milyn. She bequeaths £20 for her burying and month's mind, to be dealt to priests and poor people for her soul. *Pr. 1 Apr.*

1513. STACY CAMFILD, 26 Feb., 1512-13. In the church. At his burial 40s. in bread shall be dealt to poor people. *Pr. 28 Apr.*

GUILDFORD.

1421. THOMAS WYNTERESHULL, 25 Oct., 1419. Before the church-door. *Pr. 18 Jul.*

1465. RICHARD KNYGHT, knt., 8 Mar., 1464-5. In the chancel of the B. Mary of the Friars, next the high altar. *Pr. 6 Maii.*

1510-11. JOHN GOUNTER, of Cheleworth, within the lordship of Bromsley, co. Surrey, 6 Feb. Within the Black Friars, where his executors think most convenient, and a stone to be laid on him, with his name graved and his arms set on the same, in remembrance to his friends to pray to God for his soul: if he deceases hereabouts, or else where it may please God. *Pr. 16 Feb.*

1516. MASTER JOHN BANESTER, clerk, parson of Schire, 21 Feb., 1514-15. At the Friar Preachers. *Pr. 14 Jul.*

CHELMSFORD.

1405-6. HUGH LANCASTR', rector of Dreydrayton, 24 Feb., at Chelmsford. In this convent if he dies here. *Pr. 19 Mar.*

SALISBURY, FISHERTON ANGER.

1406. ROGER BEAUCHAMP, knt., 24 Apr., at New Sarum. In the church. *Pr. 26 Maii.*

1410. GEORGE MERVET, Esq., 28 Aug. In the church, between the two pillars on the south, immediately behind the grave of Roger Beauchamp, knt. *Pr. 23 Sept.*

1443. JOHN HELIER, citizen of New Sarum, 3 Mar., 1442-3. Within the church, before the altar in the north part. *Pr. 10 Nov.*

1497-8. THOMAS ABOWTHE, of Fissherton-Anger, yeoman, 19 Apr. 1497. In the nave of the church. *Pr. 12 Feb.*

1531. ALICE MONE, widow, sometime wife of John Mone, gent. 28 May, 1530. Under the marble stone, before the image of our Lady, in the south part of the chancel, if she dies within three miles of Sarum, otherwise within the parish church where her soul departs out of this present life, before the image of our Lady. She bequeaths 6s. 8d. to the Prior for the breaking of the ground, and the labour of it. At her burial, thirteen torches and as many tapers shall burn, and 50s. in farthing bread be given to the poor. *Pr. 16 Dec.*

1538. WILLIAM MUSSELL, of the parish of Fyssherton Anger, 29 Jan., 1536-7. In the church. *Pr. 15 Oct.*

CHICHESTER.

1489. WILLIAM NAMBY, of Cicestre, 30 Apr. Within the church next the grave of ALICE his wife. *Pr. 9 Jul.*

1498. ROBERT BURRELL, Esq., citizen of Cicestre, 26 Mar. In the conventual church. *Pr. 18 Dec.*

THETFORD.

1498. JOHN LORD SCROP, 3 July, 1494, at Esteharlyng. In the Abbey of St. Agas, in Yorkshire, if he dies within that shire; but if his decease happens in Norfolk, then in the choir of the Blackfriars in Thetforde, or in another as convenient place. *Pr. 8 Nov.*

WORCESTER.

1461. JOAN, LATE WIFE OF WILLIAM LYCHEFELD, knt., Aug. 25. In the church. *Pr. 10 Nov.*

1475. JOHN, LORD BEAUCHAMP (of Powick), knt., 9 Apr. Within the church, in a new chapel to be made on the north side of the choir. He bequeaths to this house for his burying vestments and stuff to the value of twenty marks, and a pair of organs of his in the parish church of Chelchith, Middlesex. Out of his goods, the chapel within the church is to be made of lime and stone, with his tomb in it, at the oversight of his executor, in as goodly haste as is convenient, according to the pattern in an indenture between him and John Hobbs, mason of Gloucester. A fitting image of alabaster is to be placed upon the tomb.

1487-8. MARGARET, LADY BEAUCHAMP, 26 Dec., 1487. Within the church, with her lord and husband, according to his will. There shall be made a tablet of alabaster, of the birth of our Lord and the three kings of Colley, to be set on the wall, over her body; also an image of alabaster, three quarters of a yard in length, of St. John the Evangelist with the chalice in his hand, to be set over her likewise. On the day of her burying, 25 poor men are to pray for her, of whom five are to hold torches about her herse, every man to have 1d. at the dirge, and 1d. at the mass on the morrow; and nine of the same poor men are to have their dinner on the day of the burial. Also on her

burying day, there shall be thirteen priests and thirteen clerks in surplices, and at the mass on the morrow, and they shall have for their labour 6d. every priest and 2d. every clerk. On that day, too, 20s. shall be distributed in pence to poor men. *Pr.* 29 *Jan.*

1494. JOHN FRETHORNE, grazier, of Worcester, 20 Nov. In the church, next to the tomb of AGNES his wife.

1502. RICHARD (WYCHERLEY, suffragan) Bishop of Olenus (in Achaia), 8 Sept. In the choir, on the south of the tomb of Dame Joan Lichifeld, and opposite the tomb of RICHARD WOLSYE, late Bishop of Connor and Down. He bequeaths £6 13s. 4d. to the Friars here for his burial; and £20 for constructing a rood-solar in the parish church of Tonneworth, where he was born. For his burial shall be expended £40 in special alms, etc. *Pr.* 26 *Sept.*

1505. JOHN COWCHOR, citizen and clothier, 2 Feb., 1504-5. In the church. He leaves 6s. 8d. for his grave and dirge. *Pr.* 12 *Mar.*

1508. WILLIAM HOUGHTON, knt., 18 Feb., 1507-8. In the church, where he has made his tomb, by the chapel of St. Peter, of Meleyn. He gives to the sacristy his mass-book, chalice, vestments, and altar-cloths, for his chapel. Every secular priest coming to his dirge and mass, at his burial, to have 4d.; tapers and torches to be around his herse, and alms to be given. Eleanor, his wife. *Pr.* 19 *Maii.*

1511. DAME ELEANOR HOUGHTON, 8 Mar., 1510-11. In the church. She bequeaths 40s. to the Friars for her burial, and all manner of observances about it. For being present and doing observance at the dirge, mass, and burying, every graduate priest shall have 20d., every other beneficed or unbeneficed priest 12d., every parish clerk 2d., and every child having a surplice 1d.: a convenient dole shall be dealt among poor people, and 2d. to every poor man and woman of the Almshouse, who cannot come to the dole: and for such worshipful and honest persons that come to the burying, meat and drink shall be provided in a worshipful manner. Torches and wax-tapers, too, shall be pro-

vided according to her degree, and of those that hold them at the burial every man shall have a black gown with a hood, and 2d. in money, and every woman a white gown with a hood, and 2d. *Pr.* 31 *Maii.*

1518. JOHN HAYFELDE, citizen and goldsmith, 13 Aug. At the Black Friars. *Pr.* 8 *Oct.*

1524. ALEXANDER SADELER, citizen and fishmonger, 19 Apr. In the church, in St. Dominic's aisle, before the altar of St. George, and nigh to the grave of MARGARET, his wife. *Pr.* 15 *Oct.*

1524-5. RICHARD HOPKYNSSONNE, of the parish of St. Nicholas, 19 Jan. In the church, before the Crucifix, near where his son THOMAS lies. *Pr.* 11 *Mar.*

1525. HUMFREY DEDYCOTE, dyer, of the parish of All Hallows, 15 Nov., 1524. In the chapel of St. Clement, on the north side of the church. *Pr.* 17 *Jun.*

1528. RICHARD WYLDE, of the parish of All Hallows, 19 July. In the Black Friars. *Pr.* 30 *Jul.*

1529-30. JOAN BROKE, widow, of the parish of All Hallows, 2 Mar., 1523-4. In the church of the Black Friars, who shall have 13s. 4d. for her burial. *Pr.* 31 *Jan.*

1530. WILLIAM ARTHON, of the parish of All Hallows, 9 July, 1528. In the church. *Pr.* 25 *Jun.*

1537. RICHARD COWPER, citizen, 27 Apr., 1536. Within the church. He leaves 6s. 8d. to the Black Friars for his grave. *Pr.* 13 *Apr.*

1537-8. WILLIAM PORTER, citizen, gent., 31 Oct., 1537. In the Black Friars, next adjoining to his FATHER. *Pr.* 17 *Jan.*

DARTFORD.

1525. WILLIAM SPREVER, of Dartford, yeoman, 26 Feb., 1524-5. In the south aisle of the church of the monastery, behind WILLIAM ENGLISH, if it so please the Lady Prioress and her Sisters; otherwise in the churchyard or cloister. *Pr.* 14 *Jul.*

1526. KATHERINE BERKELEY, sometime wife of Sir Maurice Berkeley, knt., Lord Berkeley, 6 Sept. In the chapel of our Lady within the monastery. A tomb is to be made over the grave of her mother in the Black Friars at Bristowe. At her burial

£24 shall be given to poor people, 2d. apiece, and for other charges. A tomb shall be made for her in the chapel of our Lady, price £13 6s. 8d. *Pr.* 25 *Sept.*

MELCOMBE REGIS.

1533. OWEN WATSON, rector of Portland cum aliis, 25 Feb., 1532-3. In the choir, under his tomb newly made there. *Pr.* 16 *Jun.*

LONDON (additional).

1504. JOHN BURTON, citizen and pouch-maker, 4 Mar., 1503-4. To be buried where God shall provide; but if he deceases within seven miles or thereabouts, in the body of this church, as nigh as may be to the image of our B. Lady. He bequeaths 6s. 8d. to the Prior and Convent to fetch his corpse to sepulture, and for their accustomed divine services. *Pr.* 22 *Maii.*
1509. JOHN TALLEY, priest, 15 Oct. To be buried within the Grey Friars Church. He bequeaths £10 for his tomb, to be made after the tomb of DOCTOR HALLYSWELLE, within the church of the Black Friars. *Pr.* 15 *Dec.*

(Conclusion.)



Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

[Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.]

PUBLICATIONS.

THE last quarterly issue of the journal of the proceedings of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND is of the usual varied and valuable character. The following are the contents of the number, in addition to the accounts of the general meeting at Kilkenny: "Excursion to Lusk, Swords, and Malahide," by Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D.; "On Fifteen Ogham Inscriptions, recently discovered at Ballyknock, in the Barony of Kinnataloon, Co. Cork," by Rev. Edmond Barry, P.P.; "Notice of an Ancient Wooden Trap, probably used for Catching Otters," by Rev. Geo. R. Buick, M.A. (plate) [this is the Broughshane example already illustrated and explained for readers of the *Antiquary* by Dr. Munro]; "On the Crannog and Antiquities of Lisnacrogghera, near

Broughshane, Co. Antrim," by W. F. Wakeman (three plates); "The Castle of Roscommon," by Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J. (two plates); "The Water Supply of Ancient Dublin," by Henry F. Berry, M.A. (plate); "Ancient Forts in Co. Sligo," by Seaton F. Milligan (plate and illustration); "Notes on Bog Butter—An Early Milk Churn, and a Dish of Wood, found in a Bog at Ballymoney," by W. Frazer (three illustrations); "On an Ancient Irish Hot-Air Bath, or Sweat House, on the Island of Rathlin," by Rev. D. B. Mulcahy, P.P.; "On an Engraved Medal of the Loyal Irish Callan Volunteers," by Robert Day, F.S.A. (two illustrations), together with "Miscellanea" and "Notices of Books."

The "Bulletin de la SOCIÉTÉ NEUCHÂTELOISE DE GÉOGRAPHIE" for 1891, which is the sixth volume of the society's transactions, forms a valuable work of 460 pages. In addition to a variety of matter relative to the work and membership of the society, and descriptive of the eighth general conference of the Swiss Geographical Societies, held at Neuchâtel in September, 1890, and articles of a technically geographical nature, there are several papers of much interest to the antiquary and historian. The longest paper is a translation by M. Gauchat of Mr. G. Collingridge's account of the "First Discovery of Australia," with a full description and reproduction of the remarkable and curious maps of Australia that were issued in the sixteenth century.

The quarterly issue of the "Archæologia Cambrensis," or journal of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION for October, 1891, opens with a paper by Mr. H. F. J. Vaughan on the "Chief of the Noble Tribes of Gwynedd." This is followed by a paper that was read at the Holywell meeting in 1890 on the "Early Welsh Monasteries" by Mr. J. Willis-Bund, F.S.A.; it is a valuable contribution to the controversy with regard to the origin and nature of the Celtic Church, a question which has by no means yet reached a solution. Sir George Duckett continues his "Evidences of the Barri Family of Manobee, Penally, and Bigelly." The smaller-print articles begin with an obituary notice of the late Mr. Richard William Banks, and a review of Mr. Moore's "Surnames and Place-Names of the Isle of Man." The "Archæological Notes and Queries" for this quarter are full and varied. They include an account of the "Tile Pavements at Strata Florida Abbey," "Quern found near Lampeter," "Reputed Coffin of Conan Mériadec at St. Fol de Léon," "Dog-Tongs at Clynnog Fawr Church," and an "Inscribed Stone at South Hill, Cornwall," all well illustrated.

We have received from the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE a copy of the "Transactions, Excursions, and Reports of the Archæological Section" for the year 1890 (vol. xvi.). It consists of 62 pages of excellent quarto-print, together with viii. pages of a most useful alphabetical table of contents of the previous fifteen volumes, covering the years 1870-1889. The number begins with an interesting account of a long extract from the Parish Accounts of Ansley, 1672-1722, by Mr. Sam. Timmins, F.S.A. Mr.

Jethro A. Cossins next describes the village church of Burton Dassett, Warwickshire, giving a ground-plan and interior view. The paper which follows on the "Old Roads to Birmingham," by Mr. Howard S. Pearson, though brief, is of much value, and shows wide reading and careful inquiry. Mr. W. J. Churchill contributes a learned philological paper on "English as Shakespeare spoke it." Accounts follow of the excursions that were made by the members in 1890 to Coventry, to Melbourne and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Silburne and Stanford, and to Ilmington and Tredington.

The third part of the quarterly journal of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY for the current year, edited by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., contains accounts of the excursions of the members in July and September to Stoneleigh Abbey and to Silchester; the second part of the "History of Hurley," by Rev. F. T. Wethered, M.A.; the continuation of "Swallowfield and its Owners," by Lady Russell, together with a variety of notes, queries, and correspondence.

The third part of the transactions of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY for 1891, just issued to members, consists chiefly of a further portion of a "History of the Liberties or Hundred of Shrewsbury," transcribed from the MSS. of the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway in the Bodleian Library, with the manorial and general history continued to the present time. The society has also issued to its members a further instalment of "Lichfield Wills, 1562-1624."—The committee who have been examining the Municipal Records of Shrewsbury have completed their work of cataloguing and labelling the MSS. All that now remains is to complete the index, and present it to the Corporation of Shrewsbury.

The transactions of the LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, just issued, contains papers on "Hallaton Church, and the recent Discoveries there," by Colonel Bellairs; the "Family of Goodacre," by Mr. Hugh Goodacre; the "Parish Registers of St. Nicholas, Leicester;" and, further, "Notes on the Family of Bainbridge of Lockington," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher.

PROCEEDINGS.

The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held in the library of the Castle on October 28.—The Rev. G. Rome-Hall exhibited a third brass coin of Constantine found at Blyth.—Dr. Hodgkin spoke of a discovery, which had been communicated to him by Mr. Rutherford, of ancient remains on the Berry Hill Crags, which are about two-thirds of a mile north-east of Etal. On the crest of the rock are four circular depressions artificially made in the rock. Are they prehistoric? 1. The first is 9 feet 9 inches in diameter, and cut about 6 inches deep in the rock. There are five "niche holes," and may have been as many more in that part of the circumference which is broken away. At a little distance from this on the

western side is a semicircular platform of rock like a small amphitheatre, in which apparently seats have been cut. 2. A little way off (further east) is another circular cavity 7 feet 9 inches across. 3 and 4. Then comes a double one, each circle measuring 5 feet 6 inches across.—Dr. Hodgkin then read the continuation of his description of Flodden fight, the same being illustrated by large maps and plans showing the positions of the respective armies, etc. He described chronologically a few of the chief events of the short campaign. Dr. Hodgkin also pointed out the position of the contending armies at Flodden, showing how the Earl of Surrey challenged James to fight him in the open ground at Millfield, which was in sight of the two armies; but the latter had taken up a formidable position on Flodden Hill. The reader stated that the names of so many Howards had led to some confusion with respect to the Battle of Flodden. They comprised Earl Thomas Howard, known as the hero of Flodden, his son, Lord Howard, and his younger son, Lord Edmond Howard. The position which the two armies had taken up was stated by some to have been at about two miles from each other; but investigation had shown that it could not be so, and that it must have been at least six miles. The movements were then detailed, and the action of Surrey in marching a distance of eight miles to screen the operations of his men from the army was described as one of great military intelligence and skill. The forced march of the vanguard of the English army was a complete surprise to the Scottish king. The English forces consisted of about 26,000. The number of the Scottish army seemed to be about 30,000, and they carried ordnance with them; but he believed the story that James had been asked to batter down Twizel Bridge was a most improbable one, for the king was at least five miles from that structure. As a matter of fact, there was surely no artillery that would carry five or six miles at that time. The king, however, had artillery, which he might have used upon one portion of the enemy, and which he failed to do. The Englishmen who crossed Branx Brigg were saved from ruin through the chivalry of the Scottish king in refusing to fire upon them, and thus the daring scheme of Surrey, by means of the forced march, succeeded. The English were seen approaching from the north-west at eleven o'clock, but it was not until about four o'clock in the afternoon that an artillery duel took place between the two armies. The English ordnance soon asserted its superiority, and the firing of the English guns so galled the Scots that they made haste to descend the hill and come to close quarters with their foes. The battle lasted in all about three hours—no quarter was given, no rich soldiers were held for the purposes of ransom; and in addition to the Scottish king and his son, forty-six persons of eminent rank in the Scottish army were killed. The effects of the conflict must have been disastrous to the politics of the northern kingdom, and it was the last great border battle that took place between England and Scotland.

The first meeting of the twenty-second session of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY was held on November 3, Mr. P. le Page Renouf, the president, in the chair. Various presents of books were an-

nounced, and thanks ordered to be returned to the donors, among whom were included Sir Charles Nicholson, LL.D., and the Corporation of the City of London. Ten candidates were nominated for election at the next meeting on December 1, among whom are the Bishop of Tasmania, Dr. Harper, Professor of Semitic Languages in the University of Chicago, and Dr. Haliburton, Q.C. A paper was read by the Rev. James Marshall, M.A., entitled "Some Points of Resemblance between Ancient Nations of the East and West."



The annual conversation of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on November 4, in the Concert Hall, Manchester, under the presidency of Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.S.A. The President, in a brief address, gave a charming retrospect of the work of the Society for the past ten years. They began, it would be remembered, with the mention of doing what they could in the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire, but their basis was a very wide one, and while their aims were more particularly local they did not refuse to consider things which related to other areas, some of them far away from their own. And when they considered the work they had done, he thought it would be admitted that they had readily fulfilled their objects. In the first place, their Proceedings were certainly as good and contained as valuable information as almost any other Proceedings published by any provincial association during the past ten years. It seemed to him that they had not merely been dealing with certain facts which were of antiquarian interest, but that they were collecting information which would ultimately be woven into the ancient history of this district, and he thought that in doing this the members of the society derived very keen personal pleasure to themselves. They had not merely been publishing proceedings and meetings in rooms in Manchester, but they had been going out into the country, sometimes far away from Lancashire and Cheshire, and looking for themselves at the things themselves. These excursions were not only useful to themselves, but they were useful to the localities visited, for the effect was to stimulate interest in the antiquarian objects which were to be found in those districts. While continuing to work on the lines they had hitherto successfully followed, there was one bit of work of a new kind which lay before them in the immediate future. Other societies were taking in hand an archaeological map of their various districts, and he thought that was work they might well do for this district. It was with great pleasure that he had already seen the beginning of some such map in black and white. In conclusion, Professor Dawkins bore testimony to the invaluable services rendered to the society by Mr. George C. Yates, the hon. secretary.



A meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on November 6, at Chetham College, Mr. W. E. A. Axon presiding. A paper on "Pre-turnpike Highways in Lancashire and Cheshire," was read by Mr. William Harrison, who said he did not propose to commence with the time of the Romans, though it was not at all

impossible that some of our existing roads were originally traced not merely by the Romans, but by races who preceded them; if, indeed, they were not in the beginning the tracks of wild beasts. He said all the evidence tended to show that the highways were in far better condition in the fourteenth than in the eighteenth century. The landowners, the monasteries, the pilgrims, and the mass of the people who attended the fairs and markets, had all an interest in good roads. After the Reformation there was a retrogrademovement. The dissolution of the monasteries put an end to the journeys of abbots and priors. Pilgrims no longer travelled from one end of the kingdom to the other, and fewer people were interested in keeping the roads in repair, and neglect and decay followed. And matters became worse in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Mr. Harrison alluded to the paving of roads, the introduction of coaches, the enclosing of roads with hedges, and the beginning of guide-posts. He then proceeded to set forth certain details, gathered from various sources, as to the direction and condition of the principal highways in Lancashire and Cheshire in pre-turnpike times. The highways referred to included the north-road from London through Warrington and Lancaster, and the roads from Chester to Nantwich, Chester to Whitchurch, Lancaster to Hornby and Skipton, Chester to Warrington, Manchester, Halifax, and York, Manchester and Stockport to Buxton, also certain disused roads, and the oversands routes across Morecombe Bay, and the estuaries of the Ribble and Dee. Mr. Collier exhibited the minute books of the Mersey and Irwell Navigation from 1779 to 1820, and Mr. D. F. Howorth exhibited and explained a relic from the Old Cross, Ashton-under-Lyne.



The last excursion for the summer session of the BERKS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on October 28, when the members visited Maidenhead. On assembling in the Town Hall, a paper was read by Mr. James Rutland, hon. sec. of the Thames Valley Antiquarian Society, on the "History and Antiquities of Maidenhead and the Neighbourhood." In the course of the paper, Mr. Rutland gave details of a walk he took across the Roman road from Braywick to Cockmarsh, and of various finds along the route taken, and also the clearing out of three Roman wells in the Waltham cutting on the G.W.R. He then explained the plans of the Roman villa on Castle Hill, discovered by him and explored in 1886. The ancient name of Maidenhead was said to have been South Elington; also Alaunodum, which might refer to the Roman villa or its occupiers. The former name no doubt had reference to the family of Elyndene or Elenton of North Town. The Celtic suffix dum or don, a hill, was frequently interchanged with the Anglo-Saxon tun or ton, signifying a village or enclosure. The family of Hosebund erected a chapel at Maidenhead in 1270, and in 1352 endowed a chantry in the chapel of St. Andrew and St. Mary Magdalene, which stood till 1724, at where was now the western foot of the bridge, called the chapel arches. These chapels or chantries were frequently erected at fords and ferries and often upon bridges. After an interesting discussion of the paper the company proceeded to inspect the various objects of in-

terest, which had been arranged on a table. The Corporation maces and the mayor's chain and old documents in the possession of the Corporation were also kindly displayed. The old mace of Charles II.'s time, Mr. Rutland explained, was discovered broken into several pieces and was repaired.

The fifth and last of the summer excursions of the WARWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' AND ARCHÆOLOGISTS' FIELD CLUB took place on entirely new ground to the members, at Rugeley and Cannock Chase. The geological party, under the leadership of the Rev. F. B. Brodie, F.G.S. (president), and Mr. Councillor W. Andrews, F.G.S. (vice-president), drove three miles south of Rugeley, and visited an excavation in Bunter Conglomerate, near the railway. The archaeologists, under the guidance of Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A., hon. sec., first visited the church, which is modern, the original building having been pulled down, with the exception of the tower, chancel, and the north arcade of the nave. The tower is a far superior structure to the one which has superseded it, and would be still more effective if the arch were cleared of its obstructions. The old chancel is in course of restoration, with the view of converting it, and its north aisle, into a chapel for occasional services. There is a curious feature between the chancel and aisle, consisting of a small arched recess on the north and west faces of the dividing wall, which appears to have been removed from some other place. The piers are Early English in character, and have endured the process of smoothing down after the usual mode in restoration. The east window jambs are curiously panelled to the spring of the arch, and on the west wall is an incised mural slab of early date. A pretty drive brought the party to Armitage. The church here was rebuilt in 1850, chiefly in the Norman style. A pile of stones of twelfth-century work from the old church stands in an angle formed by the porch and nave. At the south-west angle of the nave stands the old Norman font, circular in form, its sides bearing eight panels, in each of which are pairs of rudely-carved figures; the base and shaft are of later work. The tower was apparently built in the seventeenth century. Crossing the Trent at Highbridge, the party visited Mavesyn Ridware. The old nave and chancel were removed about 1782, and the present miserably-designed structure, built of brick, was substituted. Fortunately, the tower and the Trinity Chapel (which formed the north aisle) are saved, the latter in consequence of its having been for centuries the mausoleum of the lords of the manor. Here are preserved a number of mural slabs of alabaster, erected in shallow niches round the walls, of the Mavesyn family and descendants the Chadwicks; to the memory of the latter are also two later altar tombs of marble, but of no architectural merit. In recesses in the north wall, near the east end, are two recumbent figures of men in armour, representative of Sir Hugo Malvoisin, the founder of the chapel, and Sir Robert Malvoisin. Just within the west door of the church is the old Norman font, which had been buried in the garden of the ancient manor close by (of which only the gateway remains), and was restored to the church on December 11, 1879, the one redeeming feature of the nave itself. Proceeding onwards through

beautiful scenery the visitors came to Longdon Church, an interesting edifice with considerable portions of Norman work. The south door is elaborate, as is also the chancel arch, the latter especially so; it is elliptical in form, probably from the weight of the wall above, before the arch had become permanently set. The inner order of this arch is peculiar, from the indentations caused by the lozenge moulding not resting on the usual plain arch. The nave and chancel have been restored and a new north transept added by the present vicar. The chancel is Early English, with east window of the Geometric period; the font Norman, the shaft having been formed by a floriated sculptured boss, probably brought from Lichfield Cathedral. The south aisle forms the Stoniwell Chapel, having been founded by Bishop Stoniwell, Abbot of Pershore, who was buried here in 1553. This chapel still awaits restoration, and needs it.

The WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB is, we are glad to learn, actively engaged in promoting an index of antiquities and an archaeological map of the county of Hereford. Printed tabular forms can be obtained from the hon. sec., 132, Widemarsh Street, Hereford.

On Thursday, November 12, the opening meeting of the session of ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held in the Chapter House, St. Paul's. The following papers were read by Dr. J. Wickham Legg, F.S.A.: (1) "Some Imitations of *Te Deum*"; (2) "A Comparative Study of the Time in the Christian Liturgy at which the Elements are prepared and set on the Holy Table"; (3) "The Black Scarf of Modern Church Dignitaries, and the Gray Almuze of Mediaeval Canons."

The CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB commenced its winter meetings on October 12, the president, Bishop Clifford, in the chair. Before commencing the proceedings, the treasurer, Mr. John Williams, alluded to the loss the club had sustained since its last meeting through the deaths of two of its members, the late Mr. Thomas Kerslake, of Clevedon, and Mr. William Edkins of Bristol, both well-known antiquaries. Col. Bramble, F.S.A., who was unable to attend the meeting, sent for exhibition a collection of Roman antiquities found in 1868, on the site of a Roman villa (not previously recorded) at Woodlands, near Congresbury, Somerset. One piece of Samian ware bore the potter's mark, *RIIOGENI M.* A paper was read by Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley, of Newland, on "The Round Church Towers of Europe." In the course of an interesting paper, which was illustrated by original drawings, photographs, etc., the writer arrived at the following conclusions: that the round campaniles of Ravenna are the oldest now known to us; that these and most of the early towers were built for defence, as "towers of refuge" in cases of sudden attack; that the date of their erection is uncertain; that round towers were probably introduced into Ireland through its connection with the ancient monastery of St. Gall, in which detached towers formed part of the plan. The second paper was by Mr. Frederick Ellis, on "Pottery and other Remains

found on Romano-British sites near Bristol," and was illustrated by some of the more interesting objects discovered by the writer during the past three years, including a small but perfect ancient British coin found in a quarry. In the absence of the author Col. Bramble's paper on "Some Ancient Bristol Documents" was taken as read, and will be printed with the others in the next part of the *Proceedings* now in the press.



A meeting of the HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB was held at Farley Chamberlayne on September 17, when Mr. T. W. Shore read an interesting and able paper on the history of the parish and neighbourhood. His account of Farley Mount formed a concise essay on mounds and mound-builders. From it we take the following brief extracts: "There are in Hampshire two classes of early earthworks in the form of mounds, viz., first those which—whether thrown up by the Saxons or not—were used by them as burh mounds; and, secondly, those mounds concerning which there is no record or trace that they were used by the Saxons. Of this latter kind is Farley Mount. Of those which were used by the Saxons, the great mounds on which the keep of Carisbrooke and Christchurch castles were built, and which still exist, and the great mound on which the keep of Southampton Castle was built, are good examples. It is an interesting consideration to inquire who were the ancient mound-builders, and were there mound-builders of different ages? The evidence which Hampshire affords shows that there certainly were Celtic mound-builders. Here on this watershed between dry upper valleys, which lower down become the sources of streams, is this remarkable mound known as Farley Mount. From its size it appears to be too large to have been constructed as an ordinary tumulus. It has a ring-shaped entrenchment around it, and its use or degradation in the early part of the eighteenth century as the burial-place of a horse has not destroyed its unmistakable Celtic features. I should be glad, if I could, to tell you which great chieftain (if any) of the Celtic race found his last resting-place here. If it was designed to mark a burial-place at all, we may conclude that he must have been a notable man indeed, over whose bones or ashes so noble a monument was reared. Farley Mount differs from some of the other ancient mounds of Hampshire in not having apparently been utilized by the Saxons. If the land around it had been more fertile and better able to produce corn, a larger population would probably have settled around it. Ancient mounds such as this, although on no great eminence, were utilized at Corhampton, Cheriton, Burton, and elsewhere, as sites for churches, and at Corhampton the mound still has an undoubted Saxon church standing on it."



We desire to express our regret that, through some misarrangement, no account reached us of the highly satisfactory annual meeting held by the SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY on August 13, when Steyning, Wappingthorne, Buncton, and Wiston were visited by about 150 of the members and friends. It is now too late to do more than chronicle the fact that it was one of the Society's red-letter days.

The Council of the HAMPSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY have resolved to institute an inquiry into the condition and preservation of the Parish Registers in the county, on lines somewhat similar to those adopted some years ago in Lincolnshire. Both the Bishop and the Dean of Winchester are connected with the Record Society.



Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

SEÑOR EMILIO CASTELAR is engaged preparing an archaeological work on the cathedral-churches of Europe, and has recently been visiting those of France in company with Professors Lebbeque and Quatrefages.



The second volume of the new royal edition of the works of Galileo has been published. This volume contains thirteen works, amongst which are the treatise on the sphere and the astronomical consideration on the new star of 1604.



M. Paul Fabre has found at Poppi, in the upper valley of the river Arno, a manuscript of Ricobaldo of Ferrara, which enables us to establish the date of his birth, and to determine exactly the series of works we owe to this chronicler. The manuscript contains a chronicle of universal history from the beginning of the world down to the year 1318. In the preface, Ricobaldo of Ferrara indicates that this work is only an abridgment of a much more considerable historical book, called the *Compendium Historie Romane*, preserved in the MS. collection of Ottoboni, in the Vatican Library, which therefore certainly belongs to Ricobaldo. We can also now safely credit him with a *Compilatio Chronologica*, which both Muratori and Tiraboschi denied him. Ricobaldo's greater works may now be assigned, the one to 1297, the other to 1307; and the two abridgments of these works are dated, the one in 1313, the other in 1318.



Mr. George Clinch, whose recent works on "Bloomsbury and St. Giles" and on "Marylebone and St. Pancras" won such a hearty welcome from the literary public, has now in the press a historical account of the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, which will be profusely illustrated. It will be published by Messrs. Truslove and Shirley at a subscription price of 12s. ; large-paper copies, 21s.



Mr. Henry Littlehales desires to announce to his subscribers and others that he has been obliged to forego his intention of reproducing in facsimile the *Durham Book of Life*. From various technical difficulties the photographic plates are too unsatisfactory to justify their issue. We regret these circumstances, and sympathize with Mr. Littlehales in his disappointment.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

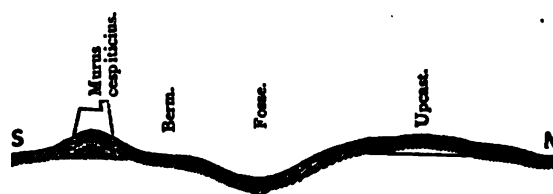
[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

PER LINEAM VALLI: a new Argument touching the Earlier Rampart between Tyne and Solway. By George Neilson. Wm. Hodge and Co., Glasgow. 1891.

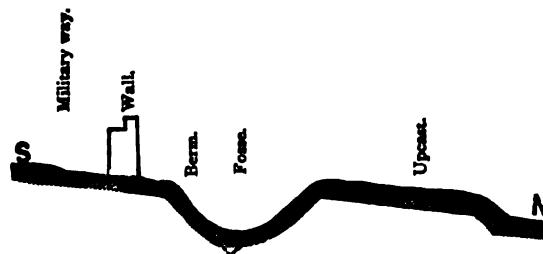
We have had the privilege of reading an advance copy of a small book which will doubtless make no end of commotion in the antiquarian world, especially in the little world of the North of England, when it appears.* It is *Per Lineam Valli*: a New Argument,

south. Until Stukeley's time the opinion was that both were originally defences against the north.

Mr. Neilson, the writer of the "Argument," has based his essay "on minute observations made during eight days of studious journeyings along the vallum," and he informs us also in his preface that he started on his "antiquarian pilgrimage early last month (September) with a thorough faith in the theory of the vallum which at present prevails," and because his "faith has been shattered as regards an important portion of the problem that the notes are penned." While not doubting that the whole series of works are of the time of Hadrian, he ingeniously conjectures, and supports his conjecture by sound argument, that the vallum was merely a temporary defence against the north until the Wall was built, and then it was made to face round by the addition of the northernagger as a defence against the south, and as a protection to the military road which ran between *murus* and *vallum*.



0 50 100
Section of Antonine's Vallum.



0 50 100
Section of Hadrian's Wall.

and is a well-written, well-reasoned attempt to unravel the mystery of the age and purposes of the Roman earthen vallum, as distinguished from its companion the stone wall, both of which stretch in parallel lines without a break from the Tyne to the Solway. The vallum has always been a crux to antiquaries, the latest and now the generally-received opinion being that it is contemporary with its companion the *murus*, and that while the latter was a defence against the north, the former served a similar purpose against the

In his opinion the authorship of the Wall, "thanks largely to the labours of one eminent scholar who has grown old in the study of its character and history, appears to be now established beyond doubt," as inscriptions decisively confirm the testimony of Spartian that Hadrian "built a wall eighty miles to divide the barbarians and the Romans."

Save for the opinion of the late Dean Merivale, that Stilicho built the Wall so late as the time of Honorius, and to a recent *rechauffé* of the views of "A Cumbrian" (one of the more forcible than polite advocates of the early fifties), when the battle raged so

* The book is now just published. Fcap. 8vo. Pp. xii., 64. Price 2s. Large-paper copies, 3s. 6d.

fiercely for Severus as the builder, Hadrian has been almost universally accepted.

A section of the works is given from Dr. Bruce's *Handbook*, modified to a certain extent, owing to the discoveries on the Antonine Wall, where sections have revealed to us that the ditch, instead of being flat-bottomed was V-shaped, or, as the author calls it, "fustigate, that is, sloped to a narrow point at the bottom like an inverted roof." For comparison there is a section of the Scotch vallum. This was built of sods, "course upon course, with the same regularity as stone; the ditch and berm of the Scotch vallum are wider, but save for these points of minor contrast there is absolute identity of design, this also being a barrier against the north. The two walls are essentially illustrative, and their characteristics are found in Roman fortifications elsewhere." Then the writer describes the *pfahlgraben*, which has been so ably treated by Dr. Hodgkin (*Archæologia Æliana*, vol. ix., pp. 73-161).

On the assumption that the vallum was a defence against the north, our author accounts for the want of continuity in the mound on the southern margin of

object of the vallum was as a protection to the builders of the stone wall during their quarrying and building operations, and that being "a preliminary thing it should be quickly erected, and with that end should be as straight and therefore as short as possible."

That some such protection would be necessary if, as he thinks, the *murus* took not less than a decade to construct, the minimum of two years, the time named by Dr. Bruce, being, in his opinion, far below the possible. Then when the wall was finished the wall was made to face round by the construction of the north agger (the material having possibly been obtained from the fosse of the wall) as a special defence for the military road between the *murus* and vallum and generally as a defence against the south, "the berm between the north agger and the ditch being the best proof of this."

The writer admits that the north agger is the most symmetrical of all the mounds wherever the vallum is well preserved; but this is quite in harmony with his ingenious theory as the "result of its erection at a later date and under less pressing circumstances than the rival structure across the ditch."



Section after Dr. Bruce's *Handbook*.

the fosse from the circumstance that when the ground slopes from north to south the mound is persistent and the greater the slope the higher the mound, but when the slope is the other way—from south to north—it is non-existent simply because when the marginal mound occurs it was "obviously to raise the south side of the fosse to something like equality of level with a superiority over the north side."

Speaking of the north and south aggers with their respective berms, he says the "conclusion is irresistible, the so-called vallum is composite; it is not one vallum, but two facing opposite ways, with the fosse common to both."

In coming to this conclusion he next asks which agger was the original vallum, because he does not believe that both were made at the same time. To clear the ground one agger must be deleted, and as the southern in the writer's opinion is the stronger, he proceeds with his argument as if it were absent; speaking of the mound on the southern verge of the fosse he says it was "necessary to the completeness of the south agger designed for defence against the north."

As we have said the writer is of opinion that the

In conclusion the writer points out what he thinks may be flaws in his armour, and proceeds to meet objections of critics.

ROBERT BLAIR, F.S.A.



EARLY HISTORY OF BALLIOL COLLEGE. By Frances de Paravicini. *Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.* 8vo. Pp. xiv., 370.

John, Lord of Balliol, in his grand castle above Tees, was a baron of great estates in the reign of Henry III. His wife, Dervorguilla, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Alan, Prince of Galloway, materially increased his possessions and importance. John de Balliol was mighty and often insolent in his mightiness, but the Church was mightier than the great baron. When the rude baron "had gotten himself drunk with beer and done other evil," good Bishop Chirkham, of Durham, intervened, and at last brought the great man on his knees at the entrance to the cathedral church of Durham, where, before the eyes of all the people, he suffered scourging at the hands of the bishop, and assigned, as a further penance, a sum of fixed maintenance to be continued for ever

to scholars studying at Oxford. This was the origin of Balliol College. John de Balliol died in 1269, and his wife Dervorguilla continued the maintenance of the Oxford scholars, until she was able, in 1282, to give a more distinct character to the "House of Balliol" by endowing the community which bore her husband's name with permanent buildings and substantial endowments. The gem of the college archives is the original of the wise and simple statutes devised by Dervorguilla, written in a yet clear hand on a single sheet of parchment, and sealed with a seal bearing her arms and effigy.

The remarkable early history of the founding of Balliol, and of the then condition of the University of Oxford, is well and carefully told in the first chapter of this excellent book. The fifth chapter gives an account of the various buildings of Balliol College, as written by Anthony à Wood two hundred and twenty years ago. This is no mere annotated transcript from Wood's published *History*, but a verbatim copy of the original manuscript, which differs in not a few places from the printed version. After accounts of the various successive benefactions to the college, of the donors, and of the statutes of Sir Philip de Somervyle, an interesting account is given of the college acknowledging the royal supremacy and surrendering all the papal documents they possessed. Among the surrendered documents were letters apostolic to Bishop Richard Fox, who was translated from Durham to Winchester in 1501. It was to this resolute and capable prelate that two successive popes issued commissions for the revising of the statutes of Balliol. The bishop's new statutes are full of interest. The conditions for election to a fellowship are admirable. The electors were instructed to select from Bachelors in Arts "whom they knew to be more fitting and suitable according to the three conditions, viz., that he is the poorer, the better conducted, and the more proficient, or whom they at least believe to possess these qualities in the greatest degree." The candidates were strictly prohibited from making use of anyone's entreaties or letters. The eleventh chapter gives a translation of the early portion of the Latin register of the college, which begins in the year 1524. A decree of the master and fellows in 1544 gives a noteworthy proof of the roughness of proctorial duties three and a half centuries ago. It was ordered "that if anyone in the said college shall in future be proctor of the university, both he and all others living in the same college who are summoned by him, or by his deputy, and the deputy, if he so desire, shall be allowed to carry any arms and weapons whatsoever, the statute 'on things forbidden' notwithstanding." The twelfth and last chapter deals chiefly with the earlier of the "eminent men, learned clerks, great scholars, and members of learned families," who have belonged to the college; our author wisely leaves as uncertain the claims of Duns Scotus, the celebrated schoolman.

It is hard to write anything but praise of a work so meritorious in conception and execution as this early history of a noble foundation, but yet there is room for the occupation of a critic. It seems to us a mistake to give in the text both the Latin and the English rendering of most of the numerous old documents that are cited. It would surely be a better arrangement to

put the Latin in smaller type at the foot of the page or in an appendix. Again, the frequent and capricious use of initial capital letters is a revival of a distracting practice of last century that has been now almost universally discarded with happy effect by men of letters. In two or three places it is obvious that the writer is not well versed in mediæval Church-lore, and hence occasional blunders. For instance, on page 211, in a description of the seal of the Benedictine abbey at Avranches, attached to an early document, it is said that "it is difficult to decide who the seated figure, holding what appears to be a large crucifix, is meant to represent, as on each of the abbey documents this seal is much broken. The figure is well drawn. The head is fine, and the features are distinct, in spite of the beard. It might be St. Benedict." The merest tyro in Christian art ought not to have been puzzled by this, and would conjecture that the seal represented the Trinity, for one of the most usual mediæval representations of that Holy Mystery in sculpture, brass, illuminations, glass, and seals consisted in the First Person depicted as an aged man seated, the Second Person crucified on a large cross against His knees, and the Third Person as a dove, usually settling on an arm of the cross. When we turn over the page and find that the abbey of Avranches was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the conjecture that here we have the Triune Godhead becomes a certainty. By-the-by, the descriptions of the seals and documents are often very vivid, and make us long for illustration. Surely the zeal of Balliol men will make a second edition of this delightful volume ere long a necessity, and then we plead for a facsimile of Dervorguilla's statutes, together with engravings of her seal and of a few of the other remarkable or unique examples of mediæval-seal impressions mentioned after a rather tantalising fashion in these pages.

At page 341 the early history of Balliol College comes to an end with a list of the masters, but then, covering just twenty pages, come glowing and truly eloquent words beginning—"What of Balliol now? And what of its surroundings?" There is a rare charm, and sweet unstrained grace of diction in many of the paragraphs of these closing pages. The somewhat jaded ears of a critic of experience welcomed their unusual but not too sentimental pathos, and on reading some marked passages aloud to an old Oxford don and former university examiner he said: "Ah! fine bits to set for Latin prose!" But without any sarcasm we seriously mean that the English of much of this last part of the volume is remarkably good, and telling. It is fitting that a lady should be thus inspired to write the tale of Dervorguilla's foundation, and Mrs. Paravicini is to be distinctly congratulated on her success. Our space is almost more than gone, but, for one out of the many quotations that we long to give, room must be found:

"The ground which Dervorguilla purchased for poor scholars in 1284, has been trod by numberless scholars' feet since then. The house she founded has sheltered many of her own Scotch boys, and hundreds of others have faced their first conflicts, and gained their first real knowledge, within its walls. The footsteps have died away with the centuries, and the story of lives is left untold.

"The old tenements are replaced by modern buildings; the trees of the grove have died, and others have been planted.

"Yet if Dervorguilla could revisit us, she would find her scholars still in the home she founded for them. And if in these pages there seems to be much of praise given to the mediæval days, and but little said about the House of Balliol now, or about Dervorguilla's scholars of to-day, it is because the names and the works of to-day are too near to us to be spoken of here.

"But what makes the years at Balliol so dear in memory afterwards? It is that side by side with the daily work and the clinging friendships came the bright dawn of appreciation amid a world of beautiful things. Of all the beautiful sights and sounds of country; of all the rare, gray buildings suggestive of a peaceful past, which Oxford is so justly proud of, no memory is so cherished by Balliol scholars as the recollection of the garden quadrangle in summer term—

While overhead the burning afternoon
Glowed as if May had caught the heart of June.

Then it is that the old library is most beautiful. There is a silence in the air around it. The spirit of the past, which has been chased from every corner of the college, has gathered itself together around the quiet of that upstairs room, where manuscripts and books live in happy security. That is the picture scholars carry away with them when, Oxford days ended, they bid farewell to the house they have learned to love. There are but few words of parting; but to each one there comes the thought, perhaps the fear, that

Separate or together, scarce our feet
Will find another pathway quite so sweet."



ROCKINGHAM CASTLE AND THE WATSONS. By C. Wise. *Elliot Stock*. 4to. Pp. xvi., 270. Twenty-nine illustrations. Price 20s. net.

Mr. Wise was recently called in to look over and index the large collection of manuscripts at Rockingham Castle, when the idea struck him that there was ample material from which to compile a monograph on this historic residence of the Watson family. We are glad that this idea met with encouragement and was eventually carried out, for the result must not only be gratifying to the family of the owner, but is also of much value and interest to the general student of either genealogy or history. In these pages is given a succinct account of Rockingham Castle from the time of its erection, and of the family which has held it since it ceased to belong to the crown. The manuscripts at the castle formed the basis for the history of the family, but it has been supplemented by a study of the manuscripts at Ditton Park and at Lees Court, as well as from the usual public sources open to all students. For the history of the castle the writer has chiefly relied upon the previous accounts that appeared in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, from the pens of Rev. C. H. Hartshorne and Mr. G. T. Clark. But these accounts have been materially added to and amended by original research. The most original part of the work is the interesting section on the

Forest of Rockingham, which gives a great deal of information that will prove of much value to all future local historians who may have to touch upon the intricate question of royal forests. The pedigree tables at the end of the volume relative to the Watsons and their varying titles of Baron, Earl, and Marquis of Rockingham, and Baron and Viscount Soudes, seem to be compiled with much care. The letterpress, paper, and general get-up of this handsome volume are all that can be desired, whilst the initial and tailpiece designs, showing details of the castle, and the other plates that have been prepared for these pages, add much to its value and interest. Several elaborate inventories and wills of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which are given in a supplement, will be much appreciated by antiquaries. In many ways the work has a decided value outside the local and family interests more immediately involved. Quaint customs and incidents, illustrative of like ones that may be met with elsewhere, crop up in various places, as well as minor historic events of much interest. Irrespective of a good deal that is of national or semi-national moment in connection with the history of different members of the great Watson family, in these pages will be found curious lists of the plunder seized by the Roundhead officers and soldiers; how the notorious Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, won the estate of Brompton Ash by a throw of the dice; how the parson of Rushton killed a buck and hid it under hay in a barn in the time of Queen Elizabeth; how one of the forest-keepers during the Commonwealth apprehended four notorious coiners and six noted highwaymen; how the church bells of the parishes round the forest still ring out the daily canonical hours, and how absurdly the ringing is misinterpreted; how the manor of Pytchley, so celebrated for its modern hunt, was a chief centre of hunting even before the Conquest, the manor being held on the tenure of finding certain dogs for the destruction of wolves, foxes, and other vermin; and how the manor of Rockingham was held on the tenure of providing the king with a flagon of wine on the day of his coronation. The following curious extract given from the parish registers of Garthorp will be acceptable to those who take an interest in modern psychical research: "1638, Johannes Smith et Johanna Lambe nupti fuerunt 18 Sept: et Johannes Smith sepultus fuit 3 Oct." On the opposite page of the register is the following entry made by Rev. James Turner (who died vicar in 1730): "Of this John Smith there is a story handed down by tradition in the parish, that in the celebrating the office of matrimony between him and the above-mentioned Joan Lambe, he could not be persuaded to say after the priest these words as they stand in the Office, viz., 'from this day forward,' but would only say 'till this day fortnight,'" and by the register above cited it is evident (if the fact be true) that it was not in his power "to have and to hold" his said wife for any longer.



CHURCH HISTORY OF CORNWALL. By Rev. W. G. Lach-Smyrna, M.A. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo. Pp. 148. Price 1s. 6d.

This brief but comprehensive Church history of Cornwall is in the main a republication of a series of

articles on the *Church in the West*. The author tells us that these pages are addressed to the Cornish people and to the Church public rather than to the learned, and that they were prepared specially in view of the consecration of the cathedral church of Truro, to give Cornishmen an interest in the religious history of their county. But so good an archæologist and so practised a writer as Mr. Lach-Seyrma need not fear the criticism of the learned, and there is much in this unambitious book that makes it a desirable addition to the shelves of the antiquary or general ecclesiologist. The first part gives a particularly good and careful account of the conversion of Cornwall and of the characteristics of the Brito-Celtic church. The second part begins with an account of the church of Cornwall in the time of St. Augustine, and includes descriptions of the various Cornish saints. The third part deals with the Anglo-Saxon bishopric of Cornwall. The next section describes Cornwall under the mediæval bishops of Exeter, with a list of the rectors of Truro. The fifth part covers the period of the Reformation, beginning with the time of Bishop Veysey, and ending with the age of Bishop Trelawney. This is followed by the age of Wesley, and the volume concludes with an account of the restoration of the Cornish bishopric. It is a pleasure to recommend this book with cordiality to all interested in Church history.



A GUIDE TO ASHBURNE PARISH CHURCH. By Rev. F. Jourdain, M.A. *Edward Bamford*, Ashburne. 8vo. Pp. 32. Six illustrations and ground-plan. Price 1s.

For clearness and accuracy of style, for faithfulness and beauty of illustration, as well as for excellence of printing and general appearance, this concise guide to a noble parish church is to be much commended. A quotation from the *Life of George Eliot* forms an appropriate text to the little volume: "Father indulged me with a sight of Ashburne Church, the finest rural parish church in the kingdom." Without going so far as this, the church of St. Oswald of Ashburne may justly lay claim, both in general features and in beauty of proportion, to a high rank among England's parish churches, and is widely known by the true appellation of "The Pride of the Peak." The vicar, Rev. F. Jourdain, who has done so much for this church since his appointment in 1878, is a true ecclesiologist, and it is most appropriate that this handbook should come from his pen. Visitors to Ashburne may implicitly trust every statement in these pages. We desire particularly to commend the excellent ground-plan, shaded according to the differing dates of the fabric, and are glad to note that a small facsimile is given of the highly interesting and original brass-plate of the consecration of this church by Bishop Patishull in 1241. The list of vicars extends from 1200 up to the present time. Tom Moore, the poet, wrote the well-known poem, "Those Evening Bells," when listening to the Ashburne tuneful ring of eight. This is a fact fairly well known, but it was not until reading these pages that we were aware that the same witty poet wrote in a prayer-book the following quatrain upon a former Vicar of Ashburne, whose

pronunciation offended his ears as much as the bells pleased them:

Our Vicar prays he may inherit
The Hinspiration of the Spirit.
Oh! grant him also, 'oly Lord
The Haspiration of Thy Word.



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY. ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY. Vol. I. Edited by G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo. Pp. viii., 372. Price 7s. 6d.

It is always pleasant to receive a further instalment of the invaluable classified collection of the chief contents of the old *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731 to 1868, which bids fair to assume the form of a small library before it is completed. The present volume is the first instalment of English Topography, and deals with only three counties, Bedfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire. Under each county is gathered certain general information, and then follow references to special places, arranged alphabetically. Notes and information are given about twenty-five places in Bedfordshire, twenty-six in Berkshire, and thirty-six in Buckinghamshire. The great charm about these contributions is that (notwithstanding various inaccuracies in judgment and assertion, which can for the most part be readily detected in the light of more recent and better knowledge) they were as a rule the contributions of writers living in the places they describe, or visiting them in the quiet ease of less bustling times. With Mr. Gomme as editor, there can be no doubt that the arrangement and choice of the selections are good. The indexes are all that can be desired. The following extract from the editor's preface we strongly commend to the attention of our numerous archæological associations:

"Nothing has struck me with more force in preparing these pages for printing than the great need there is for a dictionary of family monuments. Place after place is described, and in the churches are frequently fine monumental memorials of families formerly connected with them. Some of these, as at Aldworth, described on pages 106-108 by our old friend, John Carter, are of considerable artistic worth. Very little is done in the interest of Christian antiquities, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Romilly Allen and others; and it is a pleasing thought that perhaps readers who dip into these volumes may have their attention directed to this subject, and so bring about what certainly should not be left any longer unaccomplished. Gough's and Weever's books are, of course, well known and valued. But they are not complete, and they need fresh arrangement and fresh descriptions. Our archæological societies frequently busy themselves over much printing and much description of objects and places that are already adequately dealt with, but combined action to place on record proper accounts of the family monuments of England would be worthy of any eminent society or individual."



EARLY SCOTTISH POETRY. Edited by George Eyre-Todd. *William Hodge and Co.*, Glasgow. Crown 8vo. Pp. 220. Price 3s. 6d.

This is the first volume of the *Abbotsford* series of the Scottish poets, and includes poems of Thomas

the Rhymer, John Barbour, Andrew of Wyntoun, and Henry the Minstrel. The general introduction on Early Scottish Poetry, showing that the tongue spoken in the Scotch lowlands was the most northern of the three great dialects of English, proves that the editor is thoroughly up to date in philology. The pages that are given to some account of each of the four writers dealt with in this book are brief but careful essays. The selected portions of the works seem chosen with care. To some the omissions will prove tantalizing, but we are sure that the editor will not complain if the reading of the story of "Sir Tristram," the earliest authentic Scottish poem, as given here with prose summaries of the unprinted stanzas, should send the reader to the full edition of Walter Scott in 1804, or to the admirable edition of the Scottish Text Society in 1886. With the necessary qualification and reminder that we have in these pages the "best works" and not the whole works of these early rhymers, unreserved commendation can be given to the volume. The printing is beautifully clear, the glossary of unusual terms is given in small type on the margins, and the whole work is turned out so creditably that we quite anticipate that popular recognition will not be wanting to encourage the happy thought of presenting in a cheap form the foundations of the national literature of Scotland. It is announced that the next three volumes of the series will be *Medieval Scottish Poetry*, *Scottish Poetry of the Sixteenth Century*, and *Scottish Ballad Poetry*. We shall be glad to draw the attention of our readers to them as they are issued.



THE PEAK OF DERBYSHIRE, ITS SCENERY AND ANTIQUITIES. By John Leyland, with illustrations by Alfred Dawson and Herbert Railton. *Seeley and Co.* 8vo., pp. x., 340. Twenty page illustrations. Price 7s. 6d.

Some would say that Derbyshire, or at all events the Peak District, had been much over-written. There are already numerous examples of each of the three classes into which Martial divided his epigrams among the gossiping guide-books and critical descriptions of scenery that relate to the county of Derby. But after all there is certainly room for the present volume. Mr. Leyland's descriptions of Derbyshire, some of which appeared originally in the *Portfolio*, are straightforward and pleasant; they show true appreciation of the singular variety of landscape and historic interest that centre in the Peakland, and yet they are free from nonsensical rhapsody, and from the still worse cant of personal details as to the eating and drinking of the pedestrian on his rambles. Both for what these pages are, and for what they are not, we, who have waded through all that has been written on this county, are most thankful. There may not be much that is new in this volume, but information has been so carefully gleaned and winnowed that the new setting, brightened by a pleasant style, makes the book well worthy of publication, and ought to secure for it a decided success. As Mr. Leyland wanders from Derwent Edge to Kinder Scout, or lingers by the side of the Noe, the Derwent, and the Wye; as he describes the glories of Chatsworth and the winsome attractions of Haddon; as he pictures in

general, but appreciative paragraphs, the noble features of the churches of Tideswell and Ashbourne, of Bake-well and Youghreave, or the humbler points of early interest that cling to village sanctuaries such as Hognaston or Alsop; as he visits the gloom of the Peak Cavern, or wisely eschews the back-breaking windings of the long fissure termed Bradwell Cave; as he talks with discreet knowledge of prehistoric earth-works, of Roman roads, of Saxon crosses, or of the harrying of recusants—the writer of this notice, well acquainted with every township—nay, almost every acre—of the district described, has been able to follow him with pleasure and satisfaction. It is generally rather hard for a book to fall into the critical hands of those who thoroughly know the subject with which it deals; but in this instance it has been almost entirely otherwise. A few slips have been detected, but scarcely serious enough to warrant notice. Mr. Leyland is so prompt in courteously acknowledging sources of information, that we can quite forgive him calling the present critic in one place "Fox," and in another assigning to him views as to dedication of churches to Charles the Martyr, which the perusal of the fourth volume of *Derbyshire Churches* would have corrected. It would, however, have been well if Mr. Leyland had more carefully studied all the volumes of the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society*, from one or two of which he does quote. He would then have learnt more about Roman roads in Derbyshire from the pen of the late Mr. Watkin, and that Brough has been identified with the Roman station Navio. From the same source, too, he would have gained further and more accurate knowledge about the Castle of the Peak, and about Padley Chapel and the recusants. A few of the illustrations are pleasing and from novel points; the etchings, by Mr. Dawson, of Chatsworth and of the High Tor are most attractive.

J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



HISTORIC HOUSES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Cassell and Co. 4to. Price 7d. per part.

The second part (32 pages) of this most promising serial publication is before us, containing well-printed and charmingly illustrated accounts of Warwick Castle, Floors Castle, and Hatfield House. Judging from this part, the letterpress of this work promises to be no mere popular compendium of well-worn information, but bright careful writing, such as to make it well worthy of the shelves of an antiquary. We hope to notice the book in detail when completed. Here, meanwhile, is a specimen of the style, describing Elizabeth's imprisonment at Hatfield: "The governor of the imprisoned princess at Hatfield was Sir Thomas Pope, and one can well imagine the difficulties of his position. Were he too lenient he displeased the Queen that was; were he too strict he displeased the Queen that was to be. And those Tudors were such awkward people to aggravate! Conduct they didn't like they called high treason, and for that there was only one punishment. However, Sir Thomas managed very well. He entertained Elizabeth over and over again with those strange, grotesque allegorical pageants which were the delight of the age. Thus at Shrovetide, 1556, there was a 'greate and rich masking in the Great Halle, at Hatfield, where the pageants

were marvellously furnished.' No doubt they were, for here is one, 'the devise of a castell of clothe of gold, sett with pomegranates about the battlements, with shields of knights hanging therefrom, and six knights in rich harness turneyed'; and something else besides the eye was gratified, for there was a 'banket of seventie dishes,' succeeded by 'thirty spyse plates' (oh, the capacity of those Tudor stomachs!), and for sequel 'the next day the play of Holophernes.' There were inquisitive eyes to note, and officious tongues to report, all this at London, where it caused some displeasure, and a hint was given to Sir Thomas to conduct affairs more quietly. He gave but little heed, for we have another account of a hunting expedition, when Elizabeth rode forth attended by 'a retinue of twelve ladies, clothed in white satin, on ambling palfries, and twenty yeomen in green all on horseback,' and was met by 'fifty archers in scarlet boots and yellow caps, armed with golden bows.' One of them presented her with a silver-headed arrow, winged with peacocks' feathers. To give a touch of realism to the affair a buck was produced, and Elizabeth cut its throat. The women of that day were not very qualmish. When Mary visited her sister at Hatfield she was entertained with songs, and music, and bear-baiting. And Elizabeth was equal to a good round oath or two when she lost her temper—and that was not seldom."



HAMPSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES, Vol. V. Small 4to., pp. 144. Price 3s. 6d.

This is a neat reprint, uniform with the previous four volumes, from the (Notes and Queries) columns of the *Hampshire Observer*. These pages are decidedly superior to the threadbare, oft-repeated, and modern jottings that are often nowadays unworthily reprinted in similar undertakings. It is a pleasure to commend this volume. The contents include: The Battle of Sceaorstan, A.D. 1016; the Abbey Property, Winchester; Porchester Church and Castle; the Court of Piepowder; Buckler's Hard, a Deserted Shipyard; the Site of Clausentum; the Churches of West Worldham, Bishop's Sutton, West Meon, Chilbolton, and Preston Candover; the Fylfot Cross; Andover, its Guilds and Trading Companies; Winchester High Stewards, City Maces, Plate, Corporation Ordinances, Old and Stuart Guildhalls, and City Records; Ravennas in Hants; A Fourteenth-Century Installation; Alresford; Roman Antiquities at Sparsholt; Hants Bibliography; The Trader's Grasp; Monumental Brasses and Inscriptions; "The Earl and the Baronet"; Norton, Hundemille, Pinke, Marsh, Waterman, and Leigh Families; Church-

wardens' Accounts; Falcon Inn, Kingsclere, and Angel Inn, Andover; Semaphores; and Excerpts from Royalist Composition Papers. Among the contributors are the Dean of Winchester (Dr. Kitchin), the Revs. Sir W. Cope, Bart., Canon Benham, B.D., F.S.A., R. H. Clutterbuck, G. N. Godwin, B.D., T. Hervey, Sumner Wilson, A. A. Headley, W. D. Pink, T. F. Kirby, H. D. Cole, W. H. Jacob, W. H. Long, H. F. Napper, and other well-known antiquaries.



Among BOOKS RECEIVED, reviews or notices of which have to be held over, may be mentioned: *Christian Symbolism*, *The History of Heraldry*, *Church Lore Gleanings*, *The Dwarfs of Mount Atlas*, *Bookworm* (vol. iv.), *The Pentateuch of Printing*, *Popular History of Nottingham*, *The Tombs of the Kings of England*, *History of Kings Clipstone*, and *The Wards of the City of Norwich*.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Lancaster College, Shoreham, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.

The Provincial Museum treated of in the January number will be Reading, by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A.



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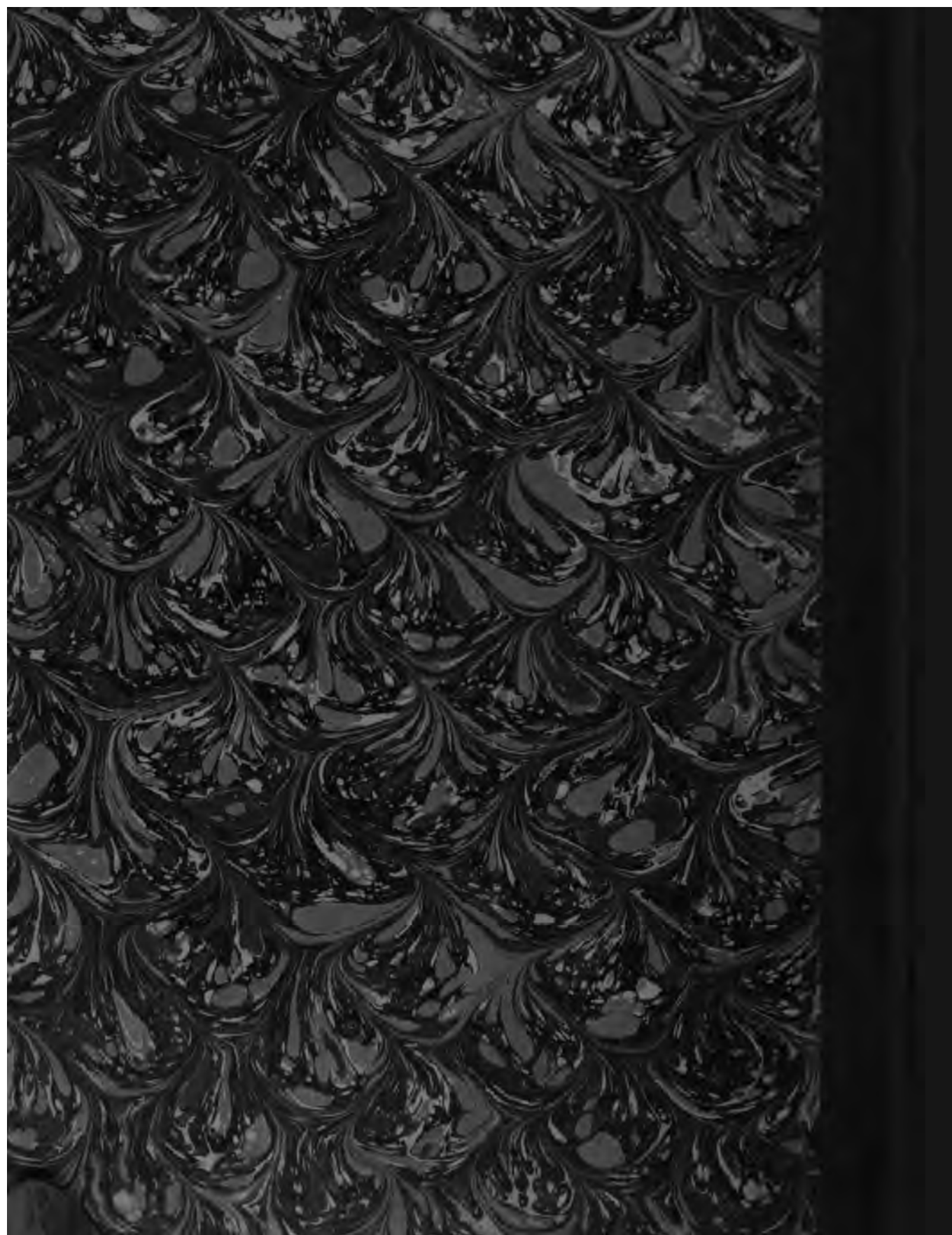
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